UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

THIS BOOK IS NOT
TO BE PHOTOCOPIED

University of London

606027

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—(10.)—

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Session

5 *February* —— 21 *August* 1867.

VOL. XXIV.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)

[3905.] THIRTY-THIRD REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in IRELAND, for the Year 1866, with APPENDICES, p. 1

THE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1866),

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Report,	7
Financial Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, for Year 1866,	33
Names of Commissioners of National Education,	48

APPENDIX A.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners,	49

APPENDIX B.

Reports upon the District and Minor Model Schools:

No. 1. Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown,	77
,, 2. Ballymena,	83
,, 3. Carrickfergus,	85
,, 4. Lurgan,	89
,, 5. Monaghan,	91
,, 6. Newtownards,	94
,, 7. Londonderry,	97
,, 8. Newtownstewart,	101
,, 9. Coleraine,	103
,, 10. Ballymoney,	106
,, 11. Dunmanway,	108
,, 12. Limerick,	110
,, 13. Cork,	113
,, 14. Sligo,	115
,, 15. Athy,	119
,, 16. Inchicore,	122
,, 17. West Dublin,	124
,, 18. Omagh,	128
,, 19. Newry,	130

Page

REPORTS UPON THE DISTRICT AND MINOR MODEL SCHOOLS—*continued:*

No. 20. Trim, ... 133
,, 21. Belfast, ... 138
,, 22. Bailieborough, ... 142
,, 23. Galway, ... 148

APPENDIX C.

GENERAL REPORTS OF HEAD INSPECTORS ON SCHOOLS INSPECTED AND TEACHERS EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR 1866:

No. 1. General Report of T. Sheahan, Esq., A.M., . . . 151
,, 2. ,, John E. Sheridan, Esq., . . . 156
,, 3. ,, James Patterson, Esq., . . . 159
,, 4. ,, J. G. Fleming, Esq., . . . 165
,, 5. ,, W. A. Hunter, Esq., . . . 173

OBSERVATIONS by M. FITZGERALD, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, on the Progress of National Education, as shown by the Census of 1861, 177

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1866:

No. 1. Distribution of the National Schools, and its accordance with the distribution of the population, ... 186
,, 2. Other Schools for the Poor, ... 189
,, 3. Increase in the National Schools during the Year, and the character of those added, ... 193
,, 4. Observations as to Accommodation in Schools, . . . 197
,, 5. State of Schools as to supply of Requisites for Sale to the Pupils, 201
,, 6. Character of the Pupils' Attendance, ... 204
,, 7. Observations as to the Proficiency of the Pupils, . . 209
,, 8. State and prospects of National Education, generally, . . 247

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS ON NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FARMS:

No. 1. General Report of Thomas Baldwin, Esq., . . . 283
Map of Albert Farm and Gardens, . . . *facing* 288
,, Athy Model Farm, ... ,, 300
,, Kilkenny Model Farm, . . . ,, 303
,, Limerick Model Farm, . . . ,, 305
,, Munster Model Farm, . . . ,, 307
,, Ulster Model Farm, . . . ,, 311
No. 2. General Report of Michael Brogan, Esq., . . . 322

APPENDIX F.

Page

QUESTIONS (FOR ANSWER IN WRITING) PROPOSED AT DISTRICT EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1866:

No 1.—Male Teachers, ... 335
2.—Female Teachers, ... 343
3.—Paid Monitors, ... 357
4.—Paid Monitresses, ... 359

APPENDIX G.

List of Operation Schools on 31st December, 1866, with Summary in Counties and Provinces, ... 361

APPENDIX H.

List of Suspended Schools at end of Year 1866, ... 542

APPENDIX I.

List of Schools to which Building Grants had been awarded, but which were not in operation at the end of the Year 1866, ... 543

APPENDIX K.

I. List of New Operation Schools aided during the Year 1866, . . 547
II. List of Schools for which Building Grants were sanctioned during the Year, ... 550
III. List of Building Schools brought into operation during the Year, . 551
IV. One Operation School suspended during the Year, . . . 551
V. List of Suspended Schools re-opened during the Year, . . . 551
VI. One Struck-off School restored to Roll, ... 551
VII. List of Struck-off Schools, ... 552
VIII. General Summary of Operation Schools, Building Schools, and Suspended Schools, in connexion with the Commissioners on 31st December, 1866, ... 554

APPENDIX L.

I. List of Workhouse Schools in connexion on 31st December, 1866, . 556
II. List of Prison Schools, ... 559
III. List of Schools accepting Books and Inspection only, . . . 559
IV. List of Lunatic Asylum Schools, ... 559
V. List of Convent Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1866, . 560
VI. List of Agricultural Schools in connexion on 31st December, 1866, . 563

APPENDIX M.

Page

List of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary, ... 565

APPENDIX N.

National School Districts, their Official Centres, their Areas, and portions of Country comprised in them, ... 577

County Index to Districts, ... 596

APPENDIX O.

INSPECTORS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS:

Head Inspectors, ... 597

District Inspectors, ... 597

Agricultural Inspectors, ... 597

THE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1866).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES, MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

May it please your Excellency,

I.—1. We, the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this our Thirty-third Report.

Number of schools in operation.

II.—2. On the 31st of December, 1865, we had 6,372 schools in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended, 922,084 children; with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 321,209 children. At the close of the year 1866, the number of schools in operation was 6,453. The *total number of children on the rolls* within the year was 910,819,* and the *average daily attendance* of children for the year was 316,225.

Increase in schools.

3. As compared with the year 1865, there is an increase of 81 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1866. We had proof from the reports of our Inspectors during the year, that the attendance at our schools was of a more fluctuating character than in the previous year, 1865. The annual returns made up to the 31st December, 1866, establish the extent of this irregularity, showing a decrease of 1·2 per cent. on the number enrolled, and of 1·5 per cent. on the number in average daily attendance. We apprehend that emigration is at last beginning to have a positive influence upon our school-going population; but independent of this influence, there were other causes, in 1866, calculated to affect the attendance.

Schools in course of erection.

4. We have in course of erection, 51 ordinary National *School-houses*, which will contain 72 separate *school-rooms*. There is also in course of erection 1 Model School-house, containing 3 school-rooms. When these 52 buildings shall have been completed, they will afford accommodation to 6,360 children. Of the above 51 ordinary school-houses, the erection of 16 was sanctioned during the year 1866.

Vested schools opened, &c.

5. There were 12 vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants had been made, 3 suspended schools were re-opened, and 1 struck-off school was restored to

* (I.) By the *total number of children on rolls* is meant the gross aggregate of distinct individual children whose names have appeared on the school-rolls within the year.

(II.) By the *average daily attendance* of children for the year is meant the *mean* or average of the numbers found in *actual* attendance—not on rolls merely, but present in their classes, from day to day throughout the year.

roll. These are included in the 6,453 schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866, and their names will be found inserted in a list in the Appendix.

Number of schools struck off roll.

6. The number of schools struck off our roll, during the year 1866, was 75. Of these, 69 had been previously in operation, 2 had been suspended, the remaining 4 being merely cases in which grants for building were cancelled. A list of the schools struck off is given in the Appendix, with the reasons for their having been removed from our roll.

Suspended schools.

7. The number of schools in the "suspended list," at the close of the year, was 67, of which 1 was suspended during the year 1866. Many of these suspended schools are from time to time re-opened, as the causes for their suspension are removed.

The number of schools in operation, and the number of children on the rolls from 1833 to 1866.

8. The following Table exhibits the number of National Schools in operation, together with the number of children in attendance therein, as specified in our several Reports, to the 31st of December, 1866:—

No. and Date of Report.	No. of Schools in operation.	No. of Children on the Rolls for :	
No. 1, 31st December, 1833, . .	789	Half-year ended 30th Sept.,	107,042
No. 2, 31st March, 1835, . .	1,106	,,	145,521
No. 3, do. 1836, . .	1,181	,,	153,707
No. 4, do. 1837, . .	1,300	,,	166,929
No. 5, do. 1838, . .	1,384	,,	169,548
No. 6, 31st December, 1839, . .	1,581	,,	192,971
No. 7, do. 1840, . .	1,978	,,	232,560
No. 8, do. 1841, . .	2,337	,,	281,849
No. 9, do. 1842, . .	2,721	,,	319,792
No. 10, do. 1843, . .	2,912	,,	355,320
No. 11, do. 1844, . .	3,153	,,	395,550
No. 12, do. 1845, . .	3,426	,,	432,844
No. 13, do. 1846, . .	3,637	,,	456,410
No. 14, do. 1847, . .	3,825	,,	402,632
No. 15, do. 1848, . .	4,109	,,	507,469
No. 16, do. 1849, . .	4,321	,,	480,623
No. 17, do. 1850, . .	4,547	,,	511,239
No. 18, do. 1851, . .	4,704	,,	520,401
No. 19, do. 1852, . .	4,875	,,	544,604
No. 20, do. 1853, . .	5,023	,,	550,631
No. 21, do. 1854, . .	5,178	,,	551,110
No. 22, do. 1855, . .	5,124	,,	535,905
No. 23, do. 1856, . .	5,245	31 Dec.,	560,134
No. 24, do. 1857, . .	5,337	Year ended 31st December,	776,473*
No. 25, do. 1858, . .	5,408	,,	803,610
No. 26, do. 1859, . .	5,496	,,	806,510
No. 27, do. 1860, . .	5,632	,,	804,000
No. 28, do. 1861, . .	5,830	,,	803,364
No. 29, do. 1862, . .	6,010	,,	812,527
No. 30, do. 1863, . .	6,163	,,	840,569
No. 31, do. 1864, . .	6,263	,,	870,401
No. 32, do. 1865, . .	6,372	,,	922,084
No. 33, do. 1866, . .	6,453	,,	910,819

* In this year, 1857, the Commissioners for the first time thought it right to ascertain and record the *total number of distinct children* appearing on the rolls within the *entire* year. Hence the large increase in the number of children in above table for year 1857 and subsequent years, as compared with the year 1856.

9. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1866 was 226. To 159 of these we promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. The remaining 67 applications were rejected for various reasons, of which official records are kept. Applications for grants to new schools.

10. The annexed Tabular Return of the 159 Schools added to our list, during the Year 1866, shows the Number in each Province, with the Nature of the Aid Granted. Return of new schools in 1866, arranged in provinces.

Province.	Salary and Requisites.	Towards Building and Furnishing Schools.	Total.
Ulster,	59	3	62
Munster,	24	14	38
Leinster,	28	2	30
Connaught,	24	5	29
Total,	135	24*	159

11. The 159 schools specified in the preceding Table, are under the management of 130 individuals, several having more than one school under their care. The following Table shows the Number of these schools under the management of Patrons of each religious denomination—distinguishing lay from clerical:— Number and religious denominations of the Patrons or Managers of the new schools added in 1866.

Religious Denominations.	Clerical.		Lay.		Total.	
	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.	No. of Patrons.	No. of Schools.
Established Church,	15	16	17	18	32	34
Roman Catholics,	71	94	9	13	80	107
Presbyterians,	9	9	3	3	12	12
Other Persuasions,	3	3	3	3	6	6
Total,	98	122	32	37	130	159

12. The following Summary exhibits the Total Number of NATIONAL SCHOOLS in each Province on the 31st December, 1866, distinguishing those Schools which were in operation, those to which building grants had been promised, and those upon the suspended list:— Number of Schools in each province, distinguishing Operation, Building, and Suspended Schools.

SUMMARY.

Province.	Schools in Operation List on 31st Dec., 1866.	Schools to which there are outstanding Building Grants.	Suspended.	Total Number of Schools in connexion, on the 31st Dec., 1866.
Ulster,	2,382	17	23	2,422
Munster,	1,576	35	20	1,634
Leinster,	1,466	3	16	1,482
Connaught,	1,029	20	8	1,057
Total,	6,453	75	67	6,595

* That is, 24 *schools* as distinguished from *school-houses*;—there being sometimes two schools, male and female, in the same house.

Number of vested schools.

III.—13. At the termination of the year 1866, we had on our list, vested either in Trustees or in our Board, or secured by bond, 1,183 school-houses, containing 1,805 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 994: the number vested in our Board in its corporate capacity (including 148 assigned) was 716: the number for which we held bonds for the observance of our rules was 95.

14. The following Table shows the counties and provinces in which the vested schools and houses are situated, distinguishing the number held under each kind of security:—

Vested schools, in counties and provinces.

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses in each County and Province, with the Number of separate Schools held in those Houses.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
Ulster:										
Antrim,	17	10	25	2	54	30	13	33	3	79
Armagh,	8	.	12	2	22	14	.	18	4	36
Cavan,	3	5	22	.	30	6	10	38	.	54
Donegal,	36	7	46	2	91	41	7	53	2	103
Down,	7	2	24	5	38	12	2	35	7	56
Fermanagh,	8	7	13	7	35	10	7	15	7	39
Londonderry,	8	3	22	.	33	14	4	32	.	50
Monaghan,	10	.	16	2	28	12	.	23	2	37
Tyrone,	18	12	33	5	68	24	15	37	6	82
Total,	115	46	213	25	399	163	58	284	31	536
Munster:										
Clare,	17	9	18	.	44	27	17	31	.	75
Cork,	36	6	81	9	132	62	10	128	14	214
Kerry,	39	6	42	7	94	57	11	71	7	146
Limerick,	16	3	15	.	34	29	5	26	.	60
Tipperary,	9	1	30	3	43	17	1	46	4	68
Waterford,	4	5	8	1	18	7	8	15	2	32
Total,	121	30	194	20	365	199	52	317	27	595
Leinster:										
Carlow,	.	.	14	5	19	.	.	23	9	32
Dublin,	8	1	13	1	23	26	2	25	2	55
Kildare,	2	.	15	2	19	5	.	23	4	32
Kilkenny,	8	.	14	1	23	11	.	25	1	37
King's,	7	.	9	.	16	10	.	14	.	24
Longford,	1	.	9	1	11	2	.	17	2	21
Louth,	.	1	14	2	17	.	2	26	4	32
Meath,	3	.	25	4	32	7	.	45	6	58
Queen's,	3	1	6	1	11	6	2	10	1	19
Westmeath,	.	.	19	.	19	.	.	35	.	35
Wexford,	5	.	9	.	14	9	.	15	.	24
Wicklow,	2	.	5	2	9	4	.	6	4	14
Total,	39	3	152	19	213	80	6	264	33	383

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the Number of Vested School-houses—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	No. of School-houses Vested.					No. of Separate Schools held in Vested Houses.				
	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.	Leased to Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	Leased to Trustees.	Secured by Bond.	Total.
CONNAUGHT:										
Galway, ...	28	4	31	.	63	42	8	48	.	98
Leitrim, ...	3	3	17	2	25	4	4	20	3	31
Mayo, ...	42	10	18	.	70	55	12	24	.	91
Roscommon, . .	14	2	14	.	30	18	4	21	.	43
Sligo, . . .	3	3	11	1	18	7	4	16	1	28
Total, . .	90	22	91	3	206	126	32	129	4	291
Grand Total, .	365	101	650	67	1,183	568	148	994	95	1,805

15. In addition to the preceding vested schools on our list at the end of the year, there were grants outstanding for the erection of 14 school-houses, to accommodate 19 separate schools, the leases for which had not then been executed. Schools to be vested.

16. The number of non-vested schools in connexion with us on the 31st of December, 1866, was 4,771. Number non-vested.

IV.—17. The following Table shows the distribution of the Operation Schools according to the several Provinces, with the Pupils in attendance, and the averages for each School. Total number of Operation Schools in each province, with the total number of pupils on rolls, and average daily attendance.

PROVINCE.	No. of Schools in operation on the 31st Dec., 1866.	*Total* No. of *Distinct* Pupils on the Rolls for the year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average daily attendance for year ending 31st December, 1866.
Ulster, . . .	2,382	317,457	102,623
Munster . .	1,576	241,518	95,597
Leinster, . .	1,466	201,750	72,118
Connaught, . .	1,029	150,094	45,887
Total, . .	6,453	910,819	316,225
Average per School,	—	141·1	49·0

V.—18. The following Table shows the per-centage of Schools from which returns have been received, exhibiting a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic Pupils, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:— Schools with mixed attendance.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Ulster, . . .	81·6	80·9	81·6	83·3
Munster, . .	32·8	32·0	33·1	37·6
Leinster, .	40·8	40·4	41·6	47·6
Connaught, .	45·1	45·0	44·5	48·1
Total, .	54·6	54·1	54·7	58·4

19. In previous years the information under this heading referred to the last quarter of each year only. We are able in this report to present the information for the entire of the year 1866.

20. Much discussion has taken place as to the extent of mixed education that prevails in National schools.

For obvious reasons we have abstained from any participation in the controversy, contenting ourselves by publishing, from year to year, in our Reports, the numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants in attendance at our schools.

We now deem it advisable to produce for the convenience and information of the public, fuller statistics than heretofore, relating to the attendance of Roman Catholics and Protestants at National schools.

In considering the question as to the amount of the mixed education which prevails in National schools, it is to be borne in mind that the measure of this amount is represented by the ratio in which the minority, the Protestants, is found in association with the majority, the Roman Catholics. When none of the minority mix with the majority there is no mixed education. When the whole of the minority mix with the majority there is the greatest possible amount of mixed education. The minority, the Protestant pupils, numbered for the year 1866, 171,236. The Roman Catholic pupils, the majority, for the same year numbered 738,837. The maximum of mixed education would prevail if the whole of the 171,236 Protestant pupils were in attendance in schools frequented by Roman Catholics. This maximum, however, is unattainable, for there are some places in the north of Ireland where Protestants constitute the whole population, and where mixture with Roman Catholics is accordingly impossible.

But of the 171,236 Protestant pupils in National schools 152,385, or 89 per cent., are in attendance in mixed schools.

If 100, therefore, represents the maximum which might possibly prevail, 89 is the measure of the extent of mixed education which actually does prevail.

TABLE showing the RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of 910,073 of the PUPILS on the Rolls of National Schools, for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls in the year 1866.

[N.B.—The returns of the Managers fail to state the Religious Denominations in the case of 746 Pupils.]

Provinces and Counties.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Other Persuasions.	Total Number of Pupils returned for Year ended Dec. 31, 1866.
ULSTER:					
Antrim,	11,853	21,274	44,938	2,162	80,227
Armagh,	7,016	15,826	5,437	1,076	29,355
Cavan,	2,216	26,106	1,033	107	29,462
Donegal,	3,517	27,622	3,961	176	35,276
Down,	7,532	17,475	24,514	817	50,338
Fermanagh,	3,953	9,097	150	108	13,308
Londonderry,	3,422	11,751	9,677	453	25,303
Monaghan,	1,852	15,184	2,491	31	19,558
Tyrone,	6,405	20,063	7,301	397	34,166
Total,	47,766	164,398	99,502	5,327	316,993
MUNSTER:					
Clare,	219	27,832	8	.	28,059
Cork,	2,382	85,240	310	328	88,260
Kerry,	396	37,333	4	.	37,733
Limerick,	748	33,153	116	108	34,125
Tipperary,	817	37,445	53	74	38,389
Waterford,	304	14,506	69	73	14,952
Total,	4,866	235,509	560	583	241,518
LEINSTER:					
Carlow,	140	7,912	1	5	8,058
Dublin,	2,135	48,047	407	166	50,755
Kildare,	398	12,630	89	44	13,161
Kilkenny,	446	19,593	18	12	20,069
King's,	601	11,762	34	40	12,437
Longford,	450	11,518	84	1	12,053
Louth,	195	13,384	129	10	13,718
Meath,	641	15,939	95	.	16,675
Queen's,	399	12,059	3	1	12,462
Westmeath,	365	13,986	22	1	14,374
Wexford,	317	16,237	11	11	16,576
Wicklow,	460	10,875	6	8	11,349
Total,	6,547	193,942	899	299	201,687
CONNAUGHT:					
Galway,	326	36,897	110	35	37,368
Leitrim,	1,802	20,510	47	43	22,402
Mayo,	625	39,543	177	7	40,352
Roscommon,	469	28,737	26	2	29,234
Sligo,	937	19,301	171	110	20,519
Total,	4,159	144,988	531	197	149,875
Grand Total,	63,338	738,837	101,492	6,406	910,073
Per-centage,	6·96	81·18	11·16	0·70	—

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls of Mixed Schools for year ended 31st December, 1866.

Counties and Provinces.	Total No. of Mixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers exclusively.			Under Roman Catholic Teachers exclusively.			Principals of either denomination and Assistants of the other.		
		No. of Schools.	R. C. Pupils.	Protestant Pupils.	No. of Schools.	R.C. Pupils.	Protestant Pupils.	No. of Schools.	R. C. Pupils.	Protestant Pupils.
Ulster.										
Antrim,	382	298	4,801	45,612	67	8,835	1,643	17	1,191	3,332
Armagh,	153	88	2,125	10,117	58	8,554	969	7	549	1,401
Cavan,	188	22	629	1,647	160	18,466	1,479	6	569	230
Donegal,	240	97	4,640	5,258	142	16,347	2,194	1	205	58
Down,	290	195	3,577	24,594	87	10,624	2,110	8	544	1,499
Fermanagh,	111	26	812	1,657	85	7,163	2,323	–	–	–
Londonderry,	192	128	3,302	9,873	58	5,756	1,428	6	76	911
Monaghan,	128	41	1,662	2,755	83	10,244	1,232	4	234	274
Tyrone,	276	118	3,747	8,845	148	12,806	3,803	10	451	847
Total,	1,960	1,013	25,295	110,358	888	98,795	17,181	59	3,819	8,552
Munster.										
Clare,	65	–	–	–	65	9,501	227	–	–	–
Cork,	193	10	202	607	177	28,946	694	6	1,580	990
Kerry,	93	1	41	12	92	16,216	340	–	–	–
Limerick,	76	2	2	163	71	10,714	268	3	93	493
Tipperary,	123	7	518	232	111	14,468	376	5	574	270
Waterford,	36	1	96	7	30	4,364	133	5	810	306
Total,	586	21	859	1,021	546	84,209	2,038	19	3,057	2,059
Leinster.										
Carlow,	33	–	–	–	33	4,188	146	–	–	–
Dublin,	82	10	68	903	47	8,978	219	25	4,842	1,494
Kildare,	53	1	36	99	49	6,236	205	3	61	227
Kilkenny,	59	2	123	46	53	6,665	165	4	243	143
King's,	58	3	218	156	52	6,313	248	3	159	161
Longford,	55	5	95	237	50	6,806	298	–	–	–
Louth,	27	3	266	73	24	3,166	76	–	–	–
Meath,	93	3	46	112	86	8,683	351	4	564	118
Queen's,	53	2	21	100	51	6,395	241	–	–	–
Westmeath,	59	3	104	54	56	6,090	207	–	–	–
Wexford,	64	–	–	–	61	6,008	214	3	9	125
Wicklow,	52	7	373	204	43	4,912	227	2	209	43
Total,	688	39	1,350	1,984	605	74,440	2,597	44	6,087	2,311
Connaught.										
Galway,	81	4	268	69	74	10,046	243	3	124	159
Leitrim,	114	14	719	754	99	13,108	817	1	78	25
Mayo,	114	10	303	385	103	16,187	421	1	125	3
Roscommon,	80	2	152	60	76	11,056	354	2	264	83
Sligo,	97	4	140	125	91	14,202	676	2	145	110
Total,	486	34	1,582	1,393	443	64,599	2,511	9	736	380
Ulster,	1,960	1,013	25,295	110,358	888	98,795	17,181	59	3,819	8,552
Munster,	586	21	859	1,021	546	84,209	2,038	19	3,057	2,059
Leinster,	688	39	1,350	1,984	605	74,440	2,597	44	6,087	2,311
Connaught,	486	34	1,582	1,393	443	64,599	2,511	9	736	380
Grand Total,	3,720	1,107	29,086	114,756	2,482	322,043	24,327	131	13,699	13,302

21. The next tables show the *average* number of pupils in the mixed schools:—

A.—Under Protestant Teachers.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	1,013	108·9	25·0
Munster, . . .	21	48·6	40·9
Leinster, . . .	39	50·8	34·6
Connaught, . .	34	40·9	46·5
Total, . .	1,107	103·6	26·1

B.—Under Roman Catholic and Protestant Teachers conjointly.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	59	145·0	64·7
Munster, . . .	19	108·3	160·8
Leinster, . . .	44	52·5	138·3
Connaught, . .	9	42·2	81·7
Total, . .	131	101·5	104·5

C.—Under Roman Catholic Teachers.

	Mixed Schools.	Protestant Pupils.	R. C. Pupils.
Ulster, . . .	888	19·3	111·2
Munster, . . .	546	3·7	154·2
Leinster, . . .	605	4·2	123·0
Connaught, . .	443	5·6	145·8
Total, . .	2,482	9·8	129·7

22. The following summary shows how the Protestant pupils in mixed National schools are distributed:—

114,756 mixing with 29,086 Roman Catholic pupils in 1,107 schools, taught exclusively by Protestant teachers; giving to each school an average of 103·6 Protestant, and 26·1 Roman Catholic pupils.

13,302 mixing with 13,699 Roman Catholic pupils in 131 schools, taught conjointly by Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 101·5 Protestant, and 104·5 Roman Catholic pupils.

24,327 mixing with 322,043 Roman Catholic pupils in 2,482 schools, taught exclusively by Roman Catholic teachers; giving to each school an average of 9·8 Protestant, and 129·7 Roman Catholic pupils.

23. The Roman Catholics throughout nearly every part of Ireland avail themselves of the National schools. It is, however, in the province of Ulster only that Protestants generally are of that

class in society for which National schools are intended. 73·2 per cent. of the Protestant population of Ireland is in Ulster. In the other provinces the Protestants are a very small section of the population, and somewhat rarely of that class in society which frequents National schools. In Ulster, too, the population is pretty equally mixed—50·5 per cent. being Roman Catholic, and 49·5 per cent. being Protestant. As a test, therefore, of the acceptability of the National school system on the part of the people, as also of their willingness or readiness to attend National schools of a mixed description, the province of Ulster may be taken as a fair exponent. In this province we find that 152,595, or 89·1 per cent., of all the Protestant pupils of National schools in the country are in attendance; and again that of the 152,595 no less than 136,091, or 89·1 per cent., are in attendance at schools frequented by Roman Catholics. Considering that there are several places in Ulster where the population is exclusively Protestant, and where, therefore, a mixed attendance at a National school is physically impossible, these results exhibit a remarkable degree of readiness on the part of the people to frequent mixed schools.

24. But the general acceptability by Protestants and Roman Catholics alike of the National system may be gathered from the fact that in Ulster 50·5 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics, whilst 51·8 per cent. of the National school pupils are Roman Catholics; and 49·5 per cent. of the population are Protestants, whilst 48·2 per cent. of the National school pupils are Protestants.

25. To represent this interesting fact in detail we give the following table, showing the proportion *per cent.* of the population generally of Ulster:—

Counties.	Pupils in National Schools.				Population.			
	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.	Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Others.
Antrim, .	14·8	26·5	56·	2·7	20·3	27·1	47·4	5·2
Armagh, .	23·9	53·9	18·5	3·7	30·9	48·8	16·2	4·1
Cavan, . .	7·5	88·6	3·5	·4	14·9	80·5	3·5	1·1
Donegal, .	9·9	78·4	11·2	·5	12·6	75·1	11·	1·3
Down, . .	14·9	34·6	48·9	1·6	20·3	32·5	44·6	2·6
Fermanagh, .	29·7	68·4	1·1	·8	38·4	56·5	1·8	3·3
Londonderry, .	13·6	46·4	38·2	1·8	16·9	45·3	35·1	2·7
Monaghan, .	9·5	77·6	12·7	·2	14·	73·4	12·	·6
Tyrone, . .	18·7	58·7	21·2	1·2	21·9	56·5	19·5	2·1
Ulster, .	15·1	51·8	31·4	1·7	20·4	50·5	26·3	2·8

It may be added that of the 947,623 Protestants in the population of Ulster, 152,595, or 1 in 6·2, are attending National schools; and that of the 966,613 Roman Catholics in Ulster, 164,398, or 1 in 5·8, are pupils of National schools.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of PUPILS on Rolls of UNMIXED SCHOOLS for year ended 31st December, 1866.

Religious denominations of pupils on rolls of unmixed schools for year 1866.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total Number of Unmixed Schools.	Under Protestant Teachers.		Under Roman Catholic Teachers.	
		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils (Protestant).	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils (R.C.)
ULSTER.					
Antrim,	94	72	8,366	22	6,447
Armagh,	29	8	1,042	21	4,598
Cavan,	57	–	–	57	6,442
Donegal,	55	2	144	53	6,430
Down,	61	43	4,660	18	2,730
Fermanagh,	11	2	231	9	1,122
Londonderry,	31	13	1,240	18	2,617
Monaghan,	21	2	113	19	3,044
Tyrone,	30	7	608	23	3,059
Total,	389	149	16,504	240	36,489
MUNSTER.					
Clare,	134	–	–	134	18,331
Cork,	349	10	729	339	54,512
Kerry,	137	1	48	136	21,076
Limerick,	124	1	48	123	22,344
Tipperary,	157	1	66	156	21,885
Waterford,	73	–	–	73	9,236
Total,	974	13	891	961	147,384
LEINSTER.					
Carlow,	26	–	–	26	3,724
Dublin,	141	2	92	139	34,159
Kildare,	49	–	–	49	6,297
Kilkenny,	105	2	122	103	12,562
King's,	38	2	110	36	5,072
Longford,	37	–	–	37	4,617
Louth,	59	2	185	57	9,952
Meath,	73	4	155	69	6,646
Queen's,	37	1	62	36	5,643
Westmeath,	70	2	127	68	7,792
Wexford,	84	–	–	84	10,220
Wicklow,	37	–	–	37	5,381
Total,	756	15	853	741	112,065
CONNAUGHT.					
Galway,	172	–	–	172	26,459
Leitrim,	63	5	296	58	6,605
Mayo,	146	–	–	146	22,928
Roscommon,	108	–	–	108	17,265
Sligo,	30	2	166	28	4,814
Total,	519	7	462	512	78,071
ULSTER,	389	149	16,504	240	36,489
MUNSTER,	974	13	891	961	147,384
LEINSTER,	756	15	853	741	112,065
CONNAUGHT,	519	7	462	512	78,071
GRAND TOTAL,	2,638	184	18,710	2,454	374,009

NOTE.—There is one school, with an attendance of 141 Protestant pupils, under teachers, one of whom is Roman Catholic and the other Protestant.

26. Few can possibly deny the advantage of our leading rule, which entirely protects the pupils of National schools from the possibility of proselytism in the 3,720 mixed schools to which we have been adverting; but the importance of the same rule in the operation of the 2,638 unmixed schools, may not, to some persons, be quite so apparent; and we shall therefore very briefly proceed to illustrate it.

27. In the province of Munster there are 974 unmixed schools, of which thirteen only are under Protestant teachers; and in the same province there are only forty other schools in which a Protestant teacher, principal or assistant, is to be met with. It may fairly be asked, are the Protestants, scattered as they are in small numbers throughout the province, under the circumstances, to be debarred the privilege of attending with a safe conscience and an equal right, the 961 unmixed schools under Catholic teachers exclusively, because it meets the views of some people to ignore the rule which renders it impossible to tamper with the faith of a child.

Then, if the rule were so framed as to meet the case of mixed schools only, a temptation would be presented to persons in favour of unmixed schools, to deter or disgust the minority from continuing to attend their schools. In the province of Munster there are 546 schools taught exclusively by Roman Catholics, in which 2,038 Protestants, or an average of only 3·7 to each school are in attendance; just as in Ulster there are 25,295 Roman Catholics attending 1,013 schools, or an average of 25·0 to each school, which are exclusively taught by Protestant teachers. And the conductors of these schools, in Munster and Ulster alike, are at present bound to receive, to nurture, and to protect these small minorities that resort to them.

Finally, the existence of the protective rule in all schools, mixed or unmixed, establishes the right of a parent to select for the place of education of his child the school which is most convenient, or the school which has the best master in it, feeling at the same time that to whatever school he sends him he is secure from all assault upon his conscience.

Those who wish that no restriction on the time of giving religious instruction, or that no protective rule, should exist in unmixed schools, must admit that under such a system, a school, which at any time became an unmixed school, could never afterwards receive any pupils of a different religious persuasion. It would be considered an unreasonable thing to require the habits and the organization of a school to be altered to accommodate two or three pupils, who after deranging the entire school by a few days attendance, may shortly afterwards leave it to attend some other school. It cannot be doubted but that such unwelcome pupils would be treated as intruders, and strong measures adopted to force them to stay away.

Indeed it may be considered certain that the protective rules cannot be enforced at all unless they are enforced in every case. It would generally be more convenient or more agreeable to the patron to be exempt from these rules; and that toleration which is now enjoyed by the minority who attend the National schools

would cease to exist, if the attendance of the minority compelled the patron to observe rules from which he would otherwise have been free.

This large amount of mixed attendance has not been caused by any pressure put upon the majority by the Commissioners, who have always given the most liberal interpretation to their rules in favour of any small minority desirous of establishing a school for themselves.

To understand the probable effect of the abandonment of the protective rules on the education of the country, it is most important to consider the schools under Roman Catholic teachers which are attended by some Protestant pupils. The number of such schools is 2,482; the number of Protestant pupils instructed in them is 24,327, being a little less than an average of ten such pupils for each such school. But as a separate school cannot be kept up for so small a number as ten children, this number of 24,327 Protestant children (not a trifling number if compared with the total number of Protestant children in Ireland) would be deprived of the means of education if the rules of the National system did not give them the opportunity of receiving instruction from Roman Catholic teachers without danger of interference with their own religious faith. It may be urged in reply that although the average may be less than ten, yet the attendance on a few of the schools may be much more. This may be true, and would prove that the average attendance on the remaining schools was much less than ten, and that in those schools in which the attendance was larger, and sufficient to support a school for the minority, the mixed school gave an education so far satisfactory to the minority that they did not feel it necessary to set up a separate school.

VI.—28. We have received returns showing, as in the subjoined Table, the literary proficiency of 659,340 of the pupils on the rolls for the *last quarter* of the year 1866. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the per-centage of pupils classed in Third Book and in Fourth and higher Books. Literary classification of pupils.

Provinces and Counties.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	Total.
Ulster:						
Antrim, . .	23,131	15,629	1,455	9,446	3,342	53,003
Armagh, . .	9,612	6,416	149	3,614	1,271	21,062
Cavan, . .	9,909	6,615	650	3,118	1,286	21,578
Donegal, . .	12,625	7,386	454	3,390	1,206	25,061
Down, . .	16,763	10,745	469	6,211	2,121	36,309
Fermanagh, .	4,272	3,218	406	1,393	506	9,795
Londonderry, .	7,587	5,306	771	2,712	1,159	17,535
Monaghan, .	6,092	4,613	197	2,146	761	13,809
Tyrone, . .	11,756	7,139	481	3,521	1,432	24,329
Total, . .	101,747	67,067	5,032	35,551	13,084	222,481

[*continued.*

TABLE showing the CLASSIFICATION of the PUPILS—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	I. Book.	II. Book.	Sequels.	III. Book.	IV. and higher Books.	TOTAL.
MUNSTER:						
Clare,	9,336	6,525	172	3,781	1,389	21,203
Cork,	28,289	21,007	1,024	11,309	6,048	67,677
Kerry,	12,514	8,825	274	5,382	2,675	29,670
Limerick,	9,980	7,851	214	4,431	3,414	25,890
Tipperary,	11,611	9,121	647	4,743	2,682	28,804
Waterford,	5,030	3,501	102	1,744	911	11,288
Total,	76,760	56,830	2,433	31,390	17,119	184,532
LEINSTER.						
Carlow,	2,728	1,967	153	1,034	534	6,416
Dublin,	18,172	8,935	311	4,265	2,218	33,901
Kildare,	4,357	2,754	225	1,586	808	9,730
Kilkenny,	6,611	4,759	96	2,638	1,521	15,625
King's,	4,205	2,776	106	1,371	543	9,001
Longford,	4,631	2,459	26	1,119	552	8,787
Louth,	4,947	2,649	413	1,453	595	10,057
Meath,	4,960	3,346	721	1,975	1,267	12,269
Queen's,	4,149	2,649	194	1,373	596	8,961
Westmeath,	4,440	3,511	451	1,755	676	10,833
Wexford,	5,022	3,736	216	2,235	1,132	12,341
Wicklow,	3,674	2,634	108	1,440	699	8,555
Total,	67,896	42,175	3,020	22,244	11,141	146,476
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway,	13,405	7,765	521	3,749	1,546	26,986
Leitrim,	8,518	5,167	317	2,119	811	16,932
Mayo,	14,036	7,726	601	3,435	995	26,793
Roscommon,	9,920	6,065	472	2,917	1,386	20,760
Sligo,	6,989	4,221	340	1,920	910	14,380
Total,	52,868	30,944	2,251	14,140	5,648	105,851
Grand Total,	299,271	197,016	12,736	103,325	46,992	659,340
Per-centage,	45·39	29·88	1·93	15·67	7·13	–

Total amount of salaries, gratuities, &c., paid in 1866.

VII.—29. The total amount of salaries, premiums, gratuities, and allowances paid in 1866 to the Principal Teachers, Assistants, Monitors, and Workmistresses in National Schools—including the Central and other Model Schools, and the payments to Organizing Teachers—was £260,235 2*s.* 2*d.* This sum includes £3,826 7*s.* 1*d.*, school fees, apportioned to Teachers in Model Schools. The details for each species of service are given in our Financial Statement, hereto appended.

Sale Stock Requisites.

VIII.—30. The amount received for books, school requisites, and apparatus, sold at reduced prices to National Schools in the year 1866, was £14,918 11*s.* 1*d.* The number of orders was 10,627; and the average amount of each order, £1 8*s.* 1*d.*

Free Stock Requisites.

31. The value of the grants of school requisites and apparatus, given as Free Stock, in 1866, was £2,327 19*s.* 5*d.* The number of grants was 615; and the average value of each, £3 15*s.* 8*d.*

IX.—32. The number of pupils on the rolls of our Model Schools in Marlborough-street upon the 31st of December, 1866, was—males, 900; females, 560; infants, 344; making a total of 1,804. This number includes 187 males in Night School.

Total number of children on the rolls of our Central Model Schools on 31st Dec., 1866, with their religious denominations.

33. The religious denominations of the 1,804 pupils on the rolls of the Model Schools, Marlborough-street, at the end of the past year, are specified in the following return:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, .	227	150	49	426
Roman Catholics, .	571	344	267	1,182
Presbyterians, .	72	45	19	136
Other Persuasions, .	29	19	2	50
Jews, . . .	1	2	7	10
Total, . .	900	560	344	1,804

X.—34. We trained during the year, and supported at the public expense, 285 Teachers, of whom 137 were males, and 148 females. We also trained, for the office of Teacher, 16 persons who supported themselves during their attendance at the Model Schools. The total number trained in 1866 was 301. Of the 285 Teachers trained during the year, 61 were of the Established Church, 137 were Roman Catholics, 75 were Presbyterians, and 12 were of other persuasions. The total number of male and female teachers trained from the commencement of our proceedings to the 31st December, 1866, is 7,532. We do not include in this last number those Teachers who, at the time of their training, were unconnected with National Schools.

Number of Teachers trained in 1866.

35. Besides the Teachers trained in the ordinary courses of literature, science, and school-keeping, during the past year, we caused an additional number of Teachers to be instructed in the principles of Navigation and the use of nautical instruments. In admitting Teachers to this department, we select those only who are possessed of the attainments necessary to profit by the special instruction given, and whose schools are the most favourably situated for the introduction of this branch of education.

Navigation teachers.

36. The establishments in which the Teachers, both male and female, attending at our Training Institution, are boarded and lodged, continue to be efficiently conducted. The inmates have been distinguished, as heretofore, for the general correctness of their conduct, for the maintenance of order and discipline, for the exercise of kindly feeling towards each other, and for the careful observance of their religious duties.

Training departments.

XI.—37. We had in our service at the end of the year 1866, 5,972 Principal Teachers, 1,838 Assistants, and 362 Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants, making, in the whole, 8,172*—of whom 3,320 are trained. We also had in our service, at the same period, 385 Workmistresses and Teachers of the higher industrial branches.

Number of Teachers in Board's service at end of 1866.

* This number is exclusive of Teachers in the Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Workhouse Schools, in connexion with us; and also, of Teachers in Convent Schools—the former not being paid by the Board, and the latter being paid according to the average daily attendance in their respective schools.

38. The following Table shows the Number of Teachers of each Grade:—

Class.	Principals.		Assistants.		Junior Assistants.	Work-mistresses and Industrial Teachers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1^1 . .	97	49	7	4	.	.
1^2 . .	135	94	4	2	.	.
1^3 . .	261	132	13	20	.	.
2^1 . .	590	280	20	38	.	.
2^2 . .	666	359	36	93	.	.
3^1 . .	1,376	532	242	403	.	.
3^2 . .	595	306	135	281	.	.
Probationers, .	365	135	264	276	362	.
Total, .	4,085	1,887	721	1,117	362	385
	5,972		1,838			

Number of Paid Monitors in Board's service.

39. The number of Paid Monitors in our service in Ordinary National Schools was 3,030: 143 First Class, 2,426 Senior, and 461 Junior.

40. The following Table distinguishes the Males from the Females, and shows the number of each grade in each year of service:—

Year of Service.	First Class.		Senior.		Junior.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st year, . .	14	60	443	470	108	114
2nd " . .	15	54	236	402	84	66
3rd " . .	.	.	133	260	43	46
4th " . .	.	.	133	349	.	.
Total, .	29	114	945	1,481	235	226
	143		2,426		461	
	3,030					

Number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service salary.

41. The number of Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary at end of year 1866, was 444; of whom 327 were males, and 117 females.

42. The following Table exhibits the number in each Class, and term of Service completed since first classed:—

Class.	Males.			Females.		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
III^1 . . .	4	17	11	2	1	4
II^2 . . .	3	13	25	4	4	4
II^1 . . .	12	31	34	2	9	7
I^3 . . .	3	23	48	2	12	9
I^2 . . .	5	20	33	4	14	19
I^1 . . .	1	16	28	.	8	12
Total, .	28	120	179	14	48	55
	327			117		
	444					

43. In our "Rules and Regulations," published in the Appendix, we give the scales of salaries allowed to the several grades of Teachers in connexion with us; also, the various gratuities awarded for special services rendered by the Teachers in the training and instruction of their pupils. These special gratuities are conferred on a large number of the Teachers, and have had the effect of stimulating the whole body to increased energy and devotion in the discharge of their school duties. Scales of salaries, &c.

XII.—44. The following Table exhibits, in counties and provinces, the amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries of teachers of National Schools (excluding Workhouse Schools, Prison Schools, Lunatic Asylum Schools, and Closed or Suspended Schools) during the year 1866, with the average for each school, and each pupil in daily average attendance. Amount of local emoluments received in aid of salaries.

AMOUNT of LOCAL EMOLUMENTS received in aid of Salaries of Teachers of National Schools in 1866.

Provinces and Counties.	Payments by Pupils.			Subscriptions.			Total.			No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average per School.			Average per Pupil.	
ULSTER:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Antrim, .	5,508	13	10	658	18	7	6,167	12	5	469	25,328	13	3	0	4	10¼
Armagh, .	1,456	12	10	661	8	4	2,118	1	2	184	9,784	11	10	2	4	3¾
Cavan, . .	618	6	2	163	18	8	782	4	10	241	8,191	3	4	11	1	10¾
Donegal, .	899	14	7	485	19	7	1,385	14	2	293	10,576	4	14	7	2	7¼
Down, . .	3,982	4	0	705	13	10	4,687	17	10	349	17,848	13	8	8	5	3
Fermanagh, .	410	19	2	59	9	10	470	9	0	126	4,216	3	14	8	2	2¾
Londonderry,	1,463	1	1	1,369	12	6	2,832	13	7	222	8,609	12	15	2¾	6	7
Monaghan, .	683	14	5	250	7	2	934	1	7	147	5,504	6	7	1	3	4¾
Tyrone, . .	1,432	13	9	551	9	4	1,984	3	1	304	11,018	6	10	6¼	3	7
Total, .	16,455	19	10	4,906	17	10	21,362	17	8	2,335	101,074	9	2	11¾	4	2¾
MUNSTER:																
Clare, . .	1,156	10	4	144	12	3	1,301	2	7	190	9,483	6	16	11½	2	8¾
Cork, . .	4,706	7	11	599	11	8	5,305	19	7	525	34,449	10	2	1½	3	1
Kerry, . .	1,354	2	10	303	13	2	1,657	16	0	224	14,774	7	8	0	2	2¾
Limerick, .	2,281	0	5	473	10	10	2,754	11	3	194	13,497	14	3	11¾	4	1
Tipperary, .	2,127	3	1	485	3	4	2,612	6	5	269	13,922	9	14	2½	3	9
Waterford, .	862	15	2	410	0	6	1,272	15	8	107	5,970	11	17	11	4	3
Total, .	12,487	19	9	2,416	11	9	14,904	11	6	1,509	92,095	9	17	6½	3	2¾
LEINSTER:																
Carlow, .	271	5	11	71	1	6	342	7	5	59	3,019	5	16	0¾	2	3
Dublin, . .	2,243	17	11	1,297	14	4	3,541	12	3	215	17,055	16	9	5¼	4	1¾
Kildare, .	645	6	0	179	4	11	824	10	11	99	4,617	8	6	7	3	6¾
Kilkenny, .	886	11	4	338	2	4	1,224	13	8	160	7,772	7	13	1	3	2
King's, . .	624	10	6	201	14	3	826	4	9	95	4,209	8	13	11¼	3	11
Longford, .	259	6	11	44	0	0	303	6	11	89	3,650	3	8	2	1	7¾
Louth, . .	571	12	1	197	4	0	768	16	1	84	4,537	9	3	0½	3	4½
Meath, . .	703	18	2	401	0	4	1,104	18	6	161	5,864	6	17	3	3	9
Queen's, .	420	10	9	170	10	0	591	0	9	87	4,225	6	15	10½	2	9½
Westmeath, .	511	18	10	147	5	0	659	3	10	126	4,895	5	4	7½	2	8¼
Wexford, .	722	15	7	102	16	9	825	12	4	146	5,653	5	13	1	2	11
Wicklow, .	514	13	1	298	17	4	813	10	5	87	3,884	9	7	0	4	2¼
Total, .	8,376	7	1	3,449	10	9	11,825	17	10	1,408	69,380	8	7	11¼	3	4¾
CONNAUGHT:																
Galway, .	962	3	0	308	9	7	1,270	12	7	244	12,185	5	4	1¾	2	1
Leitrim, .	392	10	2	250	14	2	643	4	4	175	6,705	3	13	6	1	11
Mayo, . .	735	10	3	556	7	0	1,291	17	3	254	11,071	5	1	8½	2	4
Roscommon, .	625	15	8	271	14	5	897	10	1	186	8,758	4	16	6	2	0½
Sligo, . .	493	2	5	281	2	11	774	5	4	124	5,760	6	4	10½	2	8¼
Total, .	3,209	1	6	1,668	8	1	4,877	9	7	983	44,479	4	19	2¾	2	2¼
Grand Total,	40,529	8	2	12,441	8	5	52,970	16	7	6,235	307,028	8	9	10¾	3	5¼

Total emoluments.

45. The total amount received by the teaching-staff of the schools in connexion with our Board for the year 1866, appears to have been £309,379 11*s.* 8*d.*—only 17·12 per cent. of this sum having been locally provided, whilst the large proportion of 82·88 per cent. was derived from the funds placed at our disposal by the State.

Workhouse schools, and attendance.

XIII.—46. The number of Workhouse Schools in connexion with us on the 31st December, 1866, was 145. Of these schools 32 are in Ulster, 49 in Munster, 35 in Leinster, and 29 in Connaught.

47. The *total* number of pupils appearing on the rolls of these 145 Workhouse Schools, for the year ending 31st December, 1866, was 17,139, while the average daily attendance was 8,674.

Attendance at District and Minor Model Schools.

XIV.—48. The number of District and Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 26—including the Central or Metropolitan District.

49. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these schools for the year ended the 31st of December, 1866, was 17,642*, and the average daily attendance for the same period, 7,871*. In the following Table the total number on the rolls is divided into males, females, and infants:—

County.	Number.	Name of School.	No. of *distinct* Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st December, 1866.				Average daily attendance for the year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
			Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.	
Dublin,	1	Metropolitan:					
"		Central,	1,535	1,223	656	3,414	1,408
"		Inchicore,	152	106	147	405	178
"		West Dublin,	358	253	266	877	402
Antrim,	2	Belfast,	1,221	693	531	2,445	1,052
"	3	Ballymena,	117	109	109	335	143
Armagh,	4	Newry,	192	178	113	483	197
Cavan,	5	Bailieborough,	132	124	91	347	121
Down,	6	Newtownards,	271	177	162	610	328
Londonderry,	7	Coleraine,	114	126	81	321	126
"	8	Londonderry,	291	199	176	666	331
Cork,	9	Dunmanway,	248	268	.	516	260
"	10	Cork,	488	353	305	1,146	497
Limerick,	11	Limerick,	271	187	208	666	292
Tipperary,	12	Clonmel,	184	89	70	343	143
Waterford,	13	Waterford,	218	115	121	454	185
Kildare,	14	Athy,	124	94	70	288	124
Kilkenny,	15	Kilkenny,	96	82	96	274	133
Meath,	16	Trim,	223	154	161	538	232
Wexford,	17	Enniscorthy,	62	34	38	134	63
Galway,	18	Galway,	126	78	79	283	149
Sligo,	19	Sligo,	141	99	83	323	165
Antrim,	20	Ballymoney (Minor),	135	119	106	360	164
"	21	Carrickfergus, "	122	74	102	298	155
Armagh,	22	Lurgan, "	471	208	153	832	346
Monaghan,	23	Monaghan, "	171	145	62	378	201
Tyrone,	24	Omagh, "	146	133	98	377	188
"	25	N.-T.-Stewart, "	72	77	60	209	112
King's,	26	Parsonstown, "	153	101	66	320	176
		Total,	7,834	5,598	4,210	17,642	7,871

* Maritime and Agricultural pupils included.

Religious denominations of Model School pupils.

50. We have obtained from our Inspectors returns showing the religious denominations of the 17,642 pupils on the rolls of the District and Minor Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1866. It appears that 5,225 were of the Established Church, 6,871 were Roman Catholics, 4,359 were Presbyterians, and 1,187 belonged to other persuasions. In the subjoined tabulation of these returns, we include the schools of the Central or Metropolitan district.*

Religious Denominations of the Pupils on the Rolls of the Model Schools, for the *year* ended the 31st December, 1866.

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
Dublin,		METROPOLITAN: CENTRAL MODEL.					
	752	Male, No. 1,	915	228	598	63	26
	8653	Do., No. 2,	178	40	116	20	2
	8654	Do., No. 3,	88	24	57	3	4
	8655	Do., No. 4,	128	25	84	15	4
	8656	Do., No. 5,	226	50	157	9	10
	753	Female, No. 1,	737	205	452	60	20
	8657	Do., No. 2,	177	31	123	12	11
	8658	Do., No. 3,	137	24	90	20	3
	8659	Do., No. 4,	172	36	128	5	3
	1795	Infant, . .	656	95	515	29	17
		Total, .	3,414	758	2,320	236	100
		WEST DUBLIN.					
	5640	Male, . .	358	13	344	.	1
	5641	Female, . .	253	11	242	.	.
	5642	Infant, . .	266	4	261	1	.
		Total, .	877	28	847	1	1
		INCHICORE RAILWAY.					
	6978	Male, . .	152	44	102	4	2
	6979	Female, . .	106	39	67	.	.
	6980	Infant, . .	147	62	85	.	.
		Total, .	405	145	254	4	2
Antrim,		BELFAST.					
	6963	Male, . .	1,221	265	314	534	108
	6964	Female, . .	693	154	117	341	81
	6965	Infant, . .	531	108	169	213	41
		Total, .	2,445	527	600	1,088	230
		BALLYMENA.					
	5621	Male, . .	117	14	3	91	9
	5622	Female, . .	109	18	4	82	5
	5623	Infant, . .	109	27	12	64	6
		Total, .	335	59	19	237	20

* Excluding the Metropolitan Model Schools; the numbers of Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils on rolls *last quarter* of 1866 were, respectively, 6,499 and 2,075.

Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls—*continued.*

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Religious Denominations. Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		Newry.					
Armagh, .	5624	Male, . .	192	65	43	69	15
	5625	Female, . .	178	49	51	76	2
	5626	Infant, . .	113	36	29	37	11
		Total, .	483	150	123	182	28
		Bailieborough.					
Cavan, .	5627	Male, . .	132	33	53	46	.
	5628	Female, . .	124	25	72	27	.
	8514	Infant, . .	91	36	38	17	.
		Total, .	347	94	163	90	.
		Newtownards.					
Down, .	7774	Male, . .	271	22	5	221	23
	7775	Female, . .	177	10	7	146	14
	7776	Infant, . .	162	12	2	130	18
		Total, .	610	44	14	497	55
		Coleraine.					
Londonderry,	5618	Male, . .	114	21	11	69	13
	5619	Female, . .	126	29	18	62	17
	5620	Infant, . .	81	19	23	30	9
		Total, .	321	69	52	161	39
		Londonderry.					
Do., .	7690	Male, . .	291	82	14	168	27
	7691	Female, . .	199	61	4	118	16
	7692	Infant, . .	176	49	6	96	25
		Total, .	666	192	24	382	68
		Dunmanway.					
Cork, . .	5636	Male, . .	248	15	228	.	5
	5637	Female, . .	268	15	248	.	5
		Total, .	516	30	476	.	10
		Cork.					
Do., .	8951	Male, . .	488	311	95	25	57
	8952	Female, . .	353	228	82	15	28
	8953	Infant, . .	305	189	57	25	34
		Total, .	1,146	728	234	65	119
		Limerick.					
Limerick, .	6970	Male, . .	271	142	72	27	30
	6971	Female, . .	187	106	33	16	32
	6972	Infant, . .	208	133	29	37	9
		Total, .	666	381	134	80	71

[*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of PUPILS on Rolls—*continued.*

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		CLONMEL.					
TIPPERARY, .	5633	Male, . .	184	62	105	6	11
	5634	Female, . .	89	33	36	9	11
	5635	Infant, . .	70	37	19	9	5
		Total, .	343	132	160	24	27
		WATERFORD.					
WATERFORD,	6974	Male, . .	218	99	74	13	32
	6975	Female, . .	115	49	42	9	15
	6976	Infant, . .	121	50	35	13	23
		Total, .	454	198	151	35	70
		ATHY.					
KILDARE, .	6209	Male, . .	124	61	33	23	7
	6210	Female, . .	94	52	19	16	7
	6615	Infant, . .	70	44	9	12	5
		Total, .	288	157	61	51	19
		KILKENNY.					
KILKENNY,	6981	Male, . .	96	50	35	6	5
	6982	Female, . .	82	22	54	3	3
	6983	Infant, . .	96	38	48	6	4
		Total, .	274	110	137	15	12
		TRIM.					
MEATH, .	5630	Male, . .	223	43	180	.	.
	5631	Female, . .	154	18	136	.	.
	5632	Infant, . .	161	22	139	.	.
		Total, .	538	83	455	.	.
		ENNISCORTHY.					
WEXFORD, .	7784	Male, . .	62	53	5	.	4
	7785	Female, . .	34	29	2	1	2
	7786	Infant, . .	38	27	2	4	5
		Total, .	134	109	9	5	11
		GALWAY.					
GALWAY, .	6212	Male, . .	126	23	86	8	9
	6213	Female, . .	78	34	24	15	5
	6214	Infant, . .	79	30	14	20	15
		Total, .	283	87	124	43	29
		SLIGO.					
SLIGO, . .	8206	Male, . .	141	75	.	36	30
	8207	Female, . .	99	46	1	22	30
	8208	Infant, . .	83	40	.	20	23
		Total,	323	161	1	78	83

[*continued.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of PUPILS on Rolls—*continued.*

Counties.	Roll No.	School.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Religious Denominations.			
				Established Church.	R. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Other Persuasions.
		BALLYMONEY (MINOR).					
ANTRIM, .	6737	Male, . .	135	13	29	91	2
	6738	Female, . .	119	13	29	76	1
	6739	Infant, . .	106	20	26	59	1
		Total, .	360	46	84	226	4
		CARRICKFERGUS (MINOR).					
Do., . .	7753	Male, . .	122	32	5	82	3
	7754	Female, . .	74	17	3	42	12
	7755	Infant, . .	102	18	2	70	12
		Total, .	298	67	10	194	27
		LURGAN (MINOR).					
ARMAGH, .	8540	Male, . .	471	240	84	108	39
	8541	Female, . .	208	85	23	65	35
	8542	Infant, . .	153	82	13	40	18
		Total, .	832	407	120	213	92
		MONAGHAN (MINOR).					
MONAGHAN,	7751	Male, . .	171	46	59	58	8
	7752	Female, . .	145	40	36	63	6
	7854	Infant, . .	62	25	17	20	.
		Total, .	378	111	112	141	14
		OMAGH (MINOR).					
TYRONE, .	7853	Male, . .	146	61	5	69	11
	8178	Female, . .	133	40	9	65	19
	8179	Infant, . .	98	51	3	35	9
		Total, .	377	152	17	169	39
		N.-T.-STEWART (MINOR).					
Do. . .	7758	Male, . .	72	18	3	51	.
	7759	Female, . .	77	19	6	51	1
	8694	Infant, . .	60	24	2	34	.
		Total, .	209	61	11	136	1
		PARSONSTOWN (MINOR).					
KING'S COUNTY,	7949	Male, . .	153	52	90	2	9
	7950	Female, . .	101	57	42	1	1
	7951	Infant, . .	66	30	27	3	6
		Total, .	320	139	159	6	16
		Grand Total,	17,642	5,225	6,871	4,359	1,187
		Per-centage,	–	29·6	39·0	24·7	6·7

51. The erection of the Enniskillen District Model School is in progress. Model Enniskillen School.

52. The number of District Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 18*; the number to be yet built, 1; total, 19. Total number of District and Minor Model Schools.

53. The number of Minor Model Schools in operation at the end of the year was 7.

54. The total number of District and Minor Model Schools already erected, together with those which we have agreed to erect, amounts to 26*.

XVI.—55. The total number of School Farms in connexion on the 31st December, 1866, was 109—of which 20 were School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive management of our Board, and 18 were School Farms of the First Class, under local management. Of the remaining number, 66 were ordinary School Farms, and 5 were School Gardens—one of the latter being under our own management. Agricultural School Farms.

56. The following is a list of the School Farms of the First Class:—

No. 1.—Twenty School Farms of the First Class under Exclusive Management of Commissioners.

First Class Farms under management of Commissioners.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballymoney.	Limerick,	Limerick.
,,	Ulster (Belfast).	,,	Mt. Trenchard.
Cavan,	Bailieboro'.	Tipperary,	Kyle Park.
Donegal,	Templedouglas.	,,	Derrycastle.
,,	Dunlewey.	,,	Gormanstown.
Monaghan,	Bath.	Dublin,	Albert.
Cork,	Dunmanway.	Kildare,	Athy.
,,	Glandore.	Kilkenny,	Woodstock.
,,	Farrahy.	,,	Kilkenny.
,,	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim,	Leitrim.

No. 2.—Eighteen School Farms of the First Class under Local Management.

First Class Farms under management of Local Patrons.

County.	School.	County.	School.
Antrim,	Ballycarry.	Carlow,	Garryhill.
,,	Larne.	Kilkenny,	Piltown.
Londonderry,	Eglinton.	King's,	Rahan.
Monaghan,	Cornagilta.	Louth,	Dromiskin.
Tyrone,	Loughash.	Meath,	Woodpole.
Clare,	Feakle.	Galway,	Ballinakill.
,,	Cahersherkin.	,,	Clonkeenkery.
,,	Sallybank.	Mayo,	Cross.
Waterford,	Glengarra.	Roscommon,	Glanduff.

* This number does not include the Central or Metropolitan District.

Summary of Agricultural School Farms.

57. The following is a Classified Summary of the School Farms in the several Counties of Ireland, on the 31st December, 1866:—

Counties.	School Farms. First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.	Counties.	School Farms. First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Total.
1. Antrim, .	4	.	.	4	16. Carlow, .	1	.	.	1
2. Armagh, .	.	2	1	3	17. Dublin, .	1	.	1	2
3. Cavan, .	1	4	.	5	18. Kildare, .	1	3	.	4
4. Donegal, .	2	7	.	9	19. Kilkenny, .	3	3	.	6
5. Down, .	.	.	.	.	20. King's, .	1	1	.	2
6. Fermanagh,	.	3	.	3	21. Longford, .	.	2	.	2
7. Londonderry	1	.	.	1	22. Louth, .	1	.	.	1
8. Monaghan,	2	2	.	4	23. Meath, .	1	1	.	2
9. Tyrone, .	1	3	.	4	24. Queen's, .	.	.	.	.
					25. Westmeath,	.	1	.	1
Total, Ulster,	11	21	1	33	26. Wexford, .	.	.	.	.
					27. Wicklow, .	.	1	.	1
					Total, Leinster,	9	12	1	22
10. Clare, .	3	6	.	9	28. Galway, .	2	2	.	4
11. Cork, .	4	4	.	8	29. Leitrim, .	1	1	.	2
12. Kerry, .	.	3	.	3	30. Mayo, .	1	5	2	8
13. Limerick, .	2	.	.	2	31. Roscommon,	1	6	1	8
14. Tipperary, .	3	.	.	3	32. Sligo, .	.	4	.	4
15. Waterford,	1	2	.	3					
					Total, Connaught	5	18	3	26
Total, Munster,	13	15	.	28					
					Grand Total, .	38	66	5	109

Number of School Farms, from 1852 to 1866.

58. The following Table shows the number of School Farms in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866:—

Year.	Number of School Farms in each Year. First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Workhouse.	Total.
1852, . .	27	39	3	23	92
1853, . .	33	43	3	50	129
1854, . .	35	47	3	70	155
1855, . .	37	46	3	79	165
1856, . .	37	51	3	77	168
1857, . .	39	48	3	76	166
1858, . .	42	47	3	64	156
1859, . .	38	45	2	58	143
1860, . .	36	42	2	41	121
1861, . .	36	39	2	43	120
1862, . .	36	48	3	47	134
1863, . .	36	50	3	.	89
1864, . .	36	55	3	.	94
1865, . .	38	62	4	.	104
1866, . .	38	66	5	.	109

XVII.—59. We publish, in the usual form, a full statement of our receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st of December, 1866. Finance.

60. We cannot close this report without referring to the painful fact that as many as 37 National Teachers have been arrested—although more than half the number on suspicion—for alleged complicity with "Fenianism." We, however, hope that of this number the great majority will be found innocent men. Against not more than two have the charges preferred been established; and so far as we can offer an opinion upon the matter, we assert with confidence that, as a body, the National Teachers of Ireland are loyal men.

In the rebellious times preceding 1798, the masters of what were called Hedge schools throughout Ireland were almost universally teachers of sedition.

When the National system was instituted, one of the first labours of the Board was to root out from the school manuals a considerable residue of the revolutionary literature of the schoolmasters of 1798.

Since the establishment of the National system, we have had at least *four* periods of political commotion—the Tithe agitation, the Repeal agitation, the agitation of 1848, and the Fenian conspiracy.

1. The Tithe agitation did not produce a single case of complicity on the part of a National teacher.
2. The Repeal agitation produced only three or four subjects amongst the teachers for the animadversion of the Board.
3. The Young Ireland rebellion brought forth only two who were known to show sympathy with the movement.
4. The Fenian conspiracy, the most artful and seductive of all the political agitations, a system of agitation founded upon the revolutionary theories of the Continent, a system that recognises the schoolmaster as a political power, and tries by flattery to win him over to the ranks of revolution, even this conspiracy has produced only the following results:—

The total number of cases which have come under our attention, connected (however remotely) with the Fenian conspiracy, is forty-seven.

Of these—

Four were teachers who had been out of the service prior to date of arrest.

Three absconded on learning that warrants had been issued for their arrest.

Thirty-three were arrested whilst in charge of National schools.

Five were reported by the police authorities as open to suspicion, but were not arrested.

One was reported by the District Inspector for having written a letter containing passages of a suspicious character.

One was dismissed by sealed order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Of these cases, thirty were discharged:—

Thirteen teachers who were in the service at the time of arrest, and one who was out of the service, were discharged on bail.

Eleven teachers in the service, and one out of the service at date of arrest, were discharged without bail.

Four were discharged, but it cannot be stated with certainty whether with or without bail.

There were two cases of conviction: Arthur Gough, who was arrested for having arms in a proclaimed district; and Thomas Duggan, who had been dismissed by the Board in 1862 for being a member of a political society. The latter went to America, and subsequently returned to Ireland, when he was arrested, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

It is to be remembered that there are nearly 5,000 male teachers, from seventeen years of age and upwards, in the employment of the Commissioners—that a very large proportion of them are between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five—that they spring almost invariably from the ranks of the people—that their position in their several localities is an isolated and unprotected one—and that all the arts of the conspirators were employed to seduce them into association with the seditious brotherhood.

XVIII.—61. We submit this, as our Report for the past year, to your Excellency, and in testimony thereof have caused our Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed, this Fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

SEAL.

(Signed)

James Kelly,
Wm. Homan Newell, } *Secretaries.*

ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

FROM

1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1866.

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the COMMISSIONERS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.
BALANCE on the 31st December, 1865,	19,987 5 2
AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY on account of VOTES,	380,583 0 0
Do. for BOOKS, SCHOOL REQUISITES, and APPARATUS, sold to the National Schools in Ireland, *at reduced prices*, during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1866,	14,918 11 1
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,	709 1 9
Do. for Fees, &c., from Pupils attending the DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET,	162 1 7
Do. for Sale of Wearing Apparel made up by the Female Teachers in Training,	77 15 9
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,	67 12 5
Do. for Garden Produce, &c., from GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDEN,	49 7 5
Do. for Fees from Pupils attending the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL,	77 8 6
Amount received from the following MODEL SCHOOLS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD, for School Fees, &c. :—	
ATHY, Co. KILDARE,	69 11 6
BAILIEBOROUGH, Co. CAVAN,	62 7 3
BALLYMENA, Co. ANTRIM,	103 0 11
BALLYMONEY, Co. ANTRIM,	72 6 5
BELFAST, Co. ANTRIM,	890 17 4
CLONMEL, Co. TIPPERARY,	83 7 7
COLERAINE, Co. LONDONDERRY,	90 6 11
CORK, Co. CORK,	514 2 6
DUNMANWAY, Co. CORK,	115 6 7
GALWAY, Co. GALWAY,	99 0 3
KILKENNY, Co. KILKENNY,	83 14 4
LIMERICK, Co. LIMERICK,	240 15 5
OMAGH, Co. TYRONE,	131 1 4
NEWRY, Co. ARMAGH,	140 7 4
TRIM, Co. MEATH,	91 5 10
WATERFORD, Co. WATERFORD,	118 8 0
N. T. STEWART, Co. TYRONE,	61 8 3
CARRICKFERGUS, Co. ANTRIM,	101 11 9
PARSONSTOWN, KING'S Co.,	176 18 2
MONAGHAN, Co. MONAGHAN,	146 10 5
LONDONDERRY, Co. LONDONDERRY,	262 6 10
NEWTOWNARDS, Co. DOWN,	191 1 11
ENNISCORTHY, Co. WEXFORD,	39 14 2
SLIGO, Co. SLIGO,	106 17 3
LURGAN, Co. ARMAGH,	236 14 8
Do. from the Private Contribution Fund, being Dividends on Legacies and Donations invested in Government Securities,	85 9 11
Do. per Assessor of Income Tax for the Establishment, being deductions under the head of Salaries, &c.,	728 6 0
Do. from various sources,	304 9 8
Carried forward,	421,979 12 2

of NATIONAL EDUCATION, from 1st January to 31st December, 1866.

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORMAL ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Allowances,	2,851 9 7	
General Expenditure,	247 14 10	
		3,099 4 5
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salaries and Wages,	149 7 2	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	640 13 0	
General Expenditure,	165 7 0	
		955 7 2
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, NTH. GT. GEORGE'S-ST.:		
Salaries and Wages,	229 13 8	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,286 8 9	
General Expenditure,	186 18 4	
		1,703 0 9
AUXILIARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, 29, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
General Expenditure,	—	79 0 8
MALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT—(SPECIAL CLASS BRANCH):		
General Expenditure,	—	84 10 9
FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT:		
Salaries and Wages,	245 11 3	
Maintenance and Travelling Expenses of Teachers,	1,791 19 6	
General Expenditure,	423 8 0	
		2,460 18 9
LAUNDRY FOR TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS IN DUBLIN:		
Wages and General Expenditure,	—	156 7 4
CENTRAL MODEL SCHOOLS, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	3,397 5 11	
General Expenditure,	59 11 5	
		3,456 17 4
DUBLIN WEST MODEL SCHOOL, SCHOOL-STREET:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	964 1 5	
General Expenditure,	52 9 0	
		1,016 10 5
ALBERT MODEL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, GLASNEVIN:		
Salary of Literary Teacher,	60 0 0	
General Expenditure,	248 8 3	
		308 8 3
GLASNEVIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	217 3 4	
General Expenditure, Literary Department,	28 6 6	
Ditto, Industrial ditto,	63 16 8	
		309 6 6
GLASNEVIN MODEL GARDEN:		
Salary of Gardener, and General Expenditure connected with working of Garden,	—	167 5 8
INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	466 5 5	
General Expenditure,	8 11 0	
		474 16 5
ORDINARY NATIONAL SCHOOLS:		
Rents of School-houses, Incidentals, &c.,	—	8 2 6
ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. KILDARE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	560 9 8	
General Expenditure,	127 7 8	
		687 17 4
BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. CAVAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	546 12 0	
General Expenditure,	147 18 11	
		694 10 11
Carried forward,	—	15,662 5 2

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	421,979	12	2
Carried forward, . . .	421,979	12	2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	15,662 5 2
BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	634 16 6	
General Expenditure, ...	107 16 3	
		742 12 9
BALLYMONEY MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	496 7 0	
General Expenditure, ...	32 0 8	
		528 7 8
BELFAST DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	3,262 6 11	
General Expenditure, ...	308 17 1	
		3,571 4 0
CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	640 15 7	
General Expenditure, ...	103 4 0	
		743 19 7
COLERAINE DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	625 17 4	
General Expenditure, ...	85 5 3	
		711 2 7
CORK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	1,351 12 10	
General Expenditure, ...	220 10 1	
		1,572 2 11
DERRYCASTLE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers, ...	—	47 13 4
DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	597 12 0	
General Expenditure, ...	156 7 2	
		753 19 2
FARRAHY LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher, ...	—	29 0 0
GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. GALWAY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	743 19 0	
General Expenditure, ...	131 1 0	
		875 0 0
GLANDORE LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. CORK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	27 5 0
GORMANSTOWN LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	97 10 0	
General Expenditure, ...	2 12 2	
		100 2 2
KILKENNY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. KILKENNY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., . .	665 16 9	
General Expenditure, ...	162 2 4	
		827 19 1
KYLE PARK LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. TIPPERARY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	94 0 10	
General Expenditure, ...	12 5 6	
		106 6 4
LEITRIM LITERARY SCHOOL, CO. LEITRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .	—	55 6 8
LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, CO. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c., .	940 9 2	
General Expenditure, ...	234 2 10	
		1,174 12 0
Carried forward, . .	—	27,528 18 5

Receipts and Disburse-ments.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	421,979	12	2
Carried forward, .	421,979	12	2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	27,528 18 5
LONDONDERRY DIST. MOD. SCHOOL, Co. LONDONDERRY:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	1,239 4 3	
General Expenditure,	239 3 0	
		1,478 7 3
MOUNT TRENCHARD LITERARY SCHOOL, Co. LIMERICK:		
Salary to Teacher,	—	16 0 0
MUNGRET LITERARY SCHOOL, Co. LIMERICK:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers and Monitors,	—	90 3 4
NEWRY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. ARMAGH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	608 1 1	
General Expenditure,	81 5 8	
		689 6 9
TEMPLEDOUGLAS LITERARY SCHOOL, Co. DONEGAL:		
Salary, &c., to Teacher,	—	44 0 0
TERVOE LITERARY SCHOOL, Co. LIMERICK:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	—	104 13 4
TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. MEATH:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	739 7 9	
General Expenditure,	131 2 4	
		870 10 1
WATERFORD DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, Co. WATERFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	732 6 5	
General Expenditure,	247 4 9	
		979 11 2
NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. DOWN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	1,157 17 2	
General Expenditure,	146 9 1	
		1,304 6 3
SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, Co. SLIGO:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	588 12 10	
General Expenditure,	206 10 6	
		795 3 4
ENNISCORTHY DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, Co. WEXFORD:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, and Maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, &c.,	427 16 8	
General Expenditure,	92 13 5	
		520 10 1
ENNISKILLEN DIST. MODEL SCHOOL, Co. FERMANAGH:		
General Expenditure,	—	72 9 8
CARRICKFERGUS MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, Co. ANTRIM:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	575 12 2	
General Expenditure,	122 12 4	
		698 4 6
MONAGHAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, Co. MONAGHAN:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	541 11 4	
General Expenditure,	73 2 8	
		614 14 0
OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, Co. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	671 6 2	
General Expenditure,	66 19 5	
		738 5 7
PARSONSTOWN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, KING'S CO.:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	531 10 11	
General Expenditure,	37 8 7	
		568 19 6
NEWTOWNSTEWART MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, Co. TYRONE:		
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors,	366 5 1	
General Expenditure,	35 17 9	
		402 2 10
WOODSTOCK LITERARY SCHOOL, Co. KILKENNY:		
Salaries, &c., to Teachers,	47 3 4	
General Expenditure,	4 14 6	
		51 17 10
Carried forward,	—	37,568 3 11

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	—	421,979 12 2
RECEIPTS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCE, &c., FROM FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD :—		
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN, .	1,957 4 3	
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE, ...	514 16 9	
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN, . .	156 7 10	
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM : (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st November, 1865, less proportion Poor rate), .	28 5 3	
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 31st March, 1866), ...	14 17 6	
BELFAST SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM, . . .	657 6 1	
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY, . .	83 8 2	
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK, . . .	105 12 7	
Carried forward, . .	3,517 18 5	421,979 12 2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .		—	37,568 3 11
LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, CO. ARMAGH:			
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Monitors, .		1,001 11 4	
General Expenditure, ...		112 9 7	
			1,114 0 11
EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FARMS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BOARD:—			
ALBERT MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, CO. DUBLIN:			
Salaries and Allowances, . . .	£568 0 0		
Maintenance and Travelling Allowances of Agricultural Pupils, &c., . .	1,609 17 5		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, and General Farm Expenses, &c., ...	1,733 12 0		
Rent, ...	723 0 5		
		4,634 9 10	
ATHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILDARE:			
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£149 11 3		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, &c., . .	336 18 11		
		486 10 2	
BAILIEBOROUGH SCHOOL FARM, CO. CAVAN:			
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£57 13 5		
General Expenditure, ...	393 10 9		
		451 4 2	
BALLYMONEY SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£41 3 11		
General Expenditure, ...	52 18 0		
		94 1 11	
BATH SCHOOL FARM, CO. MONAGHAN:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£47 9 5		
General Expenditure, . . .	35 0 0		
		82 9 5	
BELFAST (ULSTER) SCHOOL FARM, CO. ANTRIM:			
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£278 7 0		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	875 0 2		
		1,153 7 2	
DERRYCASTLE SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:			
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£69 15 0		
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, &c., ...	77 2 3		
		146 17 3	
DUNMANWAY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salary, &c., of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils,	£87 10 5		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	119 14 10		
		207 5 3	
Carried forward, . .		7,256 5 2	38,682 4 10

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	3,517 18 5	421,979 12 2
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*		
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK: (Amount per Agriculturist for Rent, to 1st May, 1866),	40 1 11	
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK,	55 14 10	
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st April, 1866),	73 11 9	
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY,	125 9 7	
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1866),	16 0 0	
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM,	0 13 7	
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK,	620 9 1	
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 25th March, 1866),	21 0 0	
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK,	701 17 4	
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL,	45 17 1	
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK,	77 16 3	
Carried forward,	5,296 9 10	421,979 12 2

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .		7,256 5 2	38,682 4 10
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			
FARRAHY SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c.,	£42 6 3		
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	390 14 1		
		433 0 4	
GLANDORE SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, ...	£58 15 0		
Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure,	101 6 3		
		160 1 3	
GORMANSTOWN SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:			
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£75 1 10		
Rent, ...	49 4 2		
		124 6 0	
KILKENNY SCHOOL FARM, CO. KILKENNY:			
Salary and Allowance of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., ...	£217 19 10		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	666 4 0		
		884 3 10	
KYLE PARK SCHOOL FARM, CO. TIPPERARY:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., ...	£30 0 0		
Rent, ...	35 10 0		
		65 10 0	
LEITRIM SCHOOL FARM, CO. LEITRIM:			
Salary of Agriculturist, . . .	£26 10 0		
Purchase of Live Stock and General Expenditure, ...	177 10 1		
		204 0 1	
LIMERICK SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salaries and Allowances, Agricultural Department, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£585 11 3		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, & General Expenditure,	437 13 2		
		1,023 4 5	
MOUNT TRENCHARD SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salary of Agriculturist and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c., .	£42 0 0		
Rent, &c., ...	31 5 9		
		73 5 9	
MUNSTER SCHOOL FARM, CO. CORK:			
Salaries and Allowances of Agriculturist, &c., and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, ...	£359 0 2		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure connected with the Literary and Agricultural Departments, . .	814 3 8		
		1,173 3 10	
TEMPLEDOUGLAS SCHOOL FARM, CO. DONEGAL:			
Salary of Agriculturist, and Maintenance of Resident Agricultural Pupils, &c.,	£71 17 3		
Purchase of Live Stock, Seeds, Implements, Labour, Rent, and General Expenditure, ...	80 0 7		
		151 17 10	
TERVOE SCHOOL FARM, CO. LIMERICK:			
Salary of Agriculturist, &c., . .	£41 0 2		
Purchase of Live Stock, Rent, &c., .	279 9 10		
		320 10 0	
Carried forward, . .		11,869 8 6	38,682 4 10

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward, . .	5,296 9 10	421,979 12 2
RECEIPTS FOR SALES—*continued.*		
WOODSTOCK SCHOOL FARM, Co. KILKENNY: (Amount per Agriculturist in charge, for Rent, to 1st May, 1866), ...	8 14 0	
		5,305 3 10
Carried forward, . .	—	427,284 16 0

and Disbursements—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	11,869	8	6	38,682	4	10
Expenditure—*continued.*						
Woodstock School Farm, Co. Kilkenny: Allowance of Agriculturist and Wages to an Industrial Class, &c.,	27	13	0			
				11,897	1	6
Miscellaneous Expenditure, Agricultural Department:						
Salaries to Teachers of Schools connected with School-Farms of the First Class (under Local Management), Maintenance of Agricultural Pupils, and Payments to Industrial Classes,	437	7	2			
Ditto to Teachers of Schools connected with ordinary School-Farms, and Payments to Industrial Classes,	304	7	8			
Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Agricultural Inspectors,	930	13	9			
				1,672	8	7
Salaries, Gratuities, &c., to Teachers and Monitors:						
Salaries to Principal Teachers in Ordinary National Schools,	152,488	15	6			
Ditto to Assistants in Ditto,	31,230	2	4			
Ditto to Workmistresses Ditto,	8,711	3	1			
Ditto to Paid Monitors Ditto,	20,369	12	9			
Ditto to Teachers in Evening Schools,	1,131	14	2			
Ditto, and Allowances to Teachers organizing National Schools,	773	14	4			
Premiums to Teachers in National Schools for the encouragement of order and neatness,	1,183	17	6			
Supplemental or Good Service Salaries,	3,653	17	6			
Gratuities to Teachers for Literary Instruction in P. L. U. National Schools,	334	10	0			
Ditto to Principal Teachers of National Schools, for training Young Persons for Offices of Teacher, Pupil-Teacher, &c.,	6,582	19	2			
Special Gratuities to Teachers of National Schools, on retiring from service,	3,375	17	8			
Commission on Post Office Orders for payment of Teachers' Salaries, &c.,	1,454	7	3			
				231,290	11	3
Travelling Allowances to Teachers and Monitors of National Schools attending Examinations held by the Head and District Inspectors,	—			1,497	3	2
Payments from "*The Private Contribution Fund,*"	—			2	10	0
Carried forward,	—			285,041	19	4

Receipts and Disbursements.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS

CHARGE.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	427,284	16	0
£	427,284	16	0

and DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.

DISCHARGE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	285,041 19 4
INSPECTION:		
Salaries, Six Head Inspectors,	2,399 3 4	
Travelling Expenses Do.,	1,382 5 9	
Salaries of District and Sub-Inspectors,	18,349 8 10	
Special Travelling of District and Sub-Inspectors on changing Districts, &c., Postage and General Expenditure connected with the Inspection of Schools,	4,021 8 1	
		26,152 6 0
BOOK DEPARTMENT:		
Contractors for Paper, Printing, and Binding of National School Books, and H. M. Stationery Office for Slates, Pencils, and other School Requisites,	15,856 13 5	
For Maps, Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus purchased from Publishers and others,	14,499 17 2	
General Expenditure,	2,054 4 4	
		32,410 14 11
OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, MARLBOROUGH-STREET:		
Salaries and Wages,	14,952 0 2	
Travelling Expenses,	176 12 9	
		15,128 12 11
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Rent and Taxes,	281 10 0	
Stationery and Printing, per H.M. Stationery Office,	2,928 18 7	
Stamps,	33 17 10	
Law Expenses,	151 15 8	
Candles, Gas, &c.,	195 14 9	
Incidentals,	482 13 5	
		4,074 10 3
COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX:		
Payments of Deductions for Income Tax under the heads of Salaries and Allowances,	—	728 6 0
		363,536 9 5
BALANCE on the 31st of December, 1866,	—	63,748 6 7
JAMES CLARIDGE, *Accountant.*	£	427,284 16 0

JAMES KELLY,
WM. HOMAN NEWELL, } *Secretaries.*

Education Office, Dublin, 1867.

NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND,

ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Henry, President, Queen's College, Belfast.
Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell.
The Marquess of Kildare.
Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
James Gibson, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.
Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan.
Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas (Monahan).
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron (Pigot).
Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, M.P.
Rev. John Hall, D.D.
Laurence Waldron, Esq., D.L.
John Lentaigne, Esq.
John O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C.
Hon. Thomas Preston, D.L.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.
James William Murland, Esq.

APPENDICES

TO THE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(1866.)

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

(Minute, 3rd July, 1866.)

Part I.

Part I.

General Nature of the System of National Education.

I.—*Its Object and Fundamental Principle.*

§ I.

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction, to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

2. It is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Commissioners, that the Clergy and Laity of the different religious denominations should co-operate in conducting National Schools.

3. The Commissioners by themselves, or their Officers, are to be allowed to visit and examine the Schools whenever they think fit. Those who visit on the part of the Commissioners are furnished with credentials under their Seal.

4. The Commissioners will not change any fundamental Rule without the express permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Commissioners will not withdraw, or essentially alter, any book that has been, or shall be hereafter, unanimously published or sanctioned by them, without a previous communication with the Lord Lieutenant.

II.—*Description of Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid.*

§ II.

1. The Schools to which the Commissioners grant aid are divided into two classes, viz.:—1st, Vested Schools, of which there are two sorts, namely, first, those vested in the Commissioners; and, second, those vested in Trustees, for the purpose of being maintained as National Schools; 2ndly, Non-Vested Schools, the property of private individuals. Both these classes of Schools are under the control of local Patrons or Managers.

2. There are also Model Schools, of which the Commissioners are themselves the Patrons, but which are conducted on the same fundamental principles as the ordinary National Schools.

3. The Commissioners encourage Industrial Instruction in National Schools in all suitable cases.

4. The Commissioners require that instruction shall be given in plain needle-work in all Female Schools.

III.—*Use of School-houses.*

§ III.

1. In Non-Vested Schools, the Commissioners do not, in ordinary cases, exercise control over the use of the School-houses on Sundays, or before or after the School-hours on the other days of the week; such use being left altogether to the local Patrons or Managers, of all religious persuasions, subject to the interference of the Board in cases leading to contention or abuse.

2. No National School-house shall be employed, at any time, even temporarily, as the *stated* place of DIVINE WORSHIP of any religious community; or for the celebration or administration of the Sacraments or Rites of any Church.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part I. § III.

3. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship;* nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School, to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

4. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

5. Vested School-houses must be used, *exclusively, for the education* of the pupils attending them: except on Sundays, when they may be employed for Sunday Schools, with the sanction of the Patrons or Managers, subject, in cases leading to contention or abuse, to the interference of the Commissioners.

6. No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether Vested or Non-Vested; nor shall any political business *whatsoever* be transacted therein.

7. When any School is received by the Commissioners into connexion with them, the inscription, "National School," shall be put up in plain and legible characters on the School-house, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. When a School-house is built partly by aid from the State, a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it. The Commissioners will not, when granting aid *in future*, sanction any inscription containing a title of a *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the School is one belonging to any particular religious body. The Commissioners do not object to the terms, Male, Female, or Infant; or the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village, or townland, in which the School may be situated; or the name of the founder being included in the inscription.

8. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room, during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners, in future, grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

9. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room, or affixed to the *exterior* of the buildings: nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of school management, be affixed thereto.

§ IV.

IV.—*Religious and Secular Instruction.*

1. Opportunities are to be afforded (as hereinafter provided for) to the children of all National Schools for receiving such religious instruction as their parents or guardians approve of.

2. Religious instruction must be so arranged, that each School shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the time for giving it be so fixed, that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the School affords.

3. A public notification of the times for religious instruction must be inserted in large letters in the "Time Table" supplied by the Commissioners, who recommend that, as far as may be practicable, the general nature of such religious instruction be also stated therein.

4. The "Time Table" must be kept constantly hung up in a conspicuous place in the School-room.

5. When the religious instruction comes after the secular, the Teacher must, immediately before the commencement of the former, announce distinctly to the pupils that the hour for religious instruction has arrived, and must, at the same time, put up and keep up, during the period allotted to such religious instruction, and within the view of all the pupils, a notification thereof, containing the words "Religious Instruction," printed in large characters, on a form to be supplied by the Commissioners. Similarly when the School commences with religious instruction, the Teacher is to put up and keep up the same notification.

6. When the secular instruction precedes the religious instruction, in any National School, there shall be a sufficient interval between the announcement and the commencement of the religious instruction; and whether the religious or the secular instruction shall have priority in any National School, the books used for the instruction first in order shall be laid aside at its termination, in the press or other place appropriated for keeping the School-books.

7. No secular instruction, whether literary or industrial, shall be carried on in the same apartment, during school-hours,* simultaneously with religious instruction.

Appendix A. — Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. — Part I. § IV.

8. In Schools towards the building of which the State has contributed, and which are VESTED in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, or which are vested in the Commissioners in their corporate capacity, such pastors or other persons as shall be approved of by the parents or guardians of the children respectively, shall have access to them *in the School-room*, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction there, at times convenient for that purpose—that is, at times so appointed as not to interfere unduly with the other arrangements of the School.

9. In Schools, NOT VESTED, and which receive no other aid than Salary and Books, it is for the Patrons or Managers to determine whether any, and if any, what religious instruction shall be given *in the School-room;* but if they do not permit it to be given in the School-room, the children whose parents or guardians so desire, must be allowed to absent themselves from the School, at reasonable times, for the purpose of receiving such instruction ELSEWHERE.

10. The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant Authorized, or Douay Version,—the teaching of Catechisms,—public prayer,—and all other religious exercises, come within the rules as to religious instruction.

11. The Patrons and Managers of *all* National Schools have the right to permit the Holy Scriptures (either in the Authorized or Douay Version) to be read, at the time or times set apart for religious instruction; and in *all Vested Schools* the parents or guardians of the children have the right to require the Patrons and Managers to afford opportunities for the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in the School-room, under proper persons approved of by the parents or guardians for that purpose.

12. Religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises, may take place, at any time, before and after the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend); but must not take place *at more than one intermediate* time, between the commencement and the close of the ordinary School business. The Commissioners, however, will not sanction any arrangement for religious instruction, prayer, or other religious exercises *at an intermediate time*, in cases where it shall appear to them, that such arrangement will interfere with the usefulness of the School, by preventing children of any religious denomination from availing themselves of its advantages, or by subjecting those in attendance to any practical inconvenience.

13. With the above exception, the secular School business must not be interrupted, or suspended, by any spiritual exercise whatsoever.

Note.—The Commissioners earnestly recommend that Religious Instruction shall take place either immediately before the commencement, or immediately after the close, of the ordinary School business; and they further recommend that, whenever the Patron or Manager thinks fit to have religious instruction at an intermediate time, a separate apartment shall (when practicable) be provided for the reception of those children who, according to these Rules, should not be present thereat.

14. The Registry kept in each School, according to the Form furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child on the School Roll.

15. No pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by its parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of Religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any Religious instruction to which its parents or guardians object.

Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express his desire that his child should receive any particular Religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such

* The term "SCHOOL-HOURS," is always to be understood to mean the entire time in each day, from the opening of the School to the closing of the same for the dismissal of the pupils.

Appendix A. — Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. — Part I. § IV.

Religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

The following is the Form of Book.

Roll No., ——— *School*, ——— *County*, ———
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction, ———
Religious Denomination of do., ———

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

[In case a Parent or Guardian should wish his Child to receive religious instruction from a Teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the Child, or from a Teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the Child, the following Certificate is to be made by such Parent or Guardian.]

I (1) ———, being the (2) ——— of (3) ———, who is registered by me as (4) ——— in the School Register of the (5) ——— National School, HEREBY CERTIFY that it is my desire that the said (6) ——— shall receive instruction in (7) ——— during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, (8) ———
Witness, if signed by "Mark," ———
Dated ——— day of ———, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF TEACHER.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (9) ——— signed the above Certificate, I read aloud to (10) ——— the following Rule of the COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION :—

"No Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no Pupil who is registered by its Parents or Guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no Pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which its Parents or Guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any Parent or Guardian shall express his desire that his Child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in a Book to be provided in the School, when necessary for that purpose, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the Book shall be signed with the name or mark of the Parent or Guardian, and the Book shall be submitted to the Inspector so often as he visits the School.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the Parent or Guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."—*Part I., Sec. IV., Par.* 15.

And I FURTHER CERTIFY that I believe when the said (11) ——— signed the above Certificate (12) ——— had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the Rule, and also of the true intent and object of the Certificate.

Signature of Teacher, ———
Dated — day of ———, 18—.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the Certificate of (13) ——— and also of the Teacher (14) ——— above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector, ———
Dated — day of ———, 18—.

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian who makes the Certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the Parent or Guardian; as—"Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the Pupil. (4) Insert the registered religion of the Pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School. (6) Insert the name of the Pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the Religious Instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorized Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the Parent or Guardian;* but in case the Parent or Guardian cannot write, it may be written by the Teacher.
(8) The Parent or Guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.
(9) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (10) Insert "him" or "her."
(11) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (12) Insert "he" or "she."
(13) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (14) Insert the name of the Teacher.

16. A sufficient number of hours, to be approved of in each case by the Commissioners, is to be appropriated to the ordinary School business, during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend.

Appendix A. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

17. In all National Schools (except those in which Industrial instruction is the *chief* object) there must be Literary instruction for at least *four* hours, upon five days in the week.

PART I. § IV.

18. In Industrial Schools—that is, in Schools where Industrial instruction is the *chief* object—the Commissioners require that not less than *two* hours, daily, shall be devoted to Literary instruction.

V.—*Use of Books and Tablets.*

§ V.

1. The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the Patrons or Managers of Schools intend for the ordinary School business, are to be notified to the Commissioners; and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

2. If any books other than the Holy Scriptures, or the *standard* books of the Church to which the children using them belong, be employed in communicating religious instruction, the title of each is to be made known to the Commissioners whenever they deem it necessary.

3. The Commissioners do not insist on the "Scripture Lessons" or book of "Sacred Poetry" being read in any of the National Schools, nor do they allow them to be read as part of the ordinary School business (during which all children, of whatever denomination they may be, are required to attend) in any School attended by children whose parents or guardians object to their being read by their children. In such cases the Commissioners prohibit the use of these books, except at times set apart for the purpose, either before or after such ordinary School business, and under the following conditions:—

First—That no child, whose parent or guardian objects, shall be required, directly or indirectly, to be present at such reading.

Second—That in order that any children, whose parents or guardians object, may be at liberty to absent themselves, or to withdraw, at the time set apart for the reading of the books above specified, public notification of the time set apart for such reading shall be inserted in large letters in the Time-table of the School—that there shall be a sufficient interval between the conclusion of such ordinary School business and the commencement of such reading; and that the Teacher shall, immediately before its commencement, announce distinctly to the pupils, that any child whose parent or guardian so desires may then retire.

Third—That in every such case there shall be, exclusive of the time set apart for such reading, sufficient time devoted each day to the ordinary School business, in order that those children who do not join in the reading of these books may enjoy ample means of literary instruction in the School-room.

4. When using the Scripture Lessons, the Teachers are prohibited, except at the time set apart for religious instruction, from putting to the children any other questions than those appended to the end of each lesson.

5. The Commissioners require that the principles of the following Lesson, or of a Lesson of a similar import (to be approved of by the Commissioners), shall be strictly inculcated, during the hours of united instruction, in all Schools received into connexion with the Board, and that a copy of the Lesson itself be hung up in each School.

Christians should endeavour, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Rom. ch. xii., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless those that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He himself prayed for his murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend his religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow his disciples to fight for him.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them; for Christ and his apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarrelling with our neighbours and abusing them, is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again (1 Pet. ch. ii., v. 23).

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part I.
§ V.
§ VI.

6. The use of the Tablet, furnished by the Commissioners, containing the Ten Commandments, is not compulsory.

7. The rules as to religious instruction do not apply, except in the way hereinbefore stated, to the Scripture Lessons and the Book of Sacred Poetry, or to the matter contained in the common School-books, or in any other book, the use of which the Commissioners may at any time sanction for the purpose of united instruction.

VI.—*Management of National Schools.*

1. The local government of the National Schools is vested in the local Patrons thereof.

2. The Commissioners recognise as the local Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connexion with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

3. If a School be under the local management of a School-Committee, such Committee has all the rights of an individual Patron.

4. The Patron has the right of nominating any fit person to act as his representative in the local management of the School; such representative to be designated the "Local Manager." The Patron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another Local Manager. This rule applies equally whether the Patronship be vested in one or more individuals.

5. When a school is vested in Trustees, they have the right to nominate the Local Manager.

6. When a School is vested in the Commissioners, the name of the Patron or Patrons is inserted in the lease.

7. In the case of a vacancy in the Patronship by death, the representative of a lay Patron, or the successor of a clerical Patron, is recognised by the Board (where no valid objection exists) as the person to succeed to the Patronship of the School.

8. If a Patron wishes to resign the office, he has the power of nominating his successor, subject to the approval of the Board.

9. In all cases, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of determining whether the Patron, or the person nominated by him, either as his successor, or as local Manager, can be recognised by them as a fit person to exercise the trust.

10. In all cases, whether the School be vested or non-vested, the Patron, when nominating a local Manager, ought to notify to the Commissioners, whether or not the person so nominated is to exercise all the rights of Patron during the period he acts as Manager.

11. When a School is under the control of a Committee, or of joint Patrons, a "Local Manager" should be appointed, to correspond with the office, sign documents, &c., &c.

12. The local Patrons (or Managers) of Schools have the right of appointing the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Board, as to character and general qualifications; the local Patrons (or Managers) have also the power of removing the Teachers of their own authority.

13. Patrons and Managers are permitted to close their respective Schools for a reasonable time during the year, subject to the interference of the Commissioners in cases of abuse; such periods of closing should be limited to six weeks in the year, including the recognised vacations.

14. Managers of National Schools are requested to notify all changes of Teachers to the Office, and to the Inspectors of the respective districts.

§ VII.

VII.—*Inspection by the Commissioners or their Officers.*

1. As the Commissioners do not take the control or regulation of any School, except their own Model Schools, directly into their own hands, but leave all Schools aided by them under the authority of the local Patrons or Managers; the *Inspectors* are not to give *direct orders*, as on the part of the Board, respecting any necessary regulations, but to point out such regulations to the local Patrons or Managers of the Schools, that *they* may give the requisite orders.

2. The Commissioners require that every National School be inspected by the *Inspector of the District*, at least three times in each year.

3. The *District Inspector*, after each inspection, is to communicate with the local Patron or Manager, for the purpose of affording information concerning the general state of the School, and pointing out such violations of rule, or

defects, if any, as he may have observed; and he is to make such suggestions as he may deem necessary. *Appendix A.*

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART I. § VII.

4. Upon ordinary occasions, the Inspector is not to give any intimation of his intended visit; but when the inspection is to be public, he is to make such previous arrangements with the local Patrons or Managers, as will facilitate the attendance of the parents of the children, and other persons interested in the welfare of the Schools.

5. The Inspector is to report to the Commissioners the result of each visit, and to use every means to obtain accurate information as to the proficiency of the pupils, and the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in the School.

6. When applications for aid are referred to the District Inspector, he is to have an interview with the applicant; and also to communicate personally, or by writing, with the clergymen of the different denominations, and with other parties in the neighbourhood, with the view of ascertaining their opinions on the application, and whether they have any, and what, objections thereto.

7. The Inspector is also to supply the Commissioners with such local information as they may from time to time require from him, and to act as their agent in all matters in which they may employ him; but he is not invested with authority to decide upon any question affecting a National School, or the general business of the Commissioners, without their direction.

VIII.—*Admission of Visitors.* § VIII.

1. The public, generally, must have free access to every National School (whether Vested or Non-Vested) during the hours devoted to secular instruction,—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

2. Visitors of all denominations are to be received courteously by all Teachers of National Schools, and are to have free access to the School-rooms, and full liberty to examine the Registers, Daily Report Books, and Class Rolls; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but they are not authorized to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

3. Should any Visitors wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the Patron or Manager of the School for such information.

4. As the religious instruction of the children given in the School-room is under the control of the Clergyman or Lay person communicating it with the approbation of their parents, the *Commissioners* can give no liberty to any Visitor, whether Clergyman or other person, to interfere therewith, or to be present thereat.

5. The Commissioners require that a copy of PART I., with selections from other Parts, of these, their Rules, on a form furnished by them, shall be suspended in every National School-room.

PART II. PART II.

EXTENT OF AID, AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH GRANTED.

I.—*Kinds of Aid.* § I.

1. The Commissioners of National Education award aid under two general heads, viz.:—

First.—Towards building School-houses and providing suitable fittings and furniture. In such cases, the Commissioners also grant aid towards the payment of Teachers, supply of Books, &c., as hereafter explained.

Secondly.—Towards the support and maintenance of Schools established without any assistance from the public funds for the erection of the buildings, or providing furniture.

2. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they reserve to themselves in all cases, in vested as well as in non-vested schools, the right to withdraw any grant of salary or books, whenever they see fit.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part II. § II.

II.—*Towards Building School-houses (Vested).*

1. Before any grant is made towards building a School-house, the Commissioners are to be satisfied that a necessity exists for such a School, that an eligible site has been procured, that a satisfactory lease of the site will be executed either to Trustees for the purposes of National Education, or to the Commissioners in their Corporate capacity; and that the applicants are prepared to raise, by local contribution, at least one-third of the whole sum which the Commissioners deem necessary for the erection of the house, providing furniture, &c.

2. If the proposed site for a School be in a rural district, and be within three statute miles of a School-house erected with aid from the State, no grant will be made, except under special circumstances.

3. In a rural district, the site should contain one rood. In a town district, the site for a single School should be 100 feet in front, and 80 feet from front to rear; and for a double School, 100 feet square. It should be in a healthy situation, on a public road or street, and have a dry level surface, with a good foundation at a moderate depth, and be convenient to pure water.

4. Although the Commissioners do not refuse aid towards the erection of School-houses on ground connected with places of worship, yet they much prefer having them erected on ground which is not so connected, where it can be obtained; they therefore require that, before Church, Chapel, or Meeting-house ground be selected as the site of a School-house, *strict* inquiry be made whether another convenient site can be obtained, and that the result shall be stated to them.

5. The School premises must be vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a nominal rent, and for such term as, under the circumstances, the Commissioners may deem necessary.

6. The lease must be prepared in the Office; the expense to be borne by the Commissioners of National Education.

7. The Commissioners will cause to be kept in repair the School-house and furniture, where the premises are vested in them in their Corporate capacity.

8. When the School premises have been vested in Trustees, for the purposes of National Education, it devolves on the Trustees to keep the house, furniture, &c., in repair.

9. When grants are voted towards the building, &c., of a School-house, the conveyance must be duly executed *before the works are commenced.*

10. No grant can be approved until the District Inspector shall have reported upon all the circumstances of the case; until the Board of Works shall have reported on the eligibility of the proposed site; and the Law Adviser of the Commissioners shall have given his opinion, from the information laid before him, that a satisfactory lease can be executed.

11. The Commissioners determine, from the information afforded them, what amount of School accommodation should be provided in the proposed building.

The following is the scale of Grants for the erection of School-houses, whether vested in Trustees or in the Commissioners.

Class of School.	No. of Children to be accommodated.	Total Estimated Cost, including School Furniture and Out-offices. £ s. d.	Board's Grant. £ s. d.	Description of School.
1	60	207 0 0	138 0 0	Single School-room.
2	75	225 0 0	150 0 0	Ditto.
3	100	255 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
4	120	306 0 0	204 0 0	Ditto.
5	150	416 5 0	277 10 0	Two rooms on ground.
5 A	150	360 0 0	240 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.
6	200	487 10 0	325 0 0	Two rooms on ground.
6 A	200	435 0 0	290 0 0	Ditto—one over the other.

Note.—In many poor localities, where buildings of a less expensive nature than those erected according to the above scale of grants may answer the necessary purposes, the Commissioners will be prepared to grant two-thirds of the expense of erection, provided—

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part II. § II.

(*a*). That the general conditions already specified with regard to building grants be complied with.

(*b*). That the erection of such *exceptional* class of building shall not cost more than £100.

(*c*). That as regards the character and size of the building, the instructions issued by the Board of Works, from time to time, shall be complied with.

12. The cost of the house, &c., is determined by the number of children which it is intended to accommodate.

13. The Board of Works will furnish instructions as to the plan and specification, to which the parties receiving aid are bound strictly to adhere.

14. The Commissioners do not sanction grants for the ornamenting of School-houses, but merely for such expenditure as may be necessary for having the children accommodated in plain, substantial buildings. If buildings of another description be preferred, the whole of the extra expense must be provided by the applicants.

15. The Commissioners do not sanction grants towards the expense of erecting residences for the Teachers.

16. The Commissioners do not sanction grants to purchase, alter, or furnish houses, for the purpose of being converted into School-houses.

III.—*Towards Support of Schools previously established* (*Non-Vested*). § III.

1. The aid granted to Schools previously established is limited to Salary and Books, and the benefits of Inspection and Training.

2. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.

3. Before aid can be granted, the Commissioners must be satisfied that the case is deserving of assistance; that there is reason to expect that the School will be efficiently and permanently supported; that some local provision will be made in aid of the Teacher's Salary, in addition to the School-fees; that the School-house is in good repair, and provided with a sufficient quantity of suitable Furniture; that a competent Teacher has been appointed; and that the School is in operation.

4. Before the Commissioners consider any application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the District, a Report upon all the circumstances of the case.

5. To entitle a School to a continuance of aid, the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions; the School conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners; and it must appear from the Records of the School that there is a sufficient average daily attendance of pupils.

6. In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which male and female children are taught in the same room, the Teacher may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but when a Mixed School has been received into connexion, by the Commissioners, under a male or a female Teacher, the Commissioners will not sanction the appointment of a Teacher of a different sex, unless previous application be made to them to sanction such change.

7. When a school has been taken into connexion, as a School for Males or for Females solely, the Commissioners will not sanction the change from a male to a female school, or *vice versâ*, without their permission having been previously obtained.

Part III. Part III.

Different Classes of National Schools.

I.—*District and Minor Model Schools.* § I.

1. District and Minor Model Schools are built and supported entirely out of the funds placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Commissioners, and are therefore under their exclusive control.

2. The chief objects of Model Schools are to promote united education; to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools, and to train young persons for the office of Teacher.

3. In District and Minor Model Schools, the Commissioners appoint and dismiss, of their own authority, the Teachers and other officers; regulate the

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part III.
§ I.

course of instruction, and exercise all the rights of Patrons. The Commissioners afford the necessary opportunities for giving religious instruction to the pupils, by such Pastors or other persons as are approved of by their parents or guardians, and in separate apartments allotted to the purpose.

4. Some of the Model Schools have farms attached to them, for the purpose of affording instruction in agriculture.

§ II.

II.—*Ordinary Literary Schools.*

1. Such Schools may be established either with aid from the State, or by local provision solely.

2. In Vested Schools, the local expenditure need only be one-third of the expense, and the Teachers' salaries are supplemented by the Commissioners.

3. In Non-vested Schools, the State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

§ III.

III.—*Agricultural Schools.*

1. To Schools of this description Farms are attached, for the purpose of illustrating and introducing the most approved systems of tillage and cropping, and general husbandry.

2. Agricultural Schools of every class must have a literary department annexed to them, conducted on the principles of ordinary National Schools.

3. Agricultural Schools consist of two classes, those connected with School Farms of the First Class, and those connected with Ordinary School Farms.

4. School Farms are further subdivided into two classes, viz., those under the exclusive control of the Commissioners, and those under local Patrons.

5. In all Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class the Commissioners will grant salary to a Teacher for the literary department *exclusively*, when the extent of the farm and other circumstances render such an appointment necessary.

A.—*School Farms of the First Class under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.**

1. The Commissioners defray the greater portion of the cost of erecting the necessary buildings; but they require the local parties to contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary, according to the circumstances of each case.

2. The Commissioners undertake the *entire* cost of the furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, stock, &c., &c.

3. A Farm of sufficient extent must be conveyed to the Commissioners, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

4. The Commissioners exercise all the rights of Patrons, as in the case of District and Minor Model Schools.

5. The Commissioners admit into these Schools a limited number of free, and also of paying resident Agricultural Pupils.

6. The Commissioners contribute a small weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

B.—*School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

1. *Where the Premises are Vested.*

1. The Commissioners contribute a certain amount of assistance towards the erection of the buildings, in proportion to the amount of local contribution, and the extent of the farm. The remaining portion of the cost of the buildings and furniture, and the whole cost of implements, stock, seed, &c., must be contributed by local parties.

2. The site of the buildings must be legally vested in the Commissioners, or in Trustees, at a moderate rent, and on a satisfactory lease.

3. The only aid granted by the Commissioners towards the *maintenance* of such Schools, consists of salary to the Master (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments); a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

2. *Where the Premises are Non-vested.*

1. The entire cost of the necessary buildings, furniture, implements, stock, seed, &c., must be defrayed by local parties, and a farm of sufficient extent must be provided.

* The Commissioners have, for the present, ceased to take into connexion School Farms of the First Class.

Appendix A. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. PART III. § III.

2. The Commissioners, besides salary to the Master, contribute also towards the support of a limited number of resident Agricultural pupils, and a weekly payment to the class of day pupils who work on the farm.

C.—*Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

1. This class of Schools consists of Ordinary National Schools (either Vested or Non-vested), to which a small farm (from one to three acres), is annexed. The Teacher must be competent to give instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and must cultivate the land, with the assistance of his pupils.

2. The only aid granted by the Commissioners, is an addition to the class salary of the Teacher, and in some special cases, a small weekly payment to an Industrial class of pupils.

3. To entitle a School to such aid, the Commissioners require to be satisfied, from the Reports of the Agricultural Inspectors, that the Agricultural department is efficiently conducted.

D.—*School Gardens.*

The Commissioners award gratuities, on the recommendation of the Agricultural Inspectors, to the Teachers of National Schools, who exhibit the best specimens of garden culture, on ground attached to their respective Schools, the ground to be cultivated by the pupils.

IV.—*Industrial Schools.* § IV.

1. In these Schools, embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught. The Commissioners grant salaries to the Teachers, on the following conditions:—

First. That *all* the pupils of the industrial department shall receive literary instruction, for at least *two hours* daily.

Second. That no religious instruction or religious exercise shall take place during the time the pupils are engaged in industrial occupation.

Third. That a separate room be provided for industrial instruction.

Fourth. That in addition to the literary Teacher, there shall be a suitable person appointed to conduct the industrial department.

2. None but lay Teachers are entitled to a salary from the Commissioners, for conducting an Industrial Department in connexion with a *Convent School.*

3. The amount of salary will depend upon the circumstances of each case.

V.—*Convent Schools.* § V.

1. Convent Schools receive aid under the conditions applicable to Non-vested Schools, and they are subject to the same Rules and Regulations.

2. The members of the community may discharge the office of Literary Teachers, either by themselves or with the aid of such other persons as they may see fit to employ; the salaries of such assistants to be defrayed by the community, except in the case of monitors.

3. The amount of salary awarded to Convent Schools is regulated by the average number of children in daily attendance, according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners will grant aid to *one School only*, in *connexion with the same* Convent.

VI.—*Workhouse Schools.* § VI.

1. Such Schools are received into connexion, and grants of Books made to them, on condition that they shall be subject to inspection by the Commissioners, or their Officers, and that all the Rules of the Board applicable to Non-vested Schools be faithfully observed.

2. The Commissioners award gratuities to a certain number of the Teachers of Workhouse Schools in each District, on the recommendation of the Inspector.

VII.—*Schools attached to Prisons, Asylums, &c.* § VII.

Such Schools are received into connexion, upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of Books are made to them. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers.

VIII.—*Evening Schools.* § VIII.

The Commissioners grant aid towards the support of Evening Schools, where the wants of the locality render such institutions desirable. The aid is limited to salary, books, and inspection.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § I.

Part IV.

Teachers.

I.—*Their Qualifications and Duties.*

1. National Teachers should be persons of Christian sentiment, of calm temper, and discretion; they should be imbued with a spirit of peace, of obedience to the law, and of loyalty to their sovereign; they should not only possess the art of communicating knowledge, but be capable of moulding the mind of youth, and of giving to the power which education confers a useful direction. These are the qualities for which Patrons of Schools, when making choice of Teachers, should anxiously look. They are those which the Commissioners are anxious to find, to encourage, and to reward.

2. No clergyman of any denomination, or member of any religious order, can be recognised as the Teacher of a National School. This does not apply to the Teachers of Convent Schools, nor to those of any Monastery Schools which have been at any time previously in connexion with the Board.

3. Teachers of National Schools are not permitted to carry on, or engage in, any business or occupation that will impede, or interfere with, their usefulness as Teachers. They are especially forbidden to keep public houses, or houses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

4. Every Teacher is required to have his Daily Report Book lying upon his desk, that Visitors may, if they choose, enter remarks in it. Such remarks as may be made, the Teachers are by no means to alter or erase; and the Inspector of the district is required to transmit to the Commissioners copies of such remarks as he may deem of sufficient importance to be made known to them.

5. Should the Commissioners consider any Teacher in a vested school unfit for his office, or otherwise objectionable, they will require that he be dismissed and another provided: in non-vested schools the grant of salary will be withheld until a suitable Teacher be procured. Teachers are also liable to be fined, depressed, or suspended, at all times, when the Commissioners shall deem it necessary, on sufficient cause being shown.

6. Teachers, whose Schools may have declined in usefulness and efficiency, or who may have conducted themselves improperly, or who, from any other cause, may seem to merit punishment, may be fined, depressed, or deprived of salary.

7. *Newly appointed* Teachers are not *entitled* to any salary from the Commissioners, until examined and pronounced competent; and any Teachers *newly appointed* to National Schools, who, after examination by the Inspectors, may be found wholly unqualified, must be removed.

8. If a Teacher who has been dismissed from a National School for any cause, be appointed to another National School, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine whether the appointment can be sanctioned, or any salary paid to such Teacher.

9. No Teacher dismissed for incompetency is eligible for re-entry into the Board's service till after the expiration of at least six months from the date of such dismissal.

10. If a Teacher who has been a considerable period out of the service of the Board shall again enter it, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, in each case, whether such Teacher shall retain the class he was in previous to quitting the service of the Board.

11. The Commissioners regard the attendance of any of the Teachers at meetings held for *political purposes*, or their taking part in elections for Members of Parliament, or for Poor Law Guardians, &c., except by voting, as incompatible with the performance of their duties, and as a violation of rule which will render them liable to dismissal.

12. Teachers, to be eligible for entering the service of the Board must, if males, have completed their seventeenth year; and, if females, their sixteenth.

13. No Assistant Teachers will be recognised whose qualifications are not at least equal to those required of Probationers.

14. The same rule as to age applies to Assistant as to Principal Teachers.

15. The Commissioners will not grant a salary to an Assistant Teacher in a Boys' School in which there is not an average daily attendance of at least sixty pupils; but in the case of Girls' Schools, or Mixed Schools—that is, Schools attended by both sexes—salary may be obtained for an Assistant, when the attendance shall have maintained itself at an average of at least fifty.

16. In Mixed Schools presided over by a Master, it is desirable, where the attendance warrants it, that a Female Assistant should be selected. *Appendix A.*

17. The Commissioners will not grant salary to Workmistresses in Mixed Schools, unless there be an average daily attendance of at least forty-five pupils; and the Commissioners require that at least two hours each day be devoted to instruction in this branch. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

18. If any Workmistress whose appointment has been sanctioned by the Commissioners, be employed during the remainder of the ordinary school-hours in giving literary instruction to the junior classes, it is competent for the District Inspector, if he considers her qualified, to recommend that she be paid at the rate of salary awarded to "Probationers." PART IV. § I.

19. In Schools attended by Female Children only, under the care of a Female Teacher, such Teacher must be competent not only to conduct the Literary Department, but also to give instruction in Needlework: but if the average daily attendance amount to forty-five, application may be made for a grant of salary to a Workmistress to take charge of the Industrial Department, which, however, must be superintended by the principal Teacher, who will be held responsible for its efficient management.

20. The following Practical Rules are to be strictly observed by the Teachers of National Schools:—

I. To keep at least one copy of the *General Lesson* suspended conspicuously in the School-room, and to inculcate the principles contained in it on the minds of their Pupils. This should be done at the time of combined ordinary instruction.

II. To exclude from the School, except at the hours set apart for Religious Instruction, all Catechisms and Books inculcating peculiar religious opinions.

III. To avoid fairs, markets, and meetings—but above all, *Political* meetings of every kind; to abstain from controversy; and to do nothing either in or out of School which might have a tendency to confine it to any one denomination of Children.

IV. To keep the Register, Report Book, and Class Rolls, accurately, neatly, and according to the precise forms prescribed by the Board; and to enter or mark in the two latter, before *noon* each day, the number of Children in actual attendance.

V. To classify the Children according to the National School Books; to study these Books themselves; to teach according to the improved method, as pointed out in their several prefaces; and to labour diligently to train up their Pupils in each branch of knowledge to that degree of attainment, or amount of proficiency, pointed out for each Class, respectively, in the *Programme of Instruction for National Schools.*

VI. To observe themselves, and to impress upon the minds of their Pupils, the great rule of regularity and order—A TIME AND A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PROPER TIME AND PLACE.

VII. To promote, both by precept and example, *Cleanliness*, *Neatness*, and *Decency*. To effect this, the Teachers should set an example of Cleanliness and Neatness in their own persons, and in the state and general appearance of their Schools. They should also satisfy themselves, by personal inspection every morning, that the Children have had their hands and faces washed, their hair combed, and clothes cleaned; and, when necessary, mended. The School apartments, too, should be swept and dusted every *evening;* and whitewashed at least once a year.

VIII. To pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of their Pupils, and to omit no opportunity of inculcating the principles of *Truth* and *Honesty;* the duties of respect to superiors, and obedience to all persons placed in authority over them.

IX. To evince a regard for the improvement and general welfare of their Pupils; to treat them with kindness, combined with firmness; and to aim at governing them by their affections and reason, rather than by harshness and severity.

X. To cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings among their Pupils; to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and every approach to vice.

XI. To record in the Report Book of the School, the weekly receipts of School Fees, and the amount of all grants made by the Board, as well as the purposes for which they were made, whether in the way of premiums, salaries to Teachers, or payments to Monitors or Workmistresses; also School Requisites, whether Free Stock or purchased at the reduced prices.

XII. To take strict care of the *Free Stock* of Requisites granted by the Board; and to endeavour to keep the School constantly supplied with the National School Books and requisites, for sale to the Children, at the reduced prices charged by the Commissioners; also to preserve, for the information of the Inspectors, the Invoices of Free Stock or purchased Requisites, which will be enclosed with the Grant.

XIII. Should it be intended to close a School for a time not included in the recognised Vacations, notice should be given some days previously to the Inspector; and when a Teacher is summoned for training, and means to obey the Summons, or intends resigning or removing to another School, he should intimate his intention to the Inspector a month, at least, before his removal or resignation, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of visiting his School, and reporting upon the state of the Premises, Free Stock, School Accounts, &c., &c.

XIV. To attend to the Ventilation of the School:—I. Immediately after entering the room in the morning; II. At the time of Roll-call; III. About an hour before the School breaks up. The ventilation can best be effected by lowering, where practicable, the upper part of the Windows, so as to admit a thorough air through the room.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV.
§ I.
§ II.

21. In cases of illness, and upon Medical Certificates being submitted, the Commissioners allow to Principal Teachers, or Assistants, *one* month's leave of absence from school duty in the year, for which time their salaries will be paid without deduction. If any more lengthened leave of absence be required, there must be competent substitutes appointed, such substitutes to be paid by the recognised teachers, at the rate of, at least, the salary allowed to probationers. In no case can leave be granted for more than six months.

II.—*Training of Teachers.*

1. The Commissioners have provided a Normal Establishment in Dublin, for training Teachers, and educating persons who are intended to undertake the charge of Schools.

2. Teachers selected by the Commissioners for admission to the Normal Establishment, must produce a Certificate of good character; also a Certificate from a member of the Medical Profession that they are in good health, and free from any cutaneous disease; and must be prepared to pass through an examination in the Books published by the Commissioners. They are boarded and lodged at the Establishments provided by the Commissioners; and arrangements are made for their receiving religious instruction from their respective Pastors, who may attend at the Normal Establishment at convenient times appointed for the purpose. On Sundays they are required to attend their respective places of worship; and a vigilant superintendence is at all times exercised over their moral conduct. The Teachers undergo examination at the close of the course, and they then receive a certificate according to their deserts. The Teachers are, for a considerable time previous to their being summoned, required to prepare themselves for the course.

3. During the absence of the recognised Teacher, a temporary Teacher must be provided to take charge of the School, who is to be paid a portion of the salary falling due to the recognised Teacher during such Teacher's attendance at the Normal Establishment.

4. Assistant Teachers of Model Schools, while in training, receive but half their accustomed share of the fees, and a deduction is made from their salaries at the rate of £20 per annum in the case of males, and £18 in the case of females: these deductions to serve as payment for their substitutes.

5. Should any Teachers present themselves in a delicate state of health, or affected with any cutaneous disease, they will not be received or allowed any travelling expenses. No Teacher can be admitted who has not had the Small-pock, or been vaccinated.

6. The Teachers trained in the Normal Institution are divided into three Classes, namely:—

First—The General or Ordinary Class, composed of Teachers (males or females) of National Schools, who have been recommended by the District or Head Inspectors as eligible Candidates for Training.

Second—The Special or Extra Training Class, composed chiefly of Teachers (males or females) who have been selected from the Ordinary or General Class, for additional Training.

Third—The Candidate or *Extern* Class, composed of a limited number of respectable and well-informed young persons, who wish to qualify themselves to act as Teachers. The Candidates admitted to this Class are permitted to attend, without any charge, the Model Schools and the Lectures of the Professors, and at the end of the course they are examined and classed as Teachers, according to their merits and qualifications. Permission is also given to Teachers of Schools not connected with the Board to attend the Model Schools as *Auditors* or *Visitors*, for any period that may suit their own convenience.

7. No Teachers can be admitted to the General or Ordinary Class but those who have succeeded in obtaining Classification after Examination by a Board of Inspectors, or who may be *specially* recommended by the Inspectors or Professors.

§ III.

III.—*Classification of Teachers, &c.*

1. All National Teachers are either "Classed Teachers" or "Probationers." The former are divided into three classes.

> The class in which Teachers are ranked depends (I.) upon their qualifications, as determined after examination by the Professors, or by the Inspectors; and (II.) on their proved capacity and efficiency as conductors of Schools.

Appendix A. — Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. — PART IV. § III.

All Teachers, on first entering the service of the Board, or who have not been classed, are termed Probationers.

2. Besides the Principal and Assistant-Teachers included under the foregoing heads, there are Junior Literary and Industrial Assistant-Teachers, Teachers of Needlework, Pupil-Teachers, and Paid Monitors.

3. The Commissioners have determined upon a course of study for each class, in which the Teachers are to be examined, as one of the tests of their fitness for promotion.

4. Every National Teacher will be furnished, on application to the District Inspector, with a copy of the programme of the course of study above referred to, in which is stated the minimum of proficiency required for each class.

5. Teachers already classed are to be admitted to examination, with a view to promotion, only on the recommendation of the District Inspector, and no one on whose School a decidedly unfavourable report has been made within the previous year is to be admitted.

6. (*a*). Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire, it appears from the reports of the respective District Inspectors, that the Schools are properly organized and well conducted; that adequate exertions have been made to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their Classes are taught according to the *Programme of Instruction for Schools;* that while the junior pupils are carefully taught, a fair proportion of the pupils of the higher classes, besides being proficients in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in Grammar and Geography, and able to write from dictation ordinary sentences with readiness and correctness. In Female Schools it will be further requisite that instruction in plain Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, be given to all girls capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

(*b*). It must also appear from the reports of the Inspectors, that the School accounts have been regularly and correctly kept; that the School premises have been preserved with neatness and order; that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them, and that an adequate supply of *Sale Stock* of Lesson Books and other necessary School requisites has been regularly kept up.

(*c*). It must also clearly appear that, JUDGED BY THE TOTAL RESULTS PRACTICALLY REALIZED IN THEIR SCHOOLS in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, they are worthy of the higher class to which they aspire.

7. All Teachers, who have not been classed, will be paid as Probationers, until they be classed at the first Examination, to which they shall have been summoned. Those who then obtain classification, will be paid from the commencement of their service under the Board, according to the rate of salary attached to their class. This rule will not extend to those Teachers who when summoned, shall fail, from any cause whatever, to present themselves for examination.

8. All Teachers who have been unsuccessful at their first examination, and who may be retained on trial, will receive the salary of the class to which they may be promoted at any subsequent examination, from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for such subsequent examination.

9. Teachers who, after their first examination, have been retained on trial as Probationers, if not recommended for promotion by the Head or District Inspectors at the next ensuing examination, cannot be continued in the service of the Board.

10. Classed Teachers who may offer for re-classification will, if promoted, be paid according to their new grade from the 1st of April of the year in which they offer themselves for examination.

11. The Pupil-Teachers of District Model Schools, on taking charge of National Schools after the completion of their course of training, shall, if not already classed, rank as Third Class Teachers (provided they be deemed qualified for that class by the Head Inspector) until they shall have been classed at the first Examination held after their appointment, in the district in which their Schools are situated—when they will be paid according to their classification, from the date of their appointment.

12. All Teachers must remain *at least* one year in a lower *division* of any

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART IV. § III.

class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division; and they must remain *at least* two years in a lower *class* before they can be promoted to a higher class. These conditions, however, being fulfilled, Teachers of superior attainments, and of eminent usefulness, may be advanced from any division of one class to any division of another, after their first classification, without being required to pass through the intermediate divisions.

13. This regulation does not apply to Teachers who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of their course of training.

14. Teachers who may have absented themselves from the examinations of previous years, without satisfactory reason assigned, will be liable to be dismissed should they not present themselves when again summoned.

15. All Teachers also who may be *specially* summoned, and who shall be absent without a sufficient reason, will be liable to be fined or depressed.

§ IV.

IV.—*Salaries (Ordinary National Schools).*

1. The Commissioners grant salaries to Teachers of National Schools at the following rates, subject to the foregoing and annexed regulations:—

Principal Teachers:—		Males.	Females.
First Class,	1st Division,	£52	£42
	2nd ,,	44	36
	3rd ,,	38	30
Second Class,	1st Division,	32	26
	2nd ,,	28	24
Third Class,	1st Division,	24	20
	2nd ,,	18	16
Probationers,		15	14

(*a*). As a general rule, a School, to be entitled to be taken into connexion, or to remain in connexion, must exhibit an average daily attendance of at least 30 pupils.

(*b*). Teachers cannot be admitted to the enjoyment of First Class salary, nor allowed to continue in its enjoyment, unless their Schools command an average daily attendance of 35 pupils.

(*c*). Should Schools of the ordinary class be retained in connexion after the attendance shall have fallen below *thirty pupils*, as in certain circumstances they may be retained, their Teachers will be paid according to the provisions of the modified scale given below.

(*d*). But as regards the Schools placed in connexion with the Board *before* the close of October, 1860, in every case where the attendance shall appear to be diminished by the admission of new Schools, the Commissioners will not make any reduction of salary on the *first* occasion of such diminution taking place, but will defer making such reduction until a period of six months shall have elapsed from the termination of the quarter in which the attendance shall, on such *first* occasion, fall below the required *minimum*.

(*e*). And in the case of Schools taken into connexion *since* October, 1860, reduction of salary, proportioned to the decrease in attendance, will be made in the *next* quarter subsequent to that in which it first occurs, should the decrease re-appear.

Assistant Teachers:—	Males.	Females.
Unclassed,	£15	£14
If classed 3^2,	18	16
If classed 3^1, or higher,	24	20
Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants,	—	14
Workmistresses,	—	8

2. To entitle a School to the services of an Assistant, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 60; but if for girls only, or if a mixed School, an average of 50 will suffice. While, however, the average daily attendance in such Schools, respectively, remains under 65 and 55, no higher salary than that of III^2 can be awarded.

3. In mixed Schools presided over by a Master, the Assistant should be a female.

4. To entitle an Assistant to the salary of III^1, the School, if for boys only, must have an average daily attendance of at least 65, or if mixed, or for girls only, an average daily attendance of 55.

5. In Schools where the average attendance amounts to 110, salary of Classification, up to 2^1, will be allowed to the First or Senior Assistant.

Appendix A. Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. PART IV. § IV.

6. To entitle a girls' School, or a mixed School, presided over by a Master, to the services of a Workmistress, an average daily attendance of 45 pupils is required, of whom, in the case of mixed Schools, 20 at least must be girls. The same rule applies to Junior Literary and Industrial Assistants in such Schools.

NOTE.—In cases where Schools enjoying the services of Assistants (under which term are included Monitors, Workmistresses, and Industrial Instructors) fail to command the average attendance required for the amount of aid awarded for such services, Managers must be prepared for the entire withdrawal or reduction of such aid in the Second Quarter in which the falling off appears.

A like rule will be applied to Evening Schools.

7. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the above Scale of Salaries provided for Principal Teachers.

I. *Attendance under* 15 *Pupils.*—Schools with an average daily attendance under 15 pupils, conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, will not be admitted to the enjoyment of salary, but may be allowed Inspection, Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The teachers will be eligible for training, and their service, from their connexion with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to supplemental salaries, retiring allowances, &c., should their Schools afterwards become entitled to regular grants of salary, or should they be removed to others so entitled.

II. *Attendance* 15 *but under* 20 *Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is 15, but under 20, in addition to Inspection, Books, &c., and training, the Commissioners will make an award of salary to the teacher, to the amount of two-thirds of a Probationer's salary.

III. *Attendance* 20 *but under* 25.—When the average daily attendance is 20, but under 25, the full salary of a Probationer, but no more, will be awarded to the teacher.

IV. *Attendance* 25 *but under* 30.—When the average daily attendance is 25, but under 30, salary as high as that of First Division of Third Class, but no higher, will be awarded to the teacher, should his qualifications in other respects entitle him to such classification.

NOTE.—These modified grants the Commissioners are prepared to make where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination within a reasonable distance of their homes, in any existing National School; but they reserve to themselves the power, in all cases, of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district, and will require as a condition of this modified aid that the Managers of such Schools shall be either Clergymen or other persons of good position in society.

8. The Commissioners are anxious that a further income be secured to the Teacher, either by Local Subscription or School-fees, and they require that the payments made by the Children shall not be diminished in consequence of any increase of Salary which may be awarded to the Teacher.

V.—*Paid Monitors—Their Salaries, &c.* § V.

Junior Monitors.		*Senior Monitors.*	
For the First Year,	£2	For the First Year,	£5
For the Second Year,	£3	For the Second Year,	£6
For the Third Year,	£4	For the Third Year,	£8
		For the Fourth Year,	£10

1. No School whose Teacher does not rank at least in 3^1 Class, can get the benefit of the services of a Junior Monitor; nor can any School whose Teacher ranks not at least in 2^2 Class, be allowed the services of a Senior Monitor.

2. The Paid Monitors are selected from among the best pupils in the National Schools of each district, and are appointed by the Commissioners upon the recommendation of the District Inspectors.

3. No Manager of a National School is obliged to employ a Paid Monitor, nor will such be appointed without his approval.

4. The appointment of a Junior Paid Monitor cannot be held for a longer period than THREE YEARS, nor that of a Senior Paid Monitor for more than FOUR YEARS, at the expiration of which periods, respectively, the salary will be discontinued.

5. The salary may, however, be withdrawn at any time, should want of diligence, of efficiency, or of good conduct on the part of the Monitor, or any other circumstance, render such a course desirable.

6. The Commissioners select (on the recommendation of the Inspectors) the Schools in which the services of Paid Monitors may be employed.

7. When a vacancy in a Monitorship occurs, whether before or after the expiration of a Monitor's term of service, it does not necessarily follow that a successor shall be appointed in the same School.

8. The Programme of the course of study for Paid Monitors can be obtained on application to the District Inspector.

9. Paid Monitors who have completed their course in a satisfactory manner, are eligible, on examination by the Inspectors, to offer as candidates for Assistant-Teacherships, or for Pupil-Teacherships in District Model Schools.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § VI.

10. In the case of a few very large and highly efficient schools, the Commissioners are prepared to appoint young persons of great merit to act as First Class Monitors.

Salary for the First year, ... £15
Ditto Second year, ... £17

VI.—*Salaries, &c., to other than Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Evening Schools.*

The Commissioners grant salaries, generally amounting to £5 a-year, to Teachers of Evening Schools, for every 25 Pupils in average attendance.

B.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class, under the exclusive control of the Board.*

Teachers of this class of Schools receive such amount of Salary as the Commissioners deem sufficient, according to the circumstances of each case.

C.—*Schools connected with School Farms of the First Class under Local Patrons.*

Masters of this class of Schools, competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, receive £10 per annum in addition to the salary of the class in which they may be placed; but if their income from the Board, with this addition, should fall short of £30 per annum, the difference will be granted to them, so that in all cases, such Teachers shall have secured to them for their *combined* services a salary of £30 a-year at least.

D.—*Schools connected with Ordinary School Farms.*

Masters of such Schools receive £5 per annum in addition to the salary of their class, provided they are competent to conduct both the Literary and Agricultural Departments, and that the Commissioners shall have previously approved of Agriculture being taught in the School.

E.—*Industrial Schools.*

In National Schools where embroidery and other advanced kinds of needlework are taught, the amount of salary granted for giving such instruction is regulated by the nature of the work, and the number of pupils engaged in it.

F.—*Schools connected with Convents and Monasteries.*

1. In Schools of this description, salary is paid according to a per-centage on the average daily attendance:—

Average Attendance.		Salary. £	Average Attendance.		Salary. £ s.
30 to 50	Increase at £20 per cent.	10	301 to 325	Increase at £17 per cent.	64 5
51 " 75		15	326 " 350		68 10
76 " 100		20	351 " 375		72 15
101 " 125		25	376 " 400		77 0
126 " 150		30	401 " 425		81 5
151 " 175		35	426 " 450		85 10
176 " 200		40	451 " 475		89 15
201 " 225		45	476 " 500		94 0
226 " 250		50	501 " 525		98 5
251 " 275		55	526 " 550		102 10
276 " 300		60	551 " 575		106 15
			576 " 600		111 0

601 upwards, increase at £15 per cent.

2. As the amount of salary to Schools of this class will in all cases depend upon the average daily attendance of pupils, Managers are to be prepared for augmentation or diminution accordingly, at the expiration of each quarter.

3. Schools of this class are entitled to the services of Paid Monitors.

4. For Evening Schools, an allowance is made at the rate of £10 for every hundred pupils in average attendance.

G.—*Model Schools.*

(*a.*) *Scale of Salaries to Head Masters and Mistresses of Model Schools.*

1. The head master to receive £60 per annum, and after the completion of three years' service to rise by £5 per annum, until the salary amount to £100, should he be reported faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.*

* In case of head masters of Model Schools residence is provided, or in lieu thereof, in some cases, allowance for house rent.

Appendix A. — Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. — Part IV. § VI.

2. The head mistress to receive £55* per annum, and after three years' service to rise by £2 10*s.* per annum, on the same condition as in the case of males, until the salary amount to £75 a-year.

3. Principals, both males and females, enjoy also one-half the school-fees received in their respective departments.

(*b.*) *Scale of Salaries and Allowances to Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Model Schools.*

1. An assistant master to receive his class salary, a supplemental salary of £16 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

2. An assistant mistress to receive her class salary, a supplemental salary of £12 per annum, and generally a certain proportion of the school fees.

3. The grant of such supplemental salaries to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*c.*) *Allowances to Teachers of Model Schools who, possessing Certificates of Competency, shall give Instruction in Singing, Drawing, or Physical Science.*

1. The head master or mistress to be allowed £10 annually, but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects.

2. The assistant master or mistress to be allowed for

Singing, ...	£8
Drawing, ...	8
When both are taught, ...	12
And an Assistant Master for teaching Physical Science,	8

3. When the assistant teacher is engaged in teaching both physical science and *either* drawing or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are to be taken by the same assistant), a sum of £12 annually to be granted to him.

4. If in the case of singing or drawing the instructions of the teacher, Principal or Assistant, are confined to but one department of the school, as the Boys' or Girls', but half the assigned rate of payment is allowed.

5. These allowances to be contingent upon the Report of the Head and District Inspectors.

(*d.*) *Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers in Model Schools.*

1. Monitors are allowed for the

First Year, . . .	£6	Third Year, . . .	£10
Second Year, . . .	8	Fourth Year, . . .	12

2. In the case of Pupil-teachers resident in the house, an allowance at the rate of £20 a-year is granted to the Master for the board, &c., of each.

3. Extern Pupil-teachers are allowed at the rate of £20 a-year each, in lieu of board, &c.

(*e.*) *Gratuities to Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitors in Model Schools.*

1. An annual gratuity not exceeding 30*s.* may be awarded to pupil-teachers (of *first* year) and paid monitors for good conduct, distinguished merit in their studies, and success in the instruction of the classes intrusted to their charge.

2. Pupil-teachers who may be retained for training beyond their first year, will be allowed a gratuity of 30*s.* a quarter, as reward for good conduct, &c.

3. These gratuities are granted on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

H.—*Gratuities to Literary Teachers of Workhouse Schools.*

1. The Commissioners of National Education (with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners) award gratuities to a certain number (forty males and forty females) of the Teachers of the Workhouse Schools, in connexion with the National Board, who shall be recommended by the District Inspectors.

The gratuities are divided into two classes:—

For Male Teachers,	First Class, . .	Twenty	at the rate of £6	a-year each.
	Second Class, .	Twenty	„ £4	„
For Female Teachers,	First Class, . .	Twenty	„ £5	„
	Second Class, .	Twenty	„ £3	„

* This includes £20 a-year for lodging allowance.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § VI.

2. The awards are made half-yearly, for the periods ending 31st March, and 30th September.

3. It is to be understood that such gratuities are given in *addition* to the salaries paid to the Teachers of Workhouse Schools under the provisions of the Poor Law Act.

4. No Teacher is precluded from receiving the gratuity two or more half years in succession, if recommended by the District Inspector as deserving of it; but a Teacher having received a gratuity for one half year, is not thereby *entitled* to the payment of another for the succeeding half year.

5. If the Local Guardians know any just cause for withholding the gratuity from the Teacher, they are to return the receipt unsigned, and communicate to the Commissioners of National Education the grounds for so doing.

6. The Teachers of Workhouse National Schools are also eligible to receive the gratuity for instructing pupils in Vocal Music.

§ VII.

VII.—*Gratuities, &c., to Teachers of Ordinary National Schools.*

A.—*Premiums for Order, Neatness, and Cleanliness.*

1. The sum of £22 10*s*. will be allocated to each of the School Districts, and divided into Thirteen Premiums.

One of £4 . . .	£4	Five of £1 10*s*. . .	£7 10*s*.
Two of £3 . . .	£6	Five of £1 . . .	£5

2. These Premiums are awarded ANNUALLY on the recommendation of the District Inspector, at the expiration of the year.

3. No Teacher is eligible for this Premium for more than two years in succession, or who shall be in receipt of Good Service salary.

4. These Premiums will be awarded to Teachers of all classes, provided the average attendance in each case shall not fall below that required for Salary of Teacher's Class; but none will be deemed eligible to receive such Premiums against whom there is any well-founded charge of neglect in the performance of their duties, of impropriety in their conduct, or whose Schools are not conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner.

5. If the Patron or Manager of a National School knows any just cause for withholding the Premium from the Teacher, he is to return the receipt unsigned, and state his reasons for so doing.

B.—*Supplemental or Good Service Salaries.*

1. Supplemental or Good Service Salaries are awarded to a certain number of Teachers of National Schools on the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*). That the teacher ranks not lower than First Division of Third Class.

(*b*). That the average attendance at his school amounts to thirty-five at least.

(*c*). That the teacher has given not less than eight years' service under the Board; period of service to be reckoned from the date from which salary as a Classed Teacher was first paid.

2. No teacher to be eligible for such Supplemental Salary who shall have been depressed or fined for misconduct or neglect of duty, or on whose school a decidedly unfavourable report shall have been made within the preceding three years, or who shall not have shown himself, throughout his whole career, to have been attentive and painstaking, and mindful of all the details of school-keeping.

3. Any teacher to whom such Good Service Salary shall have been awarded, but who shall subsequently cease to exhibit those qualities which first obtained for him this distinction, or whose school shall fall below an average daily attendance of thirty-five pupils, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

4. Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary who may become entitled to an increase, on the ground of a more lengthened term of service, or on account of promotion to a higher class, must be specially recommended by Inspector for such increase.

5. In case of promotion from a lower to a higher class, teacher will not be entitled to the consequent increase of Good Service Salary until he shall have been a year in his new class.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § VII.

6. Payments to be made annually; and in no case without the united recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors.

Males.				Females.			
Of Class	After Good Service of			Of Class	After Good Service of		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.		8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III^1	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	III^1	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
II^2	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	II^2	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
II^1	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	II^1	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0
I^3	6 0 0	7 10 0	9 10 0	I^3	4 10 0	5 10 0	7 10 0
I^2	7 0 0	8 10 0	11 0 0	I^2	6 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0
I^1	8 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	I^1	7 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0

C.—*Allowances for teaching Vocal Music, Drawing, and Navigation.*

1. To every teacher, possessing a certificate of competency, who shall give instruction in vocal music in his school, a gratuity ranging from £2 to £5 a-year, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

2. To every teacher possessing a certificate of competency from the drawing-master in the Central Model School, or from the master of a School of Art, who shall give instruction in drawing to a class with sufficient average attendance, an annual gratuity, varying from £3 to £10, according to the number under instruction and the success of the teacher's efforts.

3. Gratuities for teaching singing and drawing are awarded to the conductors of Convent Schools on the same conditions as in the case of ordinary Schools, provided satisfactory proof is afforded of the competency of the teachers, and that the instruction is given during the hours of secular education.

4. To every teacher of a National school, possessing a certificate of competency from the masters of the Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, or Waterford Model Maritime Schools, who shall give evidence of having an average attendance of at least six pupils under instruction in navigation, an annual gratuity of £5 for an attendance of six pupils, and £10 for an attendance of twelve or more.

D.—*Gratuities for Instructing Paid Monitors.**

				£	s.	d.
Junior Monitors,	For each junior monitor a gratuity of			1	0	0
Senior Monitors,	For each monitor	of 1st year	a gratuity of	1	0	0
	do.	of 2nd year	do.	1	10	0
	do.	of 3rd or 4th year,	do.	3	0	0
1st Class Monitors,	do.	of 1st or 2nd year,	do.	3	0	0

E.—*Gratuities for Extra Instruction to Unpaid Monitors.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding *four pounds* may be awarded to teachers of organized schools, who shall give *extra* instruction to a staff of *unpaid monitors* appointed by the Inspector or Organizer.

a. Teachers must, to entitle them to such gratuities, keep a record of the time devoted by them to the monitors' instruction.

b. No gratuity can be awarded under this or the preceding head unless the answering of the monitors be satisfactory and that such answering can be fairly referred, in great part at least, to the care bestowed by the teacher during the time of such special instruction.

F.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Teacher.**

1. For every pupil who, after having been appointed to a school, shall pass respectably the *first* annual examination, held subsequently to such appointment, the master or mistress by whom such pupil shall have been trained will be entitled to a sum of not less than £2, and not more than £3; but in no year is the amount to exceed £15 to any one school or teacher as the reward of such services.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his or her appointment as a teacher.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part IV. § VII.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all other respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

(*d*). That not more than twelve months shall have elapsed between such pupil's first examination and the date of his leaving the school of his former instructor.

G.—*Gratuities for preparing Young Persons for the Office of Pupil-Teacher in Model Schools.**

1. A gratuity not exceeding £2 may be awarded to teachers from whose schools shall proceed eligible candidates for the office of pupil-teacher in the Model Schools.

2. The conditions to be observed in regard to these gratuities are—

(*a*). That such pupil shall have attended in the school not less than two consecutive years immediately preceding his appointment as pupil-teacher.

(*b*). That the District Inspector shall certify that the school in which such pupil shall have been trained is efficiently conducted in all respects.

(*c*). That the Head Inspector before whom such pupil shall have been examined shall certify that the teacher is entitled to the gratuity.

Note.—In regard to the foregoing special gratuities, as in regard to the annual salaries of the teachers of National schools, it is to be distinctly understood that the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to determine, on cause shown, whether the payment is to be made in whole or in part, or is to be altogether withheld.

H.—*Retiring Gratuities.*

In particular cases the Commissioners have the privilege of granting gratuities of reasonable amount to deserving Teachers of long standing in their service, when, from old age and infirmity, they are obliged to retire.

Part V.

Part V.

Supplies of Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus.

§ I.

I.—*Nature and Extent of Grants, and Conditions on which made.*

1. The Commissioners furnish gratuitously to each School a First Stock of School Requisites, in proportion to the attendance of Children. These requisites are to be kept as a School Stock, for which the Master or Mistress is held responsible, and are on no account to be sold or taken out of the School.

2. The funds of the Commissioners do not enable them to give a Free Stock sufficiently large for the entire wants of the School; and they therefore require that the local parties shall purchase a Stock of Books and other Requisites—proportionate to the grant of Free Stock—for the use of the School, and for sale to the Pupils. Any additional maps, stationery, slates, clocks, and other requisites, must also, as required from time to time, be purchased at reduced rates.

A.—*Free Stock.*

The value of the grant of Free Stock is regulated by the average daily attendance of Pupils, as ascertained from the reports of the Inspectors. The Managers of Schools have the privilege of selecting their grants of Free Stock from the following List—being at liberty to choose such of them as they most approve of, and to omit any to which they object:—

Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Wells.
Patterson's Sheet of Illustrations to Zoology, No. 1.
Do., Do., No. 2.
One Set Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets, mounted on 30 Boards.
Do. do. Reading, part 1, 35 sheets, mounted on 18 Boards.
One Set of Copy Lines, mounted.
Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.

* Teachers of Model Schools are excluded from obtaining this class of gratuities.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V.
§ I.

Fleming's Atlas (Outline Maps).
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Young's Infant School Manual.

Large Maps.

Map of the World.	Map of Australia.
" Ancient World.	" British Isles.
" Europe.	" England.
" Asia.	" Scotland.
" Africa.	" Ireland.
" America.	" Palestine.
" United States.	

Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Physical Map of the World.
Physical Map of Europe, with book.

Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on rollers, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each Map; to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

3-inch Semi-Globe, hinged.
View of Nature in all climates, mounted on roller.
View of Nature in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, mounted, viz.:

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	8. Hydraulics.
	9. Pneumatics.

Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life, and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints, mounted.
Animals illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Centrifugal Machine.
Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 30 by 24.
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.

Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30.
Do., 36 by 30.
Do., 24 by 16.

Easels:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Pointers, common, long.
Do. do., short.

Arithmetic Frames:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 17 by 19 inches.
" 15 by 13 "

The following requisites are included in the grant:—

District Inspector's Observation Book.
School Register.
Daily Report Book.
Roll Book.
General Lesson.
Commandments.
Time Table.
Commissioners' Rules.
Rules for Teachers.
Religious Instruction Tablet.
Programmes of Instruction.

B.—*Requisites supplied at Reduced Prices.*

1. When Books, &c., purchased from the Commissioners at the reduced prices, are sold to the children attending a National School, it is directed that in no case shall any advance be made on these prices; and the District Inspectors have instructions to inquire into and report upon any infraction of this rule.

Appendix A. — Rules and Regulations of Commissioners. — Part V. § I.

2. The following is the List of Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus supplied to Schools at reduced prices :—

First Book of Lessons, Part I.
Do. Part II.
Second Book of Lessons.
Third do.
Fourth do.
Fifth Book (Boys').
Reading Book for Girls' School.
Biographical Sketches of British Poets.
Selections from the British Poets, Vol. 1.
Do., do., Vol. 2.
Introduction to the Art of Reading.
English Grammar.
Key to do.
First Book of Arithmetic.
Key to do.
Arithmetic in Theory and Practice.
Key to do.
Book-keeping.
Key to do.
Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
Compendium of do.
Elements of Geometry.
Mensuration.
Appendix to do.

Natural Philosophy, &c. :—
Vol. 1. Mechanics, Hydrostatics.
Vol. 2. Electricity, Galvanism, &c.
Vol. 3. Chemistry and Chemical Analysis.

Scripture Lessons (Old Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.
Do. (New Testament), No. 1.
Do. do. No. 2.

Sacred Poetry.
Agricultural Class Book.
Farm Account Book.
Directions for Needlework.
Do. with Specimens.
Tablet Lessons, Arithmetic, 60 sheets.
Do. mounted on 30 Pasteboards.
Do. Spelling and Reading Tablets, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Do. mounted on 17 Boards, Part 1.
Do. do. Part 2.
Copy Lines.
Do. mounted.

Large Map of the World.	Map of United States.
Map of Ancient World.	" Australia.
" Europe.	" British Isles.
" Asia.	" England.
" Africa.	" Scotland.
" America.	" Ireland.
	" Palestine.

Thirty-hour American Clock, in case.
Eight-day Spring Clock, not striking the hours.
Copy Books, Large, } without head-lines.
Do., Small, } without head-lines.
Do. (Vere Foster's), with head-lines.
Quills.
Steel Pens (Nibs).
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 075 F, 075 M, 075 B.
Do., broad, medium, or fine points, No. 0142 F, 0143 M, 0144 B.
Barrel Pen, N.
Holders for do.
Slates, Large.
Do. Small, ruled.
Slate Pencils.
Slate Pencil Holders.
Ink Stands.
Ink Powders.

Books not Published, but Sanctioned by the Commissioners of National Education.

Professor Sullivan's English Dictionary.
Do. Spelling Book Superseded.
Do. English Grammar.
Do. Introduction to Geography and History.
Do. Geography Generalized.
Do. Literary Class Book.
Fleming's Atlas of Outline Maps, coloured.
Dower's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Kirkwood's Atlas, 12 Maps, coloured.
Dawes' Hints on Secular Instruction.
Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
Easy Lessons on Money Matters.
Young's Infant School Manual.
Household Work for Female Servants.
Patterson's First Steps to Zoology, Part 1.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 1.
Do. First Steps to Zoology, Part 2.
Do. Sheet of Illustrations to do., No. 2.
Do. Zoology for Schools, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Dr. Thomson's Treatise on Arithmetic.
Do. Key to do.
Do. Elements of Euclid, Part 1.
Do. do., Part 2.
Do. Introduction to Algebra.
Arithmetical Table Books.

Works for the use of Agricultural Pupils.

Dr. Hodges' First Steps in Agricultural Chemistry.
Do. First Lessons in do.
Johnston's Catechism of do.
Murphy's Agricultural Instructor.
Campbell's Farmer's and Cottager's Guide.
Pringle on Green Cropping.
Stephen's Catechism of Practical Agriculture.

Wilhelm's Vocal Music, supplied only to Schools where the Teachers hold Certificates of competency to instruct in Singing.

Hullah's Manual.
Do. Songs for Schools, No. 1.
Do. Do., No. 2.
Do. Set of 8 Large Sheets.
Do. Exercises, Book 1.
Do. Do., Book 2.
Slate, ruled for Music.
Tuning fork.

Globes :—
12-inch, in Mahogany, low stand, Brass Meridian.
12-inch, in Stained Wood, low stand, Iron Meridian.
6-inch Semi-Globe, on Mahogany board.
3-inch do. do.
3-inch do. hinged.

Maps :—
Johnston's School and Family Maps—size 23 by 27 inches, on rollers, varnished—

Eastern Hemisphere.	America.
Western do.	Canaan and Palestine.
England.	Chart of the World.
Scotland.	Geographical Terms.
Ireland.	United States and Canada.
Europe.	Chronological Chart of Ancient History.
Asia.	
Africa.	

*** These Maps are of the same character as the large Maps usually supplied by the Commissioners, but being smaller, may be more convenient to many Schools.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

PART V. § I.

Johnston's Physical Map of the World.
Do. Physical Map of Europe, with book.
Betts' Educational Maps—size, 23 by 26 inches, on roller, varnished—

England.	America.
Scotland.	Australia.
Ireland.	Palestine.
Europe.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Asia.	Western do.
Africa.	

Interrogatory Maps, with Book of Exercises to each map, to correspond with the Educational Series, on roller, varnished—

Europe.	England.
Asia.	Scotland.
Africa.	Ireland.
America.	

Geographical Slates—Each Slate has Two Outline Maps permanently engraved on it, and accompanied with Key Maps—

England and the World.	United States and England.
Europe and Asia.	United States and the World.
Africa and America.	
Ireland and Scotland.	

Outline Maps—size, 17 by 13½ inches, printed on good paper, for Geographical Exercises—

England.	Africa.
Scotland.	North America.
Ireland.	South America.
France.	Eastern Hemisphere.
Europe.	Western do.
Asia.	Palestine.

Key Maps—same size and sorts as preceding—coloured.
Physical Geography (Reynolds'), mounted—

1. Physical Features of the Land.	5. Distribution of Rain.
2. Volcanic System.	6. Distribution of the Winds.
3. Climates.	
4. Movements of the Waters.	

Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, on roller.
School Atlas of Physical Geography, with Introduction, and 39 Maps, coloured, bound.
Atlas illustrative of the Physical, Political, and Historical Geography of the British Empire, 10 Maps, coloured, bound.

DIAGRAMS:—Illustrations of Natural Philosophy (Johnston's), on roller, varnished, each accompanied by a book—

No. 1. Properties of Bodies.
No. 2. Mechanical Powers.
No. 3. Hydrostatics.
No. 4. Hydraulics.
No. 5. Physiology, No. 1.
No. 6. Physiology, No. 2.
No. 7. Steam Engines.

Astronomy, 6 sheets (Reynolds'), mounted.
View of Nature in all climates, in wrapper.
Do., Do., mounted on a roller.
Do., in ascending regions, mounted on roller.
The Human Species, 4 sheets, mounted on roller.

Machinery and Manufactures, viz.:—

1. Condensing Steam Engine.
2. High Pressure Engine.
3. Locomotive Engine.
4. Marine Engine—side Lever.
5. Marine Engine—Oscillating.
6. Marine Engine—Screw.
7. Paper-making Machine.
8. Printing Machine.
9. Manufacture of Gas.
10. Electric Telegraph.
11. Fire Engine and Pumps.
12. Malting and Brewing.
13. Distilling.
14. Principle of the Watch.
15. Hydraulic Press.
16. Manufacture of Cast Iron.
17. Flour Mill.
18. Suction and Force Pumps.
19. The Barometer and its uses.
20. Threshing Machine.
21. Gas Meter.
22. Mechanism of a Clock.
23. The Cotton Plant and its Cultivation.

Lardner's Illustrations of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, &c., mounted on roller—

1. Mechanical Powers.	5. Motion and Force.
2. Machinery.	6. The Steam Engine.
3. Watch and Clock work.	7. Hydrostatics.
4. Elements of Machinery.	8. Hydraulics.
	9. Pneumatics.

Section of Screw Line-of-Battle-Ship, mounted.
Table of British Strata, mounted.
Natural Phenomena, 30 prints.
Do. mounted.
Useful Plants, a set of 12 plates, coloured, in wrapper, with Book.
Do., Do., mounted.
Natural History, 150 prints.
Do., mounted.
Animals, illustrated in their comparative sizes, on roller.
Graphic Illustrations of Animals, showing their uses in life and after death, 21 prints, mounted.
The Animal Kingdom, 4 sheets, coloured, mounted.
Patterson's Zoological Diagrams (10), mounted on rollers, varnished.
Set of Chemical Apparatus for performing experiments to illustrate Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.
Tool Box, containing an assortment of most useful Tools.
Compound Portable Microscope.
Magnetic Ship's Compass, 10-inch.
Magnetic Compass, in brass case, 1½-inch.
Do. in mahogany case.
Thermometers:—Boxwood Thermometers.
Models, &c.:—Working Models of Mechanical Powers (Edwards).
Centrifugal Machine.

Archimedean Screw; Working Model.

Cards of Model Tools—Carpenter, Cabinet-maker, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter and Glazier, Printer, Bookbinder, Goldbeater, Cooper, Farrier, Miner, Roadmaker and Pavior, Gardener, 12 sorts.
Geometrical Solids, set of, in box.
Conic Sections, do.
Dissected Cone, in boxwood.
Dissected Cube, Octahedron.
Do. Tetrahedron.
Do. Dodecahedron.
Do. Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

Steel Goniograph, for illustrating Geometrical figures.

Tangible Arithmetic, consisting of 12 doz. cubes in box.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V. § I.

Illustrations of the Useful Arts:—

The Manufacture of a Needle described, with specimens of wire in its various stages up to the finished needle.
The Manufacture of a Pin described, with specimens, showing the progress from the rough metal to the finished article.
The Manufacture of Paper described, accompanied by sixteen illustrative specimens.

Educational Cabinets:—

Edwards' Educational Cabinet, consisting of Natural Objects to illustrate Lessons on Common Things.
M'Nab's Object-Lesson Cards, illustrative of the Vegetable Kingdom, with specimens.
The Silkworm, exhibiting its various changes from the egg; in glazed case.

Mathematical Drawing Instruments:

Leather pull-off Case of Patent Instruments, No. 0211, containing 5-inch steel-joint compass, pen point, pencil point, hand pen, and 6-inch boxwood scale.
Mahogany Case of ditto, No. 0212, containing 6-inch steel-joint compass, pen and pencil points, divider, bow pen, hand pen, pencil, box scale, ebony parallel, and brass protractor.
Land Surveying Chains, English Measure.
Do., Irish Measure.
Flat Rulers, Pear Tree Wood, No. 2, 12-inch.
Do., Do., No. 3, 15 „
Do., Do., No. 4, 18 „
Round Ebony Rulers, 12-inch.
Do., 18 „
Gunter's Scales, boxwood, 12-inch.
Do., 24 „
Chain Scale, boxwood, 12-inch.
Plotting Scale, 12-inch.
Offset Scales.
Ebony Parallel Rulers, 15 inches.
T Squares, No. 1, 16-inch.
Do., No. 3, 26 „
Do., No. 4, 30 „
Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 30 by 24 „
Do., 42 by 30, on Stand.
Do., 36 by 30, Ruled for Music.
Framed Black Boards:—42 by 30-inch.
Do., 36 by 30 „
Do., 24 by 16 „
Easels:—Shut-up Easel, 7 feet.
Do., 6 feet.
Framed Easel, 6 feet, double leg.
Lesson Post, suitable for Tablet Lessons.
Black Canvas, stretched on Frames, 22 by 17 inches.
Drawing Boards—Clamped:—13 by 9⅝.
Do., Do., 18 by 13¼.
Do., Do., 20 by 15¼.

Arithmetic Frames:—

Frame and Stand.
Hand Frames, 15 by 13 inches.
Pointers, common, long.
Do., Do., short.
Sewing Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Packets of Needles.
Darning Needles:—Assorted sizes.
Crochet Needles:—Steel.
Knitting Pins.
Sewing Cotton:—Clarke's.
Do., Brook's.

Thimbles:—

Brass, common.
Do., steel top.

Scissors:—

Cutting-out Scissors.
Class Scissors, No. 99.
Do., No. 264.
Penknives, No. 4000.

Working Materials:—

Knitting Cotton, blay.
Do., white.
Knitting Worsted, white.
Do., gray.
Do., black drab.
Do., black.
Yellow Sampler Canvas.
White do.
Yellow Stripe, do.
White Muslin.

Black Lead Pencils, Chalk, &c.:—

Black Lead Drawing Pencils, HB, B, BB, F.
Common Drawing Pencils.
India Rubber.
White Chalk—French.
Charcoal.
Black Conté Crayons, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Drawing Pins.
Porte Crayons, brass.

Drawing Paper:—

Cartridge Paper.
Do., tinted.
Medium Drawing Paper.
Do. do., hand made.
Royal do.
Imperial do.

Drawing Materials:—

Water Colours in boxes.
School of Art Colour Box.
Water Colours in boxes, best quarter cakes, slide lid.
Do., half cakes, slide lid.
Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, crow-quill.
Do., duck-quill.
Do., goose-quill.
Cabinet Nests, 6 saucers.

Drawing Copies, &c.:—

Lineal Drawing Copies, mounted, in portfolio.
Easy Drawing Copies, do.
Hermes' Drawing Instructor, 64 Nos.:—
Part 1 to 24—Landscapes.
25 to 36—Flowers and Fruit.
37 to 48—Heads.
49 to 60—Arabesques.
61 to 64—Horses.
School of Art Drawing Book.
Familiar Freehand Drawing Copies.
Green's First Studies in Landscape, 6 Nos.
Elementary Studies, by Julien and others.
Heads from the Antique, drawn by Smeeth, plain.
Do., do., tinted.

Harmoniums—with each Instrument an Instruction Book is supplied:—

Harmonium (of 5 Octaves), with expression stop.
Do., do., without stop.
Do., (of 4 Octaves).

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part V. § II.

II.—*Regulations, &c., to be observed by Managers in regard to Grants of Books, &c.*

1. All applications for Books, School Requisites, and Apparatus, at reduced prices, must be addressed to the Secretaries, and be accompanied by a Money Order for the amount, in favour of James Kelly, or William Homan Newell, Esq., and payable in Dublin on demand.

2. Half Notes, Cash, Postage Stamps, Orders or Cheques drawn on Country Banks, cannot be received in payment. If remitted, they will be returned at the risk of the sender.

3. When a Post Office Order or Letter of Credit is transmitted, and the amount is under Ten Shillings, the cost of the remittance must be paid by the Person applying for the same; but if the sum exceeds Ten Shillings, the cost of the remittance will be allowed, and Requisites given for the *full amount* paid.

4. When the Teacher of an ordinary National School advances, from his own resources, the amount of an order for Requisites, and that such amount is not less than the sum of One Pound Five Shillings, an allowance of 20 per cent. will be made as commission on the order, if demanded.

5. When a National School has had a grant, either as Free Stock or at reduced prices, of a Clock, or of any of the large Maps, another will not be supplied until *three* years shall have elapsed, unless in special cases, the circumstances of which are to be stated, when the grant will be sanctioned, if the reasons assigned be deemed satisfactory.

6. Teachers are not permitted to include, in the applications for Requisites, *Clocks* or *Maps* for their own private use. Managers should, therefore, caution Teachers that such irregularity, if reported, will subject them to a fine, or other serious mark of the Board's displeasure. *Books* for their own use may be purchased by the Teachers at the reduced prices, but then they should be careful to indicate the fact to the Manager, by writing the words "for Teacher" after the name of the book in the List.

7. The Patron or Manager should not sign any Application for Books, Requisites, or Apparatus, without first ascertaining that they are actually wanted for the School on behalf of which the application is made. The Inspectors are required to report to the Commissioners whenever it appears that an undue quantity of Requisites, &c., has been ordered for a National School.

8. When there are separate Roll Numbers for Male and Female National Schools, the application should state for which of them the Books, &c., are required; and if for both, *two* forms should be used.

9. Parcels of Books, &c., when so desired, will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Depôt of the District in which the School for which they are required is situated, and the Inspectors will inform the Managers on what day they will be ready for delivery; or to the Depôt of any other District if more convenient: but in the latter case, the Inspector, who may not know the Managers of any Schools not in his District, cannot be expected to give notice.

10. Or the Parcel will be forwarded to the Railway station nearest to the Manager's residence. In this case the Manager must himself incur the risk of its safe delivery, and the expense of carriage.

11. Parcels are sent free to any place within the civic boundaries of Dublin.

12. When Parcels are forwarded to the Depôt of a District it is *not* the duty of the Inspector to transmit the Parcel to the Manager's residence or to the School.

13. On the day appointed by the Inspector for the delivery of parcels, the Manager is required to send a Messenger to the Depôt with the order on the Inspector (with which the Manager will be furnished), and which order the Inspector is required to transmit to the Office as a proof of the delivery of the parcel.

14. If a Parcel is to be sent by a Carrier, he must call at the Office in Dublin not sooner than two days after the Manager's directions shall have been received, and must produce the Manager's order to the Storekeeper here, for its delivery, on the form supplied for the purpose.

15. The School Apparatus must, on no account, be taken out of the School for which it has been procured, and must be used solely for School purposes. If it, or any portion of it, should be removed from the School, or any improper

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

use be made of it, the Commissioners will adopt such measures as the nature of the case may demand.

16. The Commissioners do not supply Books, Requisites, or Apparatus to the public, or to Schools not connected with the Board of National Education.

17. The amount of each grant must be inserted in the Daily Report Book of the School, and the Invoice of the Articles preserved for the examination of the Inspector, who will be required to report whether the Articles in the School correspond with the Invoice, and are in a good state of preservation.

Part VI.

Part VI.

General Instructions to Managers and Correspondents.

1. Persons desirous of obtaining assistance from the Commissioners of National Education, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries the nature of the aid required, be furnished with the Forms, upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners: and all grants of salary will date from the *first of the month nearest to the return of* such Application Forms to the Office.

2. Applicants for assistance are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, in every case; nor can they grant any, unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose, which depends upon the amount placed at their disposal by Parliament.

3. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them in the first instance, on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute, until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

4. The Managers of National Schools are particularly requested to attend to the following Regulations respecting the payment of Salaries or Gratuities to Teachers, as the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts will not, in future, sanction any payments which are not in compliance with these Rules:—

Every Receipt should be signed by the Manager and by the Teacher who is to receive the amount of Salary or Gratuity therein specified.

Whenever a Manager or other person advances money to a Teacher on account of the Salary payable by the Commissioners of National Education, he should *take a Receipt* for the same (Stamped, if the amount be £2 or upwards), in order to have a proper Voucher to produce to the Office for repayment.

If a Teacher die to whom any Salary is due by the Commissioners at the time of his or her death which, with any other property he or she may have been possessed of, would amount to £20 or above, it will be paid only to the representatives or next of kin, on the exhibition, at the Office, of Letters of Administration.

If the amount be over £5, and under £20, payment will be made without the production of Letters of Administration, to the alleged next of kin, on satisfactory proof that the just debts of the deceased have been paid, and on the party claiming payment giving a Bond, on the Form issued from the Office, to free the Commissioners from any claim on the part of other next of kin or of creditors: if the amount be £5, or under, neither Letters of Administration nor Bond will be required, provided the debts are certified to have been paid.

If a Teacher leave a National School, and authorize the Manager or some other person to receive the Salary due from the Board, such authority must be given in writing, or the amount will not be paid.

5. All communications in reference to National Schools should be signed and made by the Patron or Manager. The Commissioners do not correspond with Teachers of National Schools.

6. No attention can be paid to "anonymous" communications.

Appendix A.

Rules and Regulations of Commissioners.

Part VI.

7. Correspondents are requested to attend to the following directions, viz.:—

To write at the head of any letter addressed to the Office, the Name and Roll Number of the School referred to, and the County in which it is situated.

To make communications on different subjects in separate letters.

To state in every case the writer's Post Town; and, in the case of persons whose names are not recorded as Patrons or Managers of Schools, to give the name and style of address in full.

In replying to an Official letter, to quote its number and date.

It is particularly requested that all letters may be written clearly, and on paper of Foolscap size, or, at least, large-sized letter-paper.

Letters or other communications addressed to the Secretaries, on the business of the Board, need not be prepaid.

8. All letters, or other communications, in any manner relating to the business of the Board, or to the National Schools, are to be addressed to the Secretaries, and not to any other Officer or person connected with the Board—such communications to be directed thus:—

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough Street,
Dublin.

By order of the Commissioners of National Education,

James Kelly,
Wm. Homan Newell, } *Secretaries.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Annual Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

The Commissioners, while publishing the Reports of their Inspectors upon the District and Minor Model Schools, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Enniscorthy District Model Schools, and the Parsonstown Minor Model School, by James Patterson, esq., Head Inspector.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

23rd February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit to the Commissioners of National Education this my third annual report on the Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown Model Schools.

The buildings are all in good repair, and have been kept in a creditable state of neatness. The appearance of the interior of the Waterford school-house has been much improved by painting and whitewashing. At Enniscorthy there appears to be some serious defect in the sewerage, which causes an offensive smell in some apartments. This is now of long continuance, and ought to be remedied at once.

There has been little change in the staff of teachers. The principal of the Clonmel Infant School, Miss Muir, having been transferred to

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

Lurgan, Miss Ellen Watters succeeded to her place, the duties of which she performs with great good temper and efficiency. Mr. Boyd, assistant master at Kilkenny, and Mr. Hamilton, assistant master at Waterford, exchanged places. I am happy to have still to report favourably of the teachers' zealous devotion to their duties. The names and religious denominations of all in office on the 31st December, 1866, were—

I.—In Clonmel District Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, Terence Smyth, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Joseph Mayne, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Johanna Browne, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Jane Ellen Ort, *Presbyterian (Pres. of Munster).*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, Ellen Watters, *Established Church.*

II.—In Kilkenny District Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, Lawrence J. Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, James Hamilton, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Mrs. Mary Ryan, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Martha Stephens, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, Ellen Heritage, *Established Church.*
	Assistant, Mrs. Ellen Carroll, *Roman Catholic.*

III.—In Waterford District Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, James Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Joseph Boyd, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Ann Kerley, *Established Church.*
	Assistant, Mrs. Eliza Dowling, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, Eliza Perkins, *Roman Catholic.*
Maritime School, .	*Principal*, Michael Sullivan, *Roman Catholic.*

IV.—In Enniscorthy District Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, Daniel Kelly, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Samuel Scott, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Jane Hunt, *Established Church.*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, Fanny M'Allister, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, Margaret Bartlie, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

V.—In Parsonstown Minor Model School.

Boys' School, . .	*Principal*, James M'Garry, *Roman Catholic.*
	Assistant, W. MacManus, *Established Church.*
Girls' School, . .	*Principal*, Eliza Butler, *Established Church.*
	Assistant, Mary M. O'Brien, *Roman Catholic.*
Infants' School, .	*Principal*, (office vacant).
	Assistant, Jessie Davie, *Presbyterian (General Assembly).*

Mr. James Washington, also, was employed as special teacher of vocal music in the Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Waterford Schools, each of which he attended twice a week; and at Enniscorthy and Parsonstown for a short time before the public examinations. He is now relieved of the duty of going to Parsonstown by the appointment of Mr. Culwick, who, from the middle of May last, has instructed the music classes in that model school. Mr. T. M'Cloy continued during the year to teach drawing in the Waterford Model School, and Mr. E. A. Frazer in that at Clonmel. In the establishments not attended by these special masters, the same branches were, nevertheless, taught by some of the principal or assistant teachers named above.

The pupil teachers and monitors, young persons in training in these model schools for the office of teacher in ordinary National schools, were thus distributed, one-half, it will be seen, being Roman Catholics, and the remainder Protestants, mostly of the Established Church, as the

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy and Parsonstown.

pupils belonging to the Established Church are by far the most numerous in these schools. All the pupil teachers, except two, are boys; all the monitors are girls.

Religious Denomination.	Boys. 23 Pupil-teachers.						Girls. 2 Pupil-teachers and 28 Monitors.					
	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.
Established Church, . .	2	1	3	1	1	8	2	2	3	2	3	12
Roman Catholic, . .	3	4	3	1	2	13	3	5	3	1	2	14
Presbyterian, . . .	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2
Wesleyan and other, .	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	2
Total, . . .	6	5	6	2	4	23	7	8	7	3	5	30

The numbers of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, with their religious denominations, were these :—

Religious Denomination.	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.	Total.	Per cent.
Established Church, .	79	76	119	73	100	447	50
Roman Catholic, . .	80	65	52	4	100	301	33
Presbyterian, . .	18	6	25	1	4	54	6
Wesleyan and other, .	21	8	51	10	10	100	11
Total, . .	198	155	247	88	214	902	–

These totals differ little from those for 1865, the numbers then being E.C. 441, R.C. 300, Pres. 59, Wesleyan, &c. 88; total in the five schools, 888. It is gratifying to find what difference there is, is by way of increase.

The average daily attendance, as will be shown by the following table, was more decidedly greater in 1866 than it was in 1865 or 1864.

Model Schools.	In 1864.				In 1865.				In 1866.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Clonmel, ...	55	31	20	106	67	38	26	131	74	43	30	147
Kilkenny, ...	52	39	38	129	54	43	36	133	52	39	45	136
Waterford, ...	59	48	34	141	69	49	48	166	74	52	49	175
Enniscorthy, ...	35	18	23	76	40	19	21	80	29	15	19	63
Parsonstown, . . .	55	43	26	124	76	47	34	157	82	55	41	178
Total, . . .	256	179	141	576	306	196	165	667	311	204	184	699

The total attendance at the Enniscorthy school alone shows a diminution. That at each of the others shows an increase, and this increase to have been progressive since 1863. At Enniscorthy there has always been strong clerical opposition to the model school. In addition to this, it was injuriously affected during the year 1866, by parents' dread of scarlatina, a disease that prevailed for a long time in the town, and on account of which the public examination had to be postponed, and the

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

school closed for more than a month. In the Kilkenny school, while the attendance of infants increased in 1866, that of boys and girls rather diminished, especially after the midsummer vacation. Each department in the other schools had a larger attendance in 1866 than in either of the two previous years. There can be no doubt that this has arisen from the recognition by parents of the fact, that the model schools furnish their children with an education better suited to prepare them for after-life than any that is offered to them elsewhere.

The arrangements for the separate religious instruction of the pupils at all the schools were the same for 1866 as those described in my report for 1865. The same clergymen, also, or their successors in the locality, continued to superintend and direct it for the benefit of their respective flocks; and I have the pleasure of being authorized by them to state, that the several teachers had very constantly and successfully prepared the children for the weekly or more frequent examinations held by these clergymen.

In my visits to the schools, I have always found the teachers most attentive to the instruction of their classes; and I have been well satisfied with the good order and discipline of each of the schools. The pupil teachers and monitors, too, have conducted themselves, most of them unexceptionably, the remaining few almost blamelessly.

No unusual incident occurred at any of the public examinations held in the past year. The number of visitors attending each of them was fully as great as in former years, and the sentiments they expressed were those of entire satisfaction with the course of instruction, and with the proficiency the classes displayed. At Parsonstown, the Earl and Countess of Rosse manifested, as usual, the interest they felt in the institution, and in the education of their tenantry, not only by attending the examination with their family and guests, but in generously supplementing the premiums awarded by the Commissioners to the most deserving pupils. This good example was followed at Waterford by the Very Rev. Dean Hoare, and by other spectators who, long resident abroad, were so well pleased at what they saw was being done here for the children of Ireland, that they insisted on contributing to it, and presented liberal donations to be added to the rewards that day distributed.

The public examination was in each instance preceded by a searching examination of every class during several days by the District Inspector and myself. The answering of each individual pupil, and his or her proficiency in writing, drawing, music, needlework, &c., was carefully recorded. The conduct of the children under these examinations was most praiseworthy; full of anxiety, each to distinguish himself, yet without the appearance of jealousy at another's better fortune. The system contemplated by the Board, and carried into execution by the teachers in these establishments, renders the schools, and the lessons imparted in them, so attractive to the children, that discipline is easily and effectually maintained without coercion, and the best moral feelings are cultivated.

The following table exhibits the classification of the pupils examined in the model schools.

[Table

Subjects.	Classification of Pupils examined in Model Schools at														
	Clonmel. *Public Examination on 5th June.* On rolls. Boys, 103; Girls, 50; Infants, 41			Kilkenny. *Public Examination on 21st September.* On rolls. Boys, 61; Girls, 40; Infants, 59			Waterford. *Public Examination on 19th June.* On rolls. Boys, 87; Girls, 58; Infants, 68			Enniscorthy. *Public Examination on 30th November.* On rolls. Boys, 36; Girls, 22; Infants, 31			Parsonstown. *Public Examination on 28th March.* On rolls. Boys, 102; Girls, 55; Infants, 43		
	Examined.			Examined.			Examined.			Examined.			Examined.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:															
Book I.,	12	–	23	–	–	35	6	–	36	–	–	14	3	–	24
„ II. and Sequel,	17	11	9	22	9	15	31	17	21	9	5	10	29	17	14
„ III.,	26	14	–	13	6	–	27	19	–	11	9	–	35	15	–
„ IV.,	16	10	–	6	8	–	8	7	–	13	5	–	13	16	–
„ V.,	13	10	–	9	7	–	4	4	–	3	–	–	8	4	–
Total,	84	45	32	50	30	50	76	47	57	36	19	24	88	52	38
Grammar:															
Parts of Speech *only*,	55	25	9	35	15	15	64	36	21	20	14	10	48	25	14
Parsing and Syntax,	29	20	–	15	15	–	12	11	–	16	5	–	40	27	–
Derivations,	29	20	–	15	15	–	12	11	–	16	5	–	40	20	–
Composition,	55	20	–	28	21	–	12	11	–	16	5	–	21	20	–
Geography:															
Lessons on Maps *only*,	29	11	32	22	9	50	37	17	57	10	5	24	32	17	38
From Text-books:															
Local,	26	14	–	13	6	–	27	26	–	23	14	–	35	15	–
Mathematical and Physical,	29	20	–	15	15	–	12	4	–	3	–	–	21	20	–
Arithmetic:															
Tables *only*,	–	–	23	–	–	30	–	–	36	–	–	20	3	–	24
Simple Rules,	29	11	9	15	9	20	25	17	21	9	5	4	19	17	14
Compound do.,	13	9	–	7	6	–	12	19	–	11	9	–	10	18	–
Proportion,	13	5	–	13	5	–	27	7	–	10	3	–	35	7	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	29	20	–	15	10	–	12	4	–	6	2	–	21	10	–
Mental,	29	20	–	15	10	–	22	11	–	16	5	–	56	17	–
Writing:															
On Slates *only*,	–	–	23	–	–	30	–	–	36	–	–	14	3	–	31
„ Paper,	84	45	9	50	30	20	76	47	21	36	19	10	85	52	7
From Dictation,	72	45	9	35	30	15	66	47	4	36	19	–	56	35	7
Branches for Females:															
Sewing,	–	37	–	–	24	–	–	24	–	–	14	–	–	52	–
Knitting,	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Netting,	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embroidery,	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cutting-out,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extra Branches:															
British Poets,	29	20	–	15	15	–	12	11	–	3	5	–	21	20	–
Mensuration,	29	–	–	15	–	–	27	–	–	20	–	–	21	–	–
Geometry,	29	–	–	15	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–	30	–	–
Algebra,	29	–	–	9	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–	25	–	–
Book-keeping,	13	–	–	15	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–	25	–	–
Trigonometry,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–
Reasoning,	13	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	–	–
Music,	84	45	32	50	30	50	76	47	57	20	19	24	40	50	38
Drawing,	84	45	–	50	30	–	76	47	–	20	–	–	35	29	14
Physical Science,	29	–	–	25	–	–	12	–	–	20	–	–	21	–	–
Modern Languages,	3	3	–	7	5	–	10	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–

Taking such a standard of proficiency in the several parts of the ordinary school programme as properly instructed children should attain to, according to their age, the proficiency, ascertained by actual examination of the pupils at these model schools, may be expressed thus :—

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

Proficiency of the Boys attending the Model School at—

—	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.
In Reading, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Writing, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Arithmetic, . .	Good.	Excellent.	Very good.	Good.	Excellent.
Dictation Exercise, .	Fair.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Grammar, . . .	Fair.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Geography, . .	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Excellent.

Proficiency of the Girls attending the same Model Schools :—

—	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.
In Reading, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Writing, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Very good.	Excellent.
Arithmetic, . .	Good.	Excellent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.
Dictation Exercise, .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Grammar, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
Geography, . .	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Excellent.

Proficiency of the Infants :—

—	Clonmel.	Kilkenny.	Waterford.	Enniscorthy.	Parsonstown.
In Reading, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Writing, . . .	Excellent.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Good.	Excellent.
Geography, . .	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Excellent.

The estimate to be formed of the comparative efficiency of the teaching in the different schools from an inspection of this table will be modified by a consideration of the number of pupils attending each ; for where the largest attendance was, there was the greatest difficulty in instructing the whole, the staff of teachers in the most crowded not exceeding in strength that employed in the less crowded schools.

The drawing classes in the Clonmel Model School were instructed by the master of the School of Art in that town with considerable success ; and those in the Waterford Model School by the master of the School of Art in that city, with still more satisfactory results. The other model schools had not the advantage of the services of professional teachers ; but the teachers on the establishment who had studied the art took their place, and the progress made by the children under their instruction, particularly at Parsonstown, was wonderfully good. Mr. Washington's classes in vocal music have continued to do him credit. I have not had opportunity of observing the progress made in the latter part of the year by the children at Parsonstown since Mr. Culwick became their teacher. In elementary geometry, algebra, and physical science, the senior boys have been efficiently instructed in all the schools. At Parsonstown they were stimulated and rewarded by the presence and the premiums of the Earl of Rosse, encouragement alike to teachers and scholars. At Waterford and Kilkenny the classes in physical science had the benefit of double instruction—the head masters of the two schools having each delivered a course of evening lectures, under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of the Council on Education, from which they gained awards, Mr. Dowling of £45, and Mr. Ryan of a still larger sum, on account of the successful answering of their pupils at the end of the course.

The girls in all the schools were regularly and efficiently instructed in needlework, especial attention being paid to the making and mending of garments, and such other plain work as would be most useful at home.

The Maritime Department of the Waterford Model School continued to be conducted by its intelligent teacher, Mr. Sullivan. The total number

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Clonmel, Kilkenny, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Parsonstown.

of pupils who attended any time in 1866 was 68, viz., masters 3, chief mates 4, only mates 2, second mate 1, seamen 17, boys 22, engineers 2, pupil teachers 10, various 7. The pupils who passed the Board of Trade examination were 6, viz., as master 2, chief mate 1, only mate 2, second mate 1.

As in previous years, many pupils from these model schools obtained in 1866 situations in which they will make a respectable livelihood. There can be no better evidence of the thoroughly practical character of the education these schools afford.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James Patterson, Head Inspector.

Ballymena.

No. 2.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Ballymena District Model School, by James Brown, esq., District Inspector.

Ballymena, 1st March, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following report on the Ballymena Model School for the year 1866.

In the report on this school for the year 1865 reference was made to a general course of repair required in the school-rooms and play-grounds. It is now my privilege to state that during the past year the colouring of the several school-room walls, and the painting of the woodwork in the girls' school were renewed, the pupil-teachers' study has been refurnished, and the surface and sewerage of the play-grounds attached to the boys' and the girls' schools were also put through a partial course of repair. An estimate has also been prepared, by order of the local officer of the Board of Public Works, for carrying out additional improvements during the ensuing summer.

The cleanliness, order, and neatness observed in the domestic apartments, and in the ornamental grounds attached to the school, continue to be all that could be desired.

There has been no change in the staff of principal and assistant teachers during the past year. Of the junior staff three pupil-teachers and one monitor left the boys' school, and one monitress left the girls' school. One pupil-teacher emigrated to America; one was admitted to the Central Training Department; and one left on the expiration of his period of service: the paid monitor obtained a clerkship in an attorney's office, and the monitress went to a business establishment in Belfast. I have found the pupil-teachers and monitors throughout the year diligent and attentive to their studies and school duties, whilst their general conduct has been also very favourably reported to me by the head teachers of the different schools. Of the school generally, I am also able to report that it has been conducted with much zeal and efficiency. Since the removal, however, of the former male assistant teacher towards the end of the year 1865, the school has experienced much inconvenience by the inability of his successor to take charge of a drawing class. This defect was referred to in the last report upon the school; and I have now to express an earnest desire that the Commissioners may be able to make arrangements by which a want, so manifest in a model school, may be removed.

Religious instruction continues to be given as reported for the year 1865; and the arrangements have been found to be satisfactory to the parents of the children, and to the two clergymen who attend for that purpose.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymena.

The very large amount of *free* education given in the numerous schools in Ballymena has had the effect of diminishing the attendance at this model school; for whilst the number of pupils on the books at the close of the past year is a slight increase on that at the beginning of the year, yet the average number on the rolls, and the average number in daily attendance, is each about 17 per cent. less for the year 1866 than for the previous year.

The following tables show the statistics of the school under various aspects:—

TABLE I. shows the Attendance for the year 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
On rolls at opening of year, . . .	71	59	56	186
Admitted during the year, . . .	46	50	53	149
Struck off rolls during year, . . .	45	51	47	143
Remaining on rolls at end of year, . .	72	58	62	192
Average number on rolls, . . .	73·5	57·3	57·3	188·1
Average number in daily attendance, .	59·3	43·9	40·4	143·6

TABLE II. shows the Per-centage of the Attendance to the Number on the Rolls, or an Approximation to the Regularity of Attendance given.

Boys, . 79·7 per cent. Girls, . 77·2 per cent. Infants, . 70·2 per cent.

TABLE III. shows the Promotions made from Class to Class.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Per-centage of average number on rolls, . .	74·3	52·6	26·3	53·2
,, in daily attendance,	93·2	68·2	37·5	69·9

TABLE IV. shows the Religious Denomination of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . .	7	14	17	38
Roman Catholics, . .	2	2	7	11
Presbyterians, . . .	56	39	33	128
Dissenters, ...	7	3	5	15

TABLE V. shows the Number on Rolls at the several rates of Payment, in the last week of December, 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls at 5*s*. per quarter, . . .	34	27	8	69
,, 2*s*. 6*d*. ,, . . .	21	19	30	70
,, 1*s*. 1*d*. ,, . . .	17	12	24	53

TABLE VI. shows the Amount of School-fees received, and of requisites sold during the year 1866.

	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of fees received, . .	46	14	5	37	12	8	19	16	4	104	3	5
,, requisites sold, . .	12	9	3½	4	9	5	1	14	6½	18	18	3

TABLE VII. shows the Ages of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
3 years or under,	–	–	7	7	10 years or under,	10	8	–	18
4 ,,	–	–	20	20	11 ,,	11	7	–	18
5 ,,	–	–	15	15	12 ,,	10	8	–	18
6 ,,	–	–	19	19	13 ,,	4	8	–	12
7 ,,	1	7	1	9	14 ,,	8	4	–	12
8 ,,	12	3	–	15	15 ,,	3	5	–	8
9 ,,	9	8	–	17	Above 15 years,	4	–	–	4

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymena.

Table VIII. shows the Literary Classification of the Pupils on Rolls in the last week of December, 1866.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	3	51
„ II.,	11	13	11
Sequel,	6	8	–
Book III.,	20	14	–
„ IV.,	25	15	–
„ V.,	10	5	–
Totals,	72	58	62
Sacred Poetry,	70	–	62
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	17	24	62
Parsing and Syntax,	55	34	–
Derivations,	35	34	–
Composition,	55	20	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	17	3	62
From Text-Books:			
Local,	20	35	–
Mathematical and Physical,	35	20	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	51
Simple Rules,	11	24	11
Compound Rules,	26	14	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	25	15	–
Mental,	10	5	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	1	54
„ Paper,	72	57	8
From Dictation,	72	57	–
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	–	15	–
Knitting,	–	24	–
Netting,	–	4	–
Embroidery,	–	5	–
Cutting-out,	–	6	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	35	20	–
Geometry,	35	–	–
Mensuration,	22	–	–
Algebra,	35	–	–
Book-keeping,	3	–	–
Music,	72	58	62
Drawing,	–	–	62
Physical Science,	23	–	–

The annual public examination of the pupils was held on Tuesday, the 18th December, and was very numerously attended by the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood, as well as by the parents and friends of the children under examination. The room was most inconveniently crowded throughout the entire period of the examinations, and many were wholly unable to obtain access who yet thronged and pressed around the door. The range of subjects brought under examination embraced the usual school course, and the general answering was such as to afford evident satisfaction to the visitors present, who also showed, by their patience and attention, that the public interest in this model school has not abated. At different stages of the day's business, A. O'Callaghan, esq., who had been then but recently appointed Head Inspector over the group of districts of which this forms one, took part in the examination, and the answering of the senior division of boys on arithmetic, geometry, and the elements of algebra, was highly creditable to themselves and to the teaching staff of the school.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James Brown, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 3.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Carrickfergus Minor Model School, by Robert Nesbitt, esq., District Inspector.

Carrickfergus.

Gentlemen,—In presenting to you a report on the above school for the year ending 31st December, 1866, there is a degree of pleasure in recording the continued progress of this school, and the painstaking attention of the teachers in every department.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Carrickfergus.

With the exception of one small item in connexion with the infants' school, which is still in the hands of the contractor, and remains unfinished, every part of the house and premises is in excellent order, and has been kept during the year in a very satisfactory state. The grounds have been neatly trimmed, the walks well raked, and the interior of the house kept scrupulously clean.

Owing to the lamented indisposition of Dr. Patten, our late Head Inspector, the management of the school devolved on the teachers and the District Inspector; and previous to the first visit of our present Head Inspector, on the 6th of December, I had examined the classes of male, female, and infant schools with great minuteness, for the purpose of deciding to whom premiums should be given; and after his arrival, he also gave the classes a sharp general examination, to test their proficiency, which appeared to please him very much, as his opinion, expressed in few words, would indicate—"I had not anticipated such answering."

The public examination was held on 7th December, in the presence of a large, attentive, and highly respectable audience, who remained during the whole examination. The school-room had been tastefully decorated for the occasion by the female teachers—an attention which the audience seemed to appreciate much.

The subjects were so arranged as to give the people an opportunity of hearing the whole course of instruction given in the school; and each school sustained its part with creditable aptness and accuracy.

The boys were examined in reading, arithmetic, geometry, and physical geography, and exhibited a very extensive and accurate knowledge of these subjects. The only defect in the boys' school found at both private and public examinations, is a want of expression in reading, and a great lack of feeling and appreciating the sense of the author. Excellence had been attained in every other branch.

The girls were examined in local geography, reading, language, its origin, rise, and progress, embracing the different stages of language, picture-writing of the Egyptians, Chinese, and Americans, antiquity of Celtic, effects of conquest, rise and progress of Anglo-Saxon literature from Alfred's time to the present; the writers who have enriched the language with words introduced from the Continental and other languages. Though the poetry selected for reading was difficult, most of the pieces were beautifully rendered by the little readers, who were in good voice and quite at home in such exercises.

The infants were examined on the elements of language, and answered with a simplicity and accuracy which was very pleasing to those interested in the progress of the school; also in the Scripture history given in their school-books; and afterwards by their principal teacher, on the plants and animals of the different zones, using the diagram, "A View of Nature in all Climates," and tracing thereon the hues and tints which indicate the increase or decrease of heat in the different zones, and thus leading her little pupils to comprehend the cause of such great variety. Some of the productions were also very judiciously used, such as the cocoa-nut, of the use of every part of which she elicited a full, clear, and intelligent knowledge from the infants.

Boys and girls were examined by the extern drawing master, Mr. Smeethe, on the harmony of colours and perspective. The answering, on the whole, was very satisfactory.

The plain needlework, of which there was a great variety, and the specimens of drawing, were much approved of by those most capable of deciding on the merits of such arts; and on the whole, the day was agreeably and usefully spent, and was the means of increasing the attendance nearly one-fourth since that time.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Carrickfergus.

The following shows the religious denominations of the Pupils on rolls during the year 1866 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Established Church,	32	17	18
Roman Catholic,	5	3	2
Presbyterian,	82	43	70
Others,	3	11	12
Total,	122	74	102

Rates of payment :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	31	15	27
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	52	32	54
,, 5*s.* 0*d.* ,,	39	27	21
Total,	122	74	102

Amount of School-fees for 1866 :—

Boys, £40 2*s.* 5*d.* | Girls, £26 13*s.* 10*d.* | Infants, £34 17*s.* | Total, £101 13*s.* 3*d.*

Salaries of Teachers :—

	Boys. £	Girls. £	Infants. £ *s.*
Principal,	75	60	62 10
First Assistant,	44	38	38 0
Second do.,	40	—	36 0

The petty expenses for the year of all the departments amounted to £32 14*s.* 10*d.*

The following shows the attendance of the pupils for the last week the school was open, ending 22nd December :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average daily attendance for the week ending 22nd December, 1866,	61·2	32	61·2	154·4
Ditto, for the corresponding week of 1865,	64	34·4	57·4	155·8
Number on the rolls at end of 1866,	73	49	74	196

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on the rolls at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	21	18	12	51
,, ,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	36	20	43	99
,, ,, 1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	16	11	19	46
Total,	73	49	74	196

The religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls at end of 1866 were as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	17	13	11	41
Roman Catholic,	2	3	2	7
Presbyterian,	53	25	53	131
Others,	1	8	8	17
Total,	73	49	74	196

The religious denominations of the pupils on the rolls for corresponding period of last year were as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	20	11	13	44
Roman Catholic,	4	3	–	7
Presbyterian,	51	29	40	120
Others,	2	8	10	20
Total,	77	51	63	191

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Carrickfergus.

The children on the rolls at end of year 1866 were classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	30
„ II.,	21	10	37
„ III.,	24	17	7
„ IV.,	20	20	–
„ V.,	8	2	–
Totals,	73	49	74
Scripture Lessons,	73	46	–
Sacred Poetry,	73	46	–
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	21	–	44
Parsing and Syntax,	52	49	–
Derivations,	52	39	–
Composition,	28	39	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	21	–	67
From Text Books:			
Local,	52	49	7
Mathematical and Physical,	28	39	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	–	36
„ Paper,	73	49	38
From Dictation,	73	49	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	30
Simple Rules,	15	7	37
Compound Rules,	11	13	7
Proportion,	17	16	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	30	13	–
Mental,	73	49	–
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	–	49	–
Knitting,	–	49	–
Netting,	–	20	–
Cutting-out,	–	20	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	52	49	–
Mensuration,	28	–	–
Geometry,	28	–	–
Algebra,	28	–	–
Book-keeping,	28	–	–
Trigonometry,	20	–	–
Navigation,	20	–	–
Music,	73	49	74
Drawing,	73	49	74
Physical and Applied Science,	28	–	–

The following shows the destination of pupils who left school finally, since the opening of the school to the present, viz., from 1861 to 1866, inclusive:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Boys.							
To mercantile pursuits,	3	2	1	3	3	6	18
Seafaring life,	2	9	6	4	5	4	30
Clerks,	–	–	1	2	1	3	7
Trades,	2	4	1	3	3	8	21
Teachers of National schools,	5	2	1	3	4	2	17
Farming,	1	2	3	4	4	7	21
Girls.							
Teachers,	6	4	5	9	7	1	32
Dressmaking,	–	1	6	6	8	2	23
Domestic duties,	10	23	18	6	8	6	71

The following shows the promotion in class-books for the year 1866:—

Boys,	53	per cent. of	average attendance.
Girls,	105	do.	do.
Infants,	31	do.	do.

A native of Carrickfergus—a gentleman who has travelled much, and knows from personal experience the matters of which the pupils speak from reading—was so pleased with the accuracy of their information, that he presented a valuable prize to the most distinguished in each of the schools.

These schools have well served the purpose for which they were established, and I have no doubt that they will be even more successful for the future.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
R. Nesbitt,
District Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Lurgan.*

No. 4.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the LURGAN MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by D. J. ROANTREE, esq., Acting Inspector.

February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present, for the information of the Commissioners, my annual report on the Lurgan Minor Model School for the year 1866.

1. *Average Attendance of Pupils.*—For the year 1866 the average number of pupils enrolled in the three departments of this model school was 401, and the average attendance 312. The centesimal proportion of the latter to the former is 77·7. The gross average on rolls for 1865 was 412, and the gross average attendance, 327, or 79·3 per cent. of the number on rolls. Thus it appears that in 1865 the pupils' attendance was rather more regular than in 1866.

The following table contrasts the character of the attendance during the years 1865 and 1866 respectively, in the several departments:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1865,	Average on rolls,	212	111	88
	Average attendance,	170	85	72
	Per-centage,	80	76·4	82
1866,	Average on rolls,	211	97	93
	Average attendance,	167	72	73
	Per-centage,	79·1	74·1	78·5

The total number of individual pupils who received instruction in the school in 1866 was 710—namely, 349 boys, 208 girls, and 153 infants. The corresponding numbers for 1865 were 284 boys, 227 girls, and 157 infants.

2. *Classification according to Lesson Books of the* 710 *Pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in* 1866:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Per centage.
Book I.,	–	18	120	54·9
„ II.,	149	70	33	
„ III.,	52	89	–	45·1
„ IV.,	122	27	–	
„ V.,	26	4	–	

3. *Rates of Payment.*—The following table shows the rates of school-fees, and the numbers paying at these rates respectively, in each department, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1866:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	62	31	42	135
At 2*s.* 6*d.* „	111	33	38	182
At 5*s.* „	71	23	15	109

The total amount of school-fees received in 1866 was £209 14*s.* 8*d.*, viz.:—

Boys, . £112 1*s.* 4*d.* | Girls, . £53 9*s.* 5*d.* | Infants, . £44 3*s.* 11*d.*

The total amount received in 1865 was £210 19*s.*

4. *Religious Denominations of the* 710 *Pupils whose names appeared on rolls during* 1866:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Established Church,	171	85	79	335	47·2
Roman Catholic,	68	20	16	104	14·7
Presbyterian,	76	76	42	194	27·3
Others,	34	27	16	77	10·8
Total,	349	208	153	710	

The corresponding per-centages for 1865 were 42·8, 18·2, 29, and 10 respectively.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Lurgan.

5. *Classification of Pupils at the close of the year* 1866.—The pupils whose names appeared on rolls on the last day of the year were classed as follows :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*con.*			
Book I., . . .	–	–	77	Compound Rules, .	31	25	–
,, II., . . .	43	38	15	Proportion, . . .	40	6	–
Sequels, . . .	–	–	–	Practice, Interest, &c.,	86	18	–
Book III., . . .	71	31	–	Mental, . . .	200	87	–
,, IV., . . .	72	18	–				
,, V., . . .	14	–	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*, . .	–	–	77
Totals, . . .	200	87	92	,, Paper, . . .	200	87	15
				From Dictation, . .	200	87	15
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*, .	114	38	15	Branches for females:			
Parsing and Syntax, .	86	49	–	Knitting, . . .	–	87	–
Derivations, . . .	116	49	–	Embroidery, . .	–	18	–
Composition, . .	116	49	–	Cutting-out, . . .	–	18	–
Geography:				Extra branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*, .	–	–	92	British Poets, . .	66	49	–
From Text Books:				Mensuration, . .	44	–	–
Local, . . .	200	87	–	Geometry, . . .	14	–	–
Mathematical, . .	70	18	–	Algebra, . . .	14	–	–
Physical, . . .	200	87	–	Book-keeping, . .	50	–	–
				Music, ...	200	87	92
Arithmetic:				Drawing, . . .	157	49	92
Tables *only*, . . .	–	–	77	Physical and Applied			
Simple rules, . . .	43	38	15	Science, . . .	36	–	–

On the 19th February, 1866, this institution was honoured by a visit from the Right Rev. Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore. His lordship was pleased to leave in the boys' department the following record of his visit :—

"Visited the school this day, and was greatly pleased with it. The average attendance is very high, and reflects much credit on the teacher. I consider additional teachers are required. The cleanly and orderly appearance of the boys was very remarkable, compared with other schools.

"Robert Down and Connor and Dromore.

"February 19th, 1866."

By the appointment of two pupil-teachers the Commissioners have since supplied the want here noticed by his lordship.

Annual Public Examination.—The annual examination, which was conducted by the Head Inspector, A. O'Callaghan, esq., took place on the 15th December. The relative merits of the pupils, as regards proficiency in the school-course, had been previously tested by a competitive examination, which occupied me during fourteen days.

Saturday—the selection of which for the public examination was a matter of necessity—being a busy day at home with the pupils' parents, they were unable to attend as numerously as on former occasions of the kind. The large school-room of the male department, in which the proceedings took place, was nevertheless filled throughout the greater part of the day by an audience, in which the clergy, gentry, and general population of the town and neighbourhood were well represented. The answering was, on the whole, satisfactory, not only when the examination was left to the teachers of the several departments, but also when the children were interrogated by the Head Inspector. Mr. O'Callaghan proposed questions on a variety of subjects to boys, girls, and infants in succession, and replies were generally given with promptness and accuracy.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Lurgan.*

The quickness of the boys in particular, in solving mentally some really difficult arithmetical questions, surprised and delighted the visitors.

At the previous public examination it was a matter of complaint that the tone in which the girls read was too subdued, and not sufficiently distinct. A marked improvement in this particular was observable on this occasion. Not only was their reading good, but some of the girls recited, with a clear, firm utterance, and a remarkable justness of emphasis and intonation, pieces in prose and poetry, selected from the National lesson books.

The class of vocal music, which was conducted with his wonted efficiency by Mr. George Washington, sang at intervals a number of harmonized airs in excellent style.

As on each former occasion of this kind, Lord Lurgan generously added five silver medals (three for the male department and two for the female) to the premiums awarded by the Commissioners. The distinction imparted by these special prizes was at this examination enhanced by the honour which Lady Lurgan was pleased to confer on the young medalists. Having been called to the front of the platform by the Head Inspector, each of the five received from the hands of her ladyship, and amidst the plaudits of visitors and schoolfellows, a card entitling the holder to one of the medals in question.

The last, but, to a considerable section of the audience, one of the most interesting portions of the proceedings, was the exhibition of an electric telegraph in complete working order. Mr. Mooney, teacher of physical science, having examined his class on the principles of electricity, galvanism, and electro-magnetism, despatched by the telegraphic wires a number of short messages which had been suggested by visitors, and which the boys read aloud unhesitatingly and with perfect accuracy.

In the evening department of this model school the attendance, which at the commencement of the last quarter of 1866 was higher than it had ever been at any former period, has suffered, I regret to say, a considerable diminution, owing to the extreme severity of the winter.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. J. Roantree.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 5.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Monaghan Minor Model School, by Francis Eardley, esq., District Inspector. *Monaghan.*

Monaghan, February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 21st instant, I beg leave to submit the following report on the Monaghan Minor Model School for the year 1866.

During the course of the autumn, the building and grounds underwent considerable improvement. The school-rooms were painted, the approaches gravelled, and channels constructed to carry off the surface water. Still there are two leading defects, one of them incidental to nearly all structures of limestone—dampness; and the other, for which the architect is responsible—want of light, more particularly in the girls' school-room, which on cloudy days is nearly as badly lighted as any mountain schoolhouse with walls only five or six feet high.

In the month of November, the boys' school lost the services of Mr. Alexander Kenny, assistant master, who was appointed teacher of English

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Monaghan.

in the Monaghan Diocesan School, at a salary of £100 a year. Mr. Kenny was succeeded as assistant master by Mr. John Butler. In the monitorial staff several changes took place; two monitresses were summoned to training, and, on the completion of their course, succeeded in obtaining second class certificates—one of the first grade and one of the second; one monitress resigned and went home, having given up the idea of becoming a teacher; and one monitor received charge of a National school.

The following table shows the number of pupils on the rolls at the close of each year since the opening of the schools:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Boys,	93	100	89	98	110	96
Girls,	70	79	80	90	100	90
Infants,	35	47	40	43	54	51
Total,	198	226	209	231	264	237

The slight decrease during 1866 was mainly due to the prevalence of scarlatina, measles, and whooping-cough, during the early part of the year, and to the severity of the weather during the latter part; causes which injuriously affected all the schools in the district. The average attendance of pupils during the past year, amounted to 80 per cent. of the number on rolls, showing a decrease of 5 per cent. in the regularity of the attendance as compared with the year 1865.

The following tables show the religious denomination and rates of payment of the pupils on the rolls on 31st December, 1866:—

Established Church,	79
Roman Catholic,	63
Presbyterian,	87
Others,	8
	237

Number at 5*s.* per quarter,	86
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	88
,, 1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	63
	237

The amount of school fees received in the three departments during the year was £124 16*s.* 4*d.*, being nearly £30 less than the sum received in 1865.

The course of instruction embraces not only the ordinary subjects taught in National schools, but also singing, drawing, and physical science; no extern teacher being employed. The following table shows the subjects which the pupils on rolls were learning:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Grammar:			
Book I.,	3	4	16	Parts of Speech *only*,	47	47	35
,, II.,	34	12	35	Parsing and Syntax,	49	53	–
Sequels,	10	11	–	Derivations,	49	53	–
Book III.,	19	31	–	Composition,	49	32	–
,, IV.,	22	22	–				
,, V.,	8	10	–	Geography:			
				Lessons on Maps *only*,	37	16	51
Totals,	96	90	51	From Text Books:			
				Local,	26	42	–
				Mathematical and			
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	40	Physical,	33	31	–

Table—*continued.*

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Tables *only*, . . .	1	1	16	Netting, . . .	–	10	–
Simple Rules, . .	36	27	35	Embroidery, . . .	–	35	–
Compound Rules, . .	9	27	–	Cutting out, . . .	–	8	–
Proportion, . . .	20	16	–				
Practice, Interest, &c., .	30	19	–	Extra Branches:			
Mental, ...	96	89	–	British Poets, . .	30	32	–
				Mensuration, . .	30	–	–
Writing:				Geometry, . . .	30	–	–
On Slates *only*, . .	4	5	16	Algebra, . . .	16	–	–
On Paper, . . .	92	85	35	Book-keeping, . .	16	–	–
From dictation, . .	92	82	–	Music, ...	96	90	51
				Drawing, . . .	96	90	20
Branches for Females:							
Sewing, . . .	–	36	–	Physical and Applied Science, . . .	30	–	–
Knitting, . . .	–	38	–				

It is worthy of remark that the time devoted to such subjects as singing, drawing, and physical science, does not injuriously affect the proficiency in the ordinary subjects; on the contrary, by preventing the youthful mind from being wearied, and by rendering the school-room attractive, they have a beneficial tendency altogether apart from their intrinsic value.

The *private examination* of the pupils for the premiums granted by the Commissioners, commenced on the 12th, and ended on the 21st December.

Boys' School.—The reading in this department was excellent. Mr. M'Entee, the head master, exercises his pupils on Saturdays in reciting the poetical pieces in the Lesson Books, these pieces being learnt by heart as home lessons in the course of the week. It is astonishing what firmness of tone, distinctness of enunciation, and confidence (altogether distinguished from mannish forwardness) the boys acquire by this practice. It also is most important that pupils should commit to memory some of the finest pieces of composition in the English language, by which they acquire not only ideas, but a stock of words, and a familiarity with their force in a sentence, and just arrangement. In many schools nothing but what was called the "intellectual" method of teaching was followed, by which boys were never required to learn anything by rote, their judgment only being appealed to, and the pupil was never called on to do anything for himself and by himself. This system was a rebound from the old plan, in which the pupil had to do everything for himself, the teacher's function consisting simply in hearing the tasks recited. I consider that a good teacher should employ both methods—that his instructions should not supersede the pupil's exertions, but ought to direct and encourage them. In writing also, the results were remarkably good, particularly in the senior classes. The boys in these classes are encouraged to write out at home exercises in composition, arithmetic, book-keeping, and mensuration; these are examined in school next day, and marks awarded according to the degree of care exhibited. This plan has been very successful. The proficiency in other subjects was good, but not such as to call for any special remark.

Girls' School.—The reading of the girls was fluent and intelligent, and what is rather unusual in a girls' school, it was perfectly distinct and natural. The proficiency in grammar and writing from dictation was, perhaps, the highest I have yet met with in any school. Up to last year, the girls were accustomed to write an angular hand, but at my suggestion, round head-lines (Mr. Vere Foster's) were introduced, and it is found that

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Monaghan.

the girls can imitate them successfully, even Nos. 7 and 8, which were considered by many persons to be quite too small. In arithmetic, I found the girls well acquainted with the rules in the text book, and having a general knowledge of the principles on which these rules are founded; but I cannot say that the results in this subject were entirely satisfactory. Failures in questions so worded that the particular rule to be applied was not at once apparent, were not infrequent; and it also appeared that mental calculation was not sufficiently practised. Miss Stewart gives instruction in drawing; and many of the pupils can now copy successfully from the flat; drawing from the round has not been attempted.

Infants' School.—The condition of this department was not so satisfactory as either of the others. The discipline was lax, and I regret to have to state that the answering of the children on their very limited course was indifferent. The singing was good, so also was the reading of the advanced division of second class; but in no other respect can any praise be accorded. There were thirty-four premiums awarded in the boys' school, the same number in the girls', and five in the infants'; the rule adopted by the Head Inspector, Mr. O'Callaghan, being, that no pupil should receive a prize who had not answered 60 per cent. of the questions proposed.

The public examination was held on Saturday, the 22nd December, immediately before the Christmas vacation. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the assemblage of visitors was large and influential, including the parents of the pupils, managers of schools, clergymen, and professional gentlemen. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey were also present, and watched the proceedings with much interest. The examination was held in the infants' school-room, round the walls of which were suspended well-executed specimens of the pupils' drawings. All the children in the three departments were examined by the teachers, and the answering was very creditable. Lady Dartrey was specially pleased with the singing, and before leaving her ladyship kindly gave £5 for distribution in premiums.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

FRANCIS EARDLEY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Newtownards.

No. 6.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the NEWTOWNARDS DISTRICT NATIONAL MODEL SCHOOL, by A. T. OSBORNE, esq., District Inspector.

Newtownards, 2nd March, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I very deeply regret the cause which has devolved upon me the sole duty of reporting on the Newtownards Model School, for the year 1866. I am very sorry, indeed, that I do not, as I have done for so many years, see before my name that of "James Patten, esq., LL.D., Head Inspector," a name long known in connexion with National Education in Ireland, and calling forth feelings of respect, esteem, and affection wherever its worthy and amiable owner is known. It is to be lamented that, owing to delicacy of health, Doctor Patten has been obliged to retire from the active and responsible position which he has so long and so honourably filled; but it must be gratifying to him to know that he carries with him to his retirement the affectionate regret and the sincere good wishes of a large portion of the population of Ulster, with whom his official life brought him into contact.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Newtownards.*

On looking over last year's Report, I find the repetition of a previous regret that the piece of ground in front of the model school and on the opposite side of the road should still present its old, unformed, disorderly aspect, and that the drawing-class room should remain of its previously unaccommodating size.

Both these defects still continue; and, of course, as a matter of duty, I must call attention to them as before; but why this is done from year to year, without result or action following, is more than I can well understand. The piece of ground referred to could easily be enclosed by a proper fence, and could then be laid out as a neat and useful vegetable-garden for the accommodation of the master, who, even as it is, endeavours to utilize it to some extent; but it is plain that so long as it lies open to all comers, it cannot be neatly or ornamentally kept, nor can it be turned to so productive and useful account.

The inconvenience of the drawing-class room becomes more and more felt as the numbers attending the drawing class continue to increase; and as the proper remedy has already more than once been pointed out, I have only to request that the Commissioners will urge upon the Board of Public Works the propriety of making, without further delay, this necessary alteration.

During the past year the teachers for the most part have been regular and punctual in their attendance, and earnest and diligent in the discharge of their school duties; so that, in an educational point of view, the Newtownards Model School deservedly commands and receives a large measure of public confidence and support.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average on rolls for 1865,	201·8	122·3	108·5	432·6
" " 1866,	182·6	110·4	100·7	393·7
Average attendance for 1865,	169·1	107·	87·4	363·5
" " 1866,	152·4	94·6	81·1	328·1
On rolls at close of 1865,	172	101	87	360
" " 1866,	182	103	90	375

It will be seen from the above numbers that there is a slight falling away from the previous year in the average on rolls and the average attendance, but as there is a small increase in the number on the rolls at the end of the year, we have reason to presume that the falling off is only the ordinary fluctuation to which all elementary schools are exposed, and that the attendance is again likely to take a favourable turn, and go on increasing for the year on which we have now entered.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF PUPILS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	18	8	6	32
Roman Catholic Church,	3	6	–	9
Presbyterian Church,	146	83	73	302
Other denominations,	15	6	11	32
	182	103	90	375

Although the Roman Catholic element has somewhat increased since last Report, it is still too small in its proportion to the number of the inhabitants of this denomination in the town and neighbourhood; but as there is a very good male and a still better female National school in the town, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic clergyman, who, besides being naturally anxious to have the children of his own flock under his own care, is particularly so because it requires them *all* to make up such an average as enables him to maintain a good teaching staff; and he is very active and influential in inducing the children of the Catholic Church

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownards.

to attend his school; the proportion of this denomination at the model school is consequently and necessarily small.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS at close of 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Book I.,	–	–	59	59
„ II.,	51	11	22	84
Sequel,	–	–	9	9
Book III.,	89	52	–	141
„ IV.,	31	35	–	66
„ V.,	11	5	–	16
	182	103	90	375

RATES OF PAYMENT OF PUPILS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on roll at 5*s.* per quarter,	52	33	15	100
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	71	42	29	142
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	59	28	46	133
	182	103	90	375

PUPIL TEACHERS AND MONITORS.

I give in the following table the names of the pupil teachers and paid monitors, who, during the past year, have left the school in order to enter upon the business of life.

Name of Pupil-Teacher or Paid-Monitor.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
William Simple,	17/2/66	Teacher of Donaghadee No. 3 National school.
James Neill,	7/4/66	„ Tullycavy National school.
Mary M'Cullough,	31/7/66	Called up to Central Training Class.
Jane Murray,	31/7/66	Assistant Teacher in Ballygalget National school.
Josias Leetch,	8/8/66	Teacher in Smyth's Comber National school.
William MacBriar,	31/8/66	„ Ennislare National school.
PAID-MONITOR.		
Samuel Anderson,	31/8/66	„ Ballycloghan National school.

It is gratifying to be able to report most favourably of the pupil teachers and monitors who have been trained in this school. Four of the former (and but for illness when in the Dublin establishment, there would have been five) are now in the first class, having been so placed by the professors in training, on their presenting themselves at the central training establishment after their course in Newtownards, and receiving here some division of the second class. Of the others, eighteen are now in second class, and five in third class; and all filling the position of teachers are doing so with skill, intelligence, earnestness and zeal, giving great satisfaction to the managers and parents, as well as to their several inspectors. Three of our paid monitors are now in charge of schools, and of the whole number of these young persons (pupil teachers and monitors) only four have chosen a profession different from that of teaching.

BUILDING AND PREMISES.

Notwithstanding that the cleanliness, neatness, and order everywhere exhibited throughout the building, and the taste and elegance of the school grounds have often received favourable notice and commendation, yet I cannot pass them over this year without further expressions of praise, as I regard them not only as exponents of the taste and fitness of the parties who watch over them, but in themselves most important adjuncts of an institution such as this, and most valuable auxiliaries in the moral and æsthetic cultivation of the pupils in attendance.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — Newtownards.

Private Examination.—This examination was conducted in the usual way, every child being examined in every branch with the greatest care and fulness, all the answers and mistakes being recorded. The answering in every department was on the whole very satisfactory, but was especially so in those branches which are considered of essential importance, as lying at the foundation of all true attainments and after-success, namely, reading, penmanship, and arithmetic.

In extra branches the boys answered fairly in algebra, mensuration, and book-keeping, but were rather deficient in geometry.

The drawing classes, both male and female, have attained very creditable proficiency, and the physical science class passed a satisfactory examination.

In the girls' school there is a fair measure of general proficiency in the literary branches; and the important department of needlework has been this year prosecuted with increased attention and success.

The infant school is in every respect satisfactorily conducted, and the amiable and efficient teachers in this department are unabated in the zeal, earnestness, and attention which they bring to the performance of their interesting and important duties.

The public examination was held on the 13th December, in the boys' school-room, which is the largest room the building contains, but which is quite too small for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who crowd eagerly to witness the proceedings on these interesting occasions. This examination was held under the direction of the new Head Inspector, A. O'Callaghan, esq., who succeeds Dr. Patten, and was by his instructions limited to *one* day instead of *two* as heretofore—a change which I cannot help regarding as a decided improvement. Mr. O'Callaghan took an active part in the proceedings, and addressed to every class, on almost every subject, most judicious and appropriate questions, well calculated to test the true attainments of the pupils; and he elicited in almost every case very satisfactory replies. He was pleased afterwards to express himself much gratified with the highly efficient state of the school in every department; but as he will doubtless report formally on this examination in his official capacity, it does not become me to make any further remarks on the subject.

We had the usual display of neat and tasteful ornamentation of the rooms, and the exhibition of drawings, penmanship, and needlework.

The audience was composed of the same elements as on former occasions.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. T. Osborne, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 7.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Londonderry District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector.

Londonderry.

Londonderry, February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following report on the Londonderry District Model School for the year 1866.

House and Premises.—The neatness and order with which the school-rooms, play-grounds, and premises have been kept, reflect credit on the Head Teachers of the Institution. There are, however, some defects in the bed-rooms of the head master and the resident assistant teacher. I

AppendixB. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *London-derry.*

refer to the unfinished condition of the roof, which freely admits strong currents of air to such an extent as to seriously endanger the health of these teachers. Indeed the assistant, Mr. M'Colgan, attributes his present delicate health to the air-currents which rush through his bed-room at all periods of the year, and, as might be expected, with special violence during the winter and early months of spring. I may also mention that the pipes through which the water flows to supply the small tank in connexion with the pupil teachers' dormitory pass through the teacher's bed-room, and in consequence of occasional leakage render the apartment damp and uncomfortable. These defects have been brought under the notice of the Clerk of Works, and I trust he will take prompt steps to have them effectually remedied. In other respects the buildings are all that can be desired, and the domestic arrangements most satisfactory. I paid some incidental visits to the Institution during the year, and on each occasion I observed that the dormitory, pupil-teachers' study, dining-room, kitchen, and other apartments were in admirable order. I am happy to add that no case of serious illness occurred during the year among the teachers, monitors, or pupils. I attribute this exemption from sickness to the extreme cleanliness of the several apartments, the thoroughness of their ventilation and the detached position of the buildings and out-offices, for disease of some sort or another has been prevalent in Derry during the past two years.

Attendance of Pupils.—A minute and accurate record of the pupils' attendance will be found in the annexed table. By comparing the attendance for 1866 with the attendance for the preceding year, it appears that some increase has taken place in the number of pupils in the Boys' school, while in the Girls' and Infants' school the attendance is much the same for these two years. The regularity of the attendance is very remarkable, as in all three departments of the school fully 80 out of every 100 pupils on rolls attended throughout the year. This is striking evidence of the favourable opinion which parents and guardians entertain of the efficiency of the teachers, and the excellency of their schools.

Attendance at this school for 1866—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average on rolls, . . .	183·6	116·1	98·0	397·7
Average attendance, . .	173·6	92·8	82·1	353·5
Per-centage, ...	85·8	80·0	83·7	249·5

Boys' School.—The classification of pupils is remarkably high; thus of 202 on rolls, 140 or nearly 70 per cent. are in third or higher classes. I may here mention that the children in the advanced draft of Second Class read the lessons in their book with fluency and accuracy; they can distinguish the parts of speech and write from dictation a short easy sentence; they have a good knowledge of maps, and can work sums in the four simple rules with accuracy and despatch. They must, before entering the Third Class, be able to add pounds, shillings, and pence. Going still higher and taking the senior division of Third Class, I am in a position to state that the pupils belonging to it would stand a favourable examination with a *good* Fourth Class in an ordinary National school—an excellent proof of the thoroughness of the teaching in this Model school. Boys who have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects which constitute the programme or prescribed course of study for Fifth Class, or even for the advanced division of Fourth Class, have got an education which would, with very slight preparation, enable them to compete successfully for very many situations in the Civil Service. It is due to Mr. Todd and his worthy assistants to make this statement. I know they have worked hard to make their school one of the best in Ireland; and I also know that their exertions have been crowned with success.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

London-derry.

Girls' School.—The general proficiency of the pupils in this school is very satisfactory, as may be gathered from the following summary of their answering at the last general examination. Nearly one-half of the total number examined read several pieces in prose and verse, taken from the Third, Fourth, and Literary Class Book, with intelligence and fluency. Many of the girls belonging to the highest division were accomplished readers and reflected much credit upon their teacher, Miss M'Cormac. The style in which they recited some poetical pieces at the public examination elicited general approbation. I tested very closely all the classes in her senior division in writing from dictation, and (with the exception of four or five girls who had been but a short time at her school) their exercises were nearly free from errors of spelling, and were remarkable for the ease and freedom of the handwriting. Arithmetic is not a popular subject with females, who usually regard it as a dry, uninviting branch of study, and as they have to devote a portion of their time to needlework, they have less time for learning arithmetic than boys have. This, perhaps, explains why the pupils of this school exhibited less proficiency in arithmetic than in any of the other subjects of their prescribed course of study. It is, however, but fair to state that this remark does not apply to the Fifth or highest class, and that the answering of the remaining classes did not fall short of the requirements of the school programme for ordinary National schools. More than this, however, should be realized in a first-class Model school, the Head Mistress of which is aided by a numerous and efficient teaching staff. I am happy to add that the pupils of the several classes acquitted themselves remarkably well in grammar and geography. The pupils of Fourth and Fifth Class parsed very correctly intricate sentences in prose and verse. The pupils of the entire senior division were thoroughly acquainted with local and descriptive geography, and they traced several outline maps with accuracy and rapidity, but their knowledge of mathematical geography was imperfect and scanty.

Infants' School.—It is not unusual for persons inexperienced in the details of school keeping to regard the position of the Infant school teacher as one that can be successfully filled by a person of very ordinary capacity. This is a great mistake, and I have expressed an opinion to this effect in a former report. To exercise the imitative faculties, without overtasking the infant brain and forcing it into injurious exertion, to use words so as to convey ideas intelligible to very young children, to make instruction pleasing and interesting by constant change, and finally to do all this with calmness, patience, and perfect self-control, are qualifications essential to success in the case of the infant school teacher. It is my gratifying duty to add that all this is fully exemplified in the Derry Model Infants' school in charge of Miss Dugan. She has gradually and without any forcing taught her little pupils to read, write, and spell words of four and five letters, while those who have had the benefit of her instructions for any lengthened period can add, subtract, and multiply numbers, and trace the outlines of the continents very correctly. What is of far greater importance, they have been trained to a love of truth, to habits of obedience, order and neatness, which will probably have an enduring influence upon their future career in life.

The following Table shows the Classification of the Pupils on the Rolls :—

[TABLE.

Classification of Pupils.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	4	–	75
" II.,	58	38	36
Sequel,	–	16	–
Book III.,	73	35	–
" IV.,	50	10	–
" V.,	17	17	–
Totals,	202	116	111
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	111
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	69	38	36
Parsing and Syntax,	140	78	–
Derivations,	140	78	–
Composition,	140	78	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	4	–	101
From Text-Books:			
Local,	198	116	10
Mathematical and Physical,	140	62	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	75
Simple Rules,	55	38	36

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Compound Rules,	60	16	–
Proportion,	37	35	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	50	27	–
Mental,	202	116	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	–	75
" Paper,	202	116	36
From Dictation,	202	116	10
Branches for females:			
Sewing,	–	116	–
Knitting,	–	116	–
Netting,	–	50	–
Embroidery,	–	50	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	140	78	–
Mensuration,	50	–	–
Geometry,	50	–	–
Algebra,	50	–	–
Book-keeping,	50	–	–
Music,	202	116	111
Drawing,	202	116	111
Physical and applied science,	67	–	–
Modern Languages,	10	5	–

Extra Branches.—Needlework has been taught with marked success by Miss Fitzgerald, the assistant teacher. She has very properly required her pupils to pay special attention to plain work; and the various articles of clothing cut out and finished by them during the year afford substantial proof that this most essential branch of a girl's education has received its due share of attention.

The singing classes have reached a high degree of proficiency under Mr. Morris, second assistant teacher. The surprising taste and accuracy which characterize the singing of his classes bear testimony to his industry, abilities and the soundness of his instructions. He also gives instruction in Mechanics, the laws of Heat and Electricity. By combining experiment with theory he makes these subjects very interesting to his pupils. He has not, indeed, much time at his disposal for this purpose, but by dwelling on leading facts and principles to the exclusion of trifling details, he brings his class over much useful and instructive matter during the year.

The pupils in the Boys' and Girls' schools have made fair progress in linear drawing under their teacher, Mr. Dowling. He has also organized drawing classes in the Omagh, Coleraine, and N. T. Stewart Model schools. He devotes great attention to those branches, which are specially sanctioned (for the benefit of the working classes) by the Committee of the Department of Science and Art.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Newtownstewart.*

No. 8.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Newtownstewart Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, Esq., Head Inspector.

Derry, February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following report on the Newtownstewart Model School, for the year 1866.

Attendance.—During the six years which have elapsed since this school was opened for public instruction, the numbers of pupils in the several departments of it have scarcely varied, as may be seen from the following summary of the attendance for the several years:—

Year.	Average on Rolls.				Average Attendance.			
	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
1861,	37·6	48·3	44	129·9	36	44	38·6	118·6
1862,	49·8	51·1	47·8	148·7	45·2	45·4	42·6	133·2
1863,	53·2	51·8	46	151	46·4	44·6	41·8	132·8
1864,	44·6	44·3	37·2	126·1	37·2	36·4	30·3	103·9
1865,	53	43	40	136	45	36	32	113
1866,	47·6	47·4	36	131	40	39·8	31·8	111·6

The decrease in the boys' school in 1864, compared with the two preceding years, was mainly caused by the fact that some who had been receiving instruction in Classics and French left when these branches were discontinued. A more recent reduction in the attendance at the female and infant schools was the result of an epidemic which prevailed to a great extent among the younger children. The lateness of the harvest and the wetness of the autumn disturbed the regularity of the attendance for a few months of the past year, during which the centesimal proportion of attendance has been: boys, 83·7; girls, 84·0; infants, 83·4. But, generally speaking, the attendance has been regular and punctual, and the boys and girls are fully assembled before the regulated hour for opening their schools. In the infant school severe weather occasionally interferes with the punctuality of the attendance.

The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils on the rolls at the close of the year 1866:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Geography:			
Book I.,	–	–	24	Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	23
„ II.,	10	19	9	From Text-Books:			
Sequel,	19	–	–	Local,	50	53	10
Book III.,	11	24	–	Mathematical and Physical,	21	34	–
„ IV.,	4	3	–				
„ V.,	6	7	–	Arithmetic:			
Total,	50	53	33	Tables *only*,	–	–	23
				Simple Rules,	10	19	10
				Compound do.,	19	–	–
Scripture Lessons,	21	–	–	Proportion,	6	24	–
				Practice, Interest, &c.,	15	10	–
				Mental,	50	53	10
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*,	29	19	10	Writing:			
Parsing and Syntax,	21	34	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	23
Derivations,	40	34	–	„ Paper,	50	53	10
Composition,	40	34	–	From Dictation,	50	53	10

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools

Newtownstewart.

Classification of Pupils—*continued.*

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Branches for Females:				Extra Branches—*con.*			
Sewing, Knitting, Netting, Embroidery,	–	53	–	Algebra,	6	–	–
				Book-keeping,	3	–	–
				Trigonometry,	1	–	–
				Reasoning,	10	–	–
				Music,	50	53	33
Extra Branches:				Drawing,	50	53	33
British Poets,	40	34	–	Physical and Applied Science,	21	–	–
Mensuration,	10	–	–				
Geometry,	21	–	–				

The several religious denominations are represented in the several departments of this school, though not in exact relative proportion to the population in the town and neighbourhood.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	14	12	13	39
Roman Catholics,	2	2	2	6
Presbyterians,	34	38	18	90
Others,	–	1	–	1

Table showing the amount of school fees received during the year 1866, and the rates of payment at which the pupils were admitted:—

	£	s.	d.
Boys' School,	22	5	1
Girls' „	27	11	6
Infants' „	12	19	5

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	12	20	2	34
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	22	22	15	59
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	16	11	16	43

During the year the teaching staff has been, in the boys' school, a principal teacher and two pupil teachers; in the girls' school, a principal teacher, an assistant, a pupil teacher, and a monitress; and in the infants' school, a principal teacher and a pupil teacher. How faithfully these teachers fulfilled their trust is apparent from the ascertained results of the yearly examination. Moreover, it is due to them to state that there has always been a cordial, earnest, and thorough co-operation amongst them, and a willing subordination of the lower grades to the higher in advancing the practical usefulness of the school. I may also observe that they have been eminently successful in securing the confidence and regard of all who are concerned in its welfare.

Annual Examination.—The general results of the examination preparatory to awarding premiums was most satisfactory; as may be gathered from the following summary of per-centages:—

Per-centage of General Answering.	Fifth Class.		Fourth Class.		Third Class, First Division.		Third Class, Second Division.		Second Class.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Highest in Class,	81·5	92·4	69·	75·3	72·1	78·1	71·3	81·3	58·6	77·8
Average for each Class,	72·	81·	65·	73·2	62·7	69·3	64·9	64·	47·	67·8

The following is the table of proficiency which exhibits the answering of the pupils examined by me and Mr. Mahony, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of December last:—

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newtownstewart.

Of the pupils examined there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	22	15	37
" Third or higher Books with ease and intelligence,	18	31	49
Acquainted with the parts of speech *only*,	15	22	37
Able to parse syntactically,	18	20	38
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of the Map of the World *only*,	8	13	21
Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland,	25	20	45
" general course of geography,	9	10	19
Able to set down accurately a sum of 7 places of figures,	30	32	62
" work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	37	46	83
" " a sum in Division of Money,	30	31	61
" " a sum in Proportion or Practice,	12	17	29
" write on paper fairly,	19	21	40
" " a good hand with ease and freedom,	15	10	25
" " a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	18	11	29
" " a sentence with ease and correctness,	15	18	33

A large amount of the proficiency was ascertained, especially in the more advanced classes, by written answers to questions carefully prepared. It seems to be a question not undeserving of consideration whether a simultaneous examination of the most advanced classes may not be held in all model schools by means of printed questions, to be answered by the pupils, in writing. This could be done some time before the summer vacation, which is now given in July. Where more than one model school is in charge of a District Inspector, the aid of an adjoining Inspector, who has no model school under his charge, could be called in to write the questions, and examine the answers to them. Such a proceeding would, I think, be productive of many advantages—1. It would equalize the character of the instruction in these institutions, by bringing it up to a fixed uniform standard. 2. By ascertaining the comparative efficiency of schools according to a uniform test, it would stimulate a beneficial rivalry. 3. The mental exercise of answering questions in writing would constitute a useful training to accuracy of thought and precision in expression. 4. As many model school pupils may yet have to engage in competitive and other examinations, which are conducted by means of written answers to printed questions, this discipline is calculated to prepare them for future efforts.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Coleraine.

No. 9.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Coleraine District Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector.

Derry, February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following report upon the Coleraine District Model School for the year 1866.

Attendance.—Some slight decrease has taken place in the attendance at the girls' and infants' school. This, however, arose from circumstances beyond the control of the teachers, and must not be regarded as an indication that they have been remiss in the discharge of their duties. It is, in fact, very hard to keep up a large attendance in the Coleraine Model School, owing to the great number of schools in the town and its immediate neighbourhood. Moreover, the children attending these schools are, for the most part, educated free of all expense, and in numerous instances they receive gifts of books and articles of clothing at the end of the year,

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Coleraine.

as rewards for regular attendance at school. But the falling-off in the attendance at the boys' department of this model school has been so rapid and so considerable, that it must, I think, be attributed to the unsatisfactory way in which the business of the school has been conducted during the past year. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on this subject, as I have already brought it under the notice of the Commissioners in a special communication, and the necessary steps have been taken to place the school on a new and better footing.

The following table shows the average number on rolls, the average daily attendance, and the per-centage of the daily attendance to the number on rolls, the number at the respective rates of 5*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., and 1*s*. 1*d*. per quarter, and the total amount of school-fees received during the year ended the 31st December, 1866 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for year 1866,	64	64·3	43·4
Average number in attendance,	44	50	32·3
Per-centage,	68·7	77·7	74·4

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Remaining on the rolls at 5*s*. 0*d*. per quarter,	20	32	6
" 2*s*. 6*d*. "	26	20	24
" 1*s*. 1*d*. "	10	10	13
	56	62	43

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Total amount of school-fees received during 1866,	£26 16 1	£42 9 3	£19 0 6
Total,		£91 5 10	

Boys' School.—In my last yearly report on this school I felt it my duty to call attention to the low proficiency of the pupils in penmanship and writing from dictation. I regret to add that little or nothing has been done to remedy these serious defects. The copy books and dictation exercises were inferior to what I meet with in *any* good National School, and the same remark applies to other subjects—viz., grammar and geography. In short, the general proficiency of the boys belonging to the several classes, in the different branches prescribed in their course of study, did not satisfy the requirements of the programme of instruction which even untrained teachers in third class are expected to carry out. Hence, essential changes have become necessary, for under the existing arrangements I do not anticipate any permanent improvement in the amount or character of the instruction given in this school.

Girls' School.—The reading of the senior classes was remarkably good, and their answering, on the meaning of each lesson, ready and intelligent. The junior pupils have made satisfactory progress in reading, spelling, and writing, but they have only a scanty knowledge of arithmetic, and their proficiency in grammar and geography was not up to the required standard. On the other hand, the answering of the girls in senior division in arithmetic gave evidence of considerable application on their part, and was most creditable to their teacher, Miss Caldwell. These pupils also acquitted themselves satisfactorily in grammar and descriptive geography, but they have got very little instruction in physical geography or in the use of the globe. It is my pleasing duty to add that the general answering was much better than at the preceding examination which I held in October, 1865, and I have the strongest assurance for thinking that this school will soon be restored to its former state of efficiency.

Infants' School.—The attendance is usually small, owing, in a great measure, to the distance of this school from Coleraine, and not, I am bound to add, from neglect or inattention on the part of the teacher, Miss

M'Cormac. Many of her little pupils read lessons in first and second book in a clear, distinct tone; they also did easy sums in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and evinced much readiness in tracing the outlines of the map of the world. The way in which she imparts instruction by means of gallery lessons on familiar objects has proved most beneficial to her pupils. I may mention that a large proportion of those who succeeded in obtaining premiums in the other schools had been for a long time under her care. This is, I think, striking evidence of the advantages to be derived from the preparatory training which her school affords. I have only to add that the accurate and pleasing manner in which her pupils sang several appropriate pieces at the public examination elicited general approbation.

The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils on the rolls at the close of the year 1866:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	–	–	18	Practice, Interest, &c.,	29	18	–
„ II.,	11	–	25	Mental,	56	62	43
Sequels,	–	24	–				
Book III.,	16	20	–				
„ IV.,	11	10	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	18	8	–	On slates *only*,	–	–	30
				„ paper,	56	62	13
Totals,	56	62	43	From dictation,	56	56	–
Grammar:							
Parts of speech *only*,	11	24	25	Branches for females:			
Parsing and Syntax,	45	38	–	Sewing,	–	62	–
Derivations,	45	38	–	Knitting,	–	62	–
Composition,	29	38	–	Netting,	–	20	–
				Embroidery,	–	10	–
Geography:				Cutting out,	–	8	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	43				
From text books:							
Local,	56	62	–	Extra branches:			
Mathematical and Physical,				British Poets,	29	62	–
	29	38	–	Mensuration,	29	–	–
				Geometry,	29	–	–
Arithmetic:				Algebra,	29	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	18	Music,	56	62	43
Simple rules,	7	6	25	Drawing,	56	62	43
Compound rules,	4	18	–	Physical and applied			
Proportion,	16	20	–	Science,	29	–	–

The drawing class, organized by Mr. Dowling, promises to be a success, although the want of an adequate supply of drawing materials was, in the beginning of the year, a barrier to improvement. But his pupils are anxious to learn drawing, and do all in their power to second his efforts in their behalf. The specimens which many of them exhibited at the last public examination showed that much may be done within the space of one year by persevering exertions under a qualified teacher.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

No. 10.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Ballymoney Minor Model School, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector, and R. Irvine, esq., District Inspector.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners the following report on the Ballymoney Minor Model School for the year 1866.

The buildings and premises are still kept in a most satisfactory state of repair. The play-grounds are clean and dry, and the whole aspect is that of comfort and health. Good sheds were erected last summer in each of the play-grounds. These have proved to be exceedingly serviceable in both sunny and rainy weather. Their want was long felt, and, consequently, their advantages have been the more appreciated. The grounds and fencing are kept in a neat and clean condition, and in the best of order, at a very trifling cost, owing mainly to the attention, forethought, and economy of the head teacher, Mr. Warnock.

On entering either male or female department at any time during school hours a visitor is struck with the order in which the business proceeds, and the zeal of all parties in the discharge of their duties; but at the same time he observes that the working space is quite too limited; that he cannot pass from door to rostrum or work-table without annoying some party at work. A great mistake was made at time of erection in not building the house several feet wider. In justice to the schools and their satisfactory working, the rooms should be enlarged.

The teaching staff is the same as in last year's report, with slight changes; Ann O'Drain, who had been trained the year before, was appointed pupil-teacher in February, and Mary Wasson, who had been pupil-teacher three years, was removed in July to Derry Model School as assistant teacher in the girls' department.

The staff of the boys' school consists of a principal, an assistant, a pupil-teacher, and three paid monitors; that of the girls' school the same, in order; and that of the infants' school a principal and three paid monitresses.

The following table shows the religious denomination of the children on the rolls during the last quarter of the year 1866:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Established Church,	9	6	8
Roman Catholics,	20	12	10
Presbyterians,	59	53	44
Others,	–	1	1
Total,	88	72	63

The next table gives a comparative view of the attendance for the past four years:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls for the year,	1863,	80·1	78·6	48·2
	1864,	69·8	85·	55·8
	1865,	89·2	83·	60·9
	1866,	83·7	69·4	58·3
Average daily attendance for the year,	1863,	65·4	64·3	43·2
	1864,	53·2	68·	43·7
	1865,	71·8	65·3	45·7
	1866,	64·7	50·5	47·9

The following table exhibits the religious denomination of the pupils on rolls in the last week of December in each of the past four years:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Established Church,	22	20	23	20
Roman Catholics,	59	65	56	43
Presbyterians,	116	134	151	135
Others,	2	–	–	3
Total,	199	219	230	202

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

The next table gives a comparative view of the amount of school-fees received in the years 1864, 1865, 1866 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864,	24 4 9	32 6 4	12 11 9	69 2 10
1865,	33 13 7	33 14 2	15 3 7	82 11 4
1866,	32 2 4	26 0 7	11 0 6	69 3 5

As appears, the amount received the past year is considerably less than that of 1865, but a trifle over that of 1864. The defect may be attributed to the extraordinary prevalence of epidemics in the town and neighbourhood.

The following table exhibits the number of pupils on rolls in last week of the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, at the different rates of payment:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number paying 5*s.* per quarter,	1863,	3	12	—	15
	1864,	12	14	1	27
	1865,	13	15	2	30
	1866,	16	15	2	33
Number paying 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter,	1863,	33	34	12	79
	1864,	39	36	17	92
	1865,	44	39	27	110
	1866,	36	25	25	86
Number paying 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	1863,	33	34	38	105
	1864,	31	30	39	100
	1865,	39	20	31	90
	1866,	28	22	33	83

The numbers admitted at the highest rate have gradually increased in the past three years, from 15 in 1863 to 33 in 1866. This is a proof that the schools are gaining ground in respectability, and this is further proved by the fact that numbers of advanced boys and girls come from a considerable distance to finish their education at this establishment.

The public examination was held on the 26th October, previous to which we had carefully and strictly examined all the pupils on the subjects of their respective programmes. And, when awarding the premiums, in addition to superior answering we took into consideration regularity of attendance, good conduct, and preparation of home lessons. The answering, on the whole, was very satisfactory, and showed that both teachers and pupils had been doing their duties earnestly and with good effect.

The examination was held, as usual, in the boys' room. The attendance of parents, guardians, and of the friends of National Education was good. Mr. M'Eneany commenced with the junior division of boys on spelling, arithmetic, and geography. Miss Beverlin followed with the junior division of girls on reading, arithmetic, and geography.

Mr. Young then examined the senior division of boys on agriculture, which, to farmers and others interested in the successful culture of the soil, is always a subject of importance.

Miss Lowndes, principal of the infant school, then brought up in good order her little flock, which attracted general attention. She examined them on geography and an object lesson, and the answering was highly pleasing to all parties. Several little songs were sung with good effect. This exhibition is invariably considered as the most interesting part of the day's proceedings. It is that part which all can appreciate and enjoy.

Miss Bradley, principal of the girls' school, examined the senior division of girls on the higher branches, and the answering was prompt and accurate, and showed that the girls were well prepared and efficiently taught. The needlework elicited universal praise.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Ballymoney

Mr. Warnock, principal of the boys' school, examined the senior division on book-keeping, grammar, geometry, and algebra, and the answering was very good, and highly admired by such as understood the subjects.

We are happy in being able to add that the schools have made very satisfactory progress throughout the year, and that they are in a highly promising condition at present.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector,
R. Irvine, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Dunmanway.

No. 11.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Dunmanway District Model School, by John E. Sheridan, Esq., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, this my ninth annual report upon the Dunmanway District Model School, which has been under my superintendence since the 1st January, 1858.

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The average number of pupils on rolls, and the average daily attendance, during the year 1866, were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	108	77	71·3
In Girls' School,	132	97	73·5
In Infants' School,	104	83	79·8
Total,	344	257	74·7
For 1865,	340	250	73·5

In 1866, as compared with 1865, there was a slight decline in the amount of attendance in the boys' and infants' departments, and a considerable increase in the girls' department. The attendance was more regular in the infant department in 1866 than in 1865, but in the other two departments no appreciable change was perceptible.

The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1866, was :—

In Boys' School,	176
In Girls' School,	189
In Infants' School,	145
Total,	510

In the boys' school the number was the same as in 1865. In the girls' school there was an increase of 32, and in the infant school a decrease of 19.

II.—*Literary Classification of Pupils.*—In the following table the literary classification of the above 510 pupils is given according to the highest proficiency attained by them in 1866 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	19	2	82	103	48·8
„ Second Class,	55	28	63	146	
„ Third Class,	64	76	–	140	51·2
„ Fourth Class,	38	60	–	98	
„ Fifth Class,	–	23	–	23	

There has been a progressive improvement in the classification of the

pupils for some years past. Thus of every 100 pupils who attended the school, there were—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
In Junior Classes, ...	67·5	58·7	48·8
In Senior Classes, ...	32·5	41·3	51·2

And this improvement is perceptible in each of these departments.

The number of promotions from class to class which took place in the course of the year 1866, was:—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School, ...	46	59·7
In Girls' School, ...	32	33·
In Infants' School, ...	41	49·4
Total, ...	119	47·6

III.—*Ages of Pupils.*—Of the 510 pupils who frequented the schools in 1866—

106 were under seven years of age.
186 „ seven, but under twelve years.
218 „ twelve years of age, or above.

The average age of the boys was 12·1 years, that of the girls 12·4, and of the infants, 6·2. The corresponding averages for 1865 were 12·1 for boys', 12·8 for girls', and 5·9 for infants'.

IV.—*School Fees.*—Of the same 510 pupils, 394 paid at the rate of 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, 110 paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 6 paid 5*s.* per quarter.

The total amount of school fees received in the year was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Boys' School, ...	27	17	6
In Girls' School, ...	38	10	8
In Infants' School, ...	24	2	4
Total, ...	90	10	6

The corresponding total for 1865 was £79 6*s.* 9*d.*; the increase, however, was confined to the girls' school.

V.—*Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—Of the same number of pupils, 471 were Catholics, 29 belonged to the Established Church, and 10 were Dissenters. Thus 92·3 per cent. of the entire number in attendance were Catholics, and 7·7 per cent. Protestants. The corresponding per-centages in 1865 were respectively 94·4 and 5·6.

VI.—*Annual Examination of Pupils.*—The annual examination of the pupils of the model school was conducted, as usual, by the District Inspector, Mr. O'Connell, and myself, and was completed on the 18th October. Of 356 pupils whose names were on the rolls at the time, 292 presented themselves for examination, viz.:—

	On Rolls.	Present.
In Boys' School, ...	108	85
In Girls' School, ...	137	106
In Infants' School, ...	111	101

The proficiency was on the whole very fair, but I observed a rather general inability on the part of the pupils to explain the meaning of words and phrases occurring in their lesson books, and the character of the answering was such as to satisfy me that the teachers had fallen into the old and still too common error of trusting more to the children's memory than to their understanding.

The *Public Examination and Distribution of Premiums* took place on the 19th October. The weather on that day, as on the same occasion in the preceding year, was unfortunately most unpropitious, and, in conse-

AppendixB.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Dunmanway.

quence, comparatively few visitors were able to attend. We examined several classes, however, in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and parsing, geography, &c., and the answering was in general satisfactory. The singing class in the boys' school acquitted itself pretty well; the girls sang much more pleasingly.

Premiums of the aggregate value of £15 10*s.* were then distributed to the most deserving pupils in each of the departments, viz. :—

In Boys' School,	31 premiums, amounting to	£5 6 6
„ Girls' „	38 „ „	6 19 6
„ Infants' „	26 „ „	3 4 0
Total, .	95	£15 10 0

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Limerick.

No. 12.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the LIMERICK DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my ninth annual report upon the Limerick District Model National School, which has been under my superintendence since the 1st January, 1858.

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The following table shows the gross average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance for the year 1866, and also presents a comparison of these numbers, with the corresponding numbers for the three preceding years :—

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Average on rolls, ...	378	369	320	284
Average attendance, . . .	277	267	249	193
Per-centage, ...	73·3	72·4	77·8	67·9

It appears from this table that, comparing the years 1863 and 1866, the average number on rolls in the latter year exceeded that in the former by 94, and that the average number in daily attendance in 1866 exceeded that in 1863 by 84. The centesimal proportions, too, for these two years show that the attendance in 1866 was more regular than in 1863.

Taking the departments of the Model School separately, there were for the year 1866 :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School, . . .	127	98	77·2
In Girls' School, . . .	128	93	72·6
In Infants' School, . . .	123	86	69·9

Comparing these numbers with the corresponding numbers for the year 1865, it appears that, while there was a slight increase in both averages in the boys' department, and a more considerable increase in the girls', there was a slight falling-off in the infant school in 1866. This latter circumstance is attributable solely to the exceptional severity of the weather and the prevalence of infantile epidemics during several months of the year. It appears, also, that the attendance in the boys' department was more regular in 1866 than in 1865, but in the other two departments no marked difference is observable.

The total number of individual pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1866 was 585, viz.:—

In Boys' School,	190
In Girls' School,	187
In Infants' School,	208

The corresponding numbers for 1865 and 1864 were:—

	1865.	1864.
In Boys' School,	177	166
In Girls' School,	158	143
In Infants' School,	183	167

But in the above total of 585 pupils the names of 19 boys and 12 girls, who were transferred from the infant department into the senior schools in the course of the year are reckoned twice. Making allowance for these, it follows that the actual number of individual pupils who received instruction in the Limerick Model School in 1866 was 554, viz., 279 boys and 275 girls. The corresponding numbers in 1865 were 262 boys and 235 girls; and in the preceding year 231 boys and 220 girls.

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The following table shows the literary classification of the pupils in each department, according to the highest proficiency attained by them in 1866:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First class,	–	24	107	131	63·1
„ Second class,	64	73	101	238	
„ Third class,	77	68	–	145	36
„ Fourth class,	24	14	–	38	
„ Fifth class,	25	8	–	33	
Totals,	190	187	208	585	

It appears from this table that in 1866 about 63 out of every 100 pupils were in the junior classes, and about 37 in the senior. The corresponding per-centages in 1865 were 64 and 36. *On the whole*, therefore, the classification in 1866 was but very slightly higher than that of the preceding year; but, leaving out of consideration the infant department, in which the progress of the pupils was much retarded by the causes already specified, the classification in the boys' and the girls' departments exhibits a more decided improvement. Thus there were:—

	Per-centages. 1865.	1866.
In Boys' School—In Junior Classes,	35·1	33·7
„ In Senior Classes,	64·9	66·3
In Girls' School—In Junior Classes,	54·4	51·8
„ In Senior Classes,	45·6	48·2

The number of promotions from class to class, which took place in the course of the year 1866 was:—

		Per-centage to Average Attendance.
In Boys' School,	52	53·1
In Girls' School,	54	58·1
In Infants' School,	76	88·4
Total,	182	65·7

III. *Ages of the Pupils.*—Of the 585 pupils whose names appeared on the rolls in 1866 there were 171 under 7 years of age, 254 were 7 but under 12 years, and 160 were 12 and above. The average age of the boys was 10·7, that of the girls 12·1, and of the infants 5·5.

IV. *School Fees.*—Of the same 585 pupils, 113 were charged 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, 187 were charged 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 285 were charged 5*s.* per

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Limerick.*

quarter, which is the highest rate of fees permitted in Model Schools. The total amount received in 1866 was £212 9*s.* 6*d.*, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
In Boys' School,	74	9	2
In Girls' School,	71	15	11
In Infants' School,	66	4	5

As compared with 1865 each department exhibits a falling-off, the diminution on the whole amounting to £12 18*s.* 11*d.*, occasioned by the fact that, whereas only 16 per cent. of the pupils in 1865 were charged the lowest rate, in 1866 there were 19·3 per cent. entered at that rate.

V. *Religious Denomination of Pupils.*—Of the same number of pupils 94 were Catholics, 356 Protestants of the Established Church, 71 Presbyterians, and 64 Protestants of other denominations; 16·1 per cent., therefore, were Catholics, and 83·9 per cent. Protestants. The corresponding per-centages in 1865 were respectively 15·5 and 84·5, and in 1864 they were 14·3 and 85·7.

VI. *Annual Examination of Pupils.*—The usual annual examination of the pupils was conducted by the District Inspector and myself during several days, and completed on the 26th October. There were at that time 383 pupils on rolls, viz., 123 boys, 123 girls, and 137 infants. Of this number 315 presented themselves for examination (viz., 101 boys, 101 girls, and 113 infants), and were examined by Mr. Potterton and myself very carefully and strictly in the several branches in which they received instruction during the year. The results were on the whole very creditable.

The *Public Examination and Distribution of Premiums* took place on the 27th October, in the presence of an assemblage of visitors quite as large and respectable as that which attended in 1865. Several classes of boys and girls were examined, partly by the teachers and partly by myself, in a variety of subjects, and acquitted themselves very well. The infant school children were also examined in reading and recitation, spelling and explanation, grammar, geography, object and gallery lessons, and various other matters, and excited, as in previous years, the astonishment and admiration of the audience.

At the close of the examination there was a short concert, under the conduct of Professor Wötzel, the singing master, and I am happy to be able to state that the singing of the pupils was really admirable, and reflected much credit on their instructor.

The proceedings of the day were concluded with the distribution of premiums. There were awarded :—

		£	s.	d.
In Boys' School — 38	premiums, amounting to	5	15	6
In Girls' School — 41	,, ,,	5	10	6
In Infants' School—25	,, ,,	3	14	0
Total, . 104		15	0	0

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

John E. Sheridan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 13.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the CORK DISTRICT MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL, by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Head Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit this my first annual report upon the Cork District Model National School, which was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1865.

I. *Number of Pupils.*—The average number of pupils on rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former, for the year 1866, were :—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
In Boys' School,	308	229	74·3
In Girls' School,	214	151	70·6
In Infants' School,	171	117	68·4
Total,	693	497	71·7

The total number of pupils attending at the close of the year was 685, viz. :—

In Boys' School,	293
In Girls' School,	211
In Infants' School,	181

The total number of pupils whose names appeared upon the rolls in 1866, and who actually received instruction in the school, was 1,146, viz. :—

In Boys' School,	488
In Girls' School,	353
In Infants' School,	305

II. *Literary Classification of Pupils.*—The total number of pupils (1,146) who received instruction in the school in the course of the year 1866 were classified as follows, according to the highest proficiency attained by them :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
In First Class,	32	23	271	326	56·7
„ Second Class,	195	95	34	324	
„ Third Class,	177	115	–	292	43·3
„ Fourth Class,	67	117	–	184	
„ Fifth Class,	17	3	–	20	
Totals,	488	353	305	1,146	

It appears from this table that, according to the highest proficiency attained by the pupils in 1866, there were, of every 100 pupils, about 57 in junior classes, and 43 in senior classes. According to the *lowest* proficiency, that is, the classification at the *commencement* of the year, the per-centages were 60 in junior classes, and 40 in senior classes.

These two sets of per-centages, however, do not furnish a fair criterion of the amount of progress made during the year, because the infant department, in which all the classes necessarily rank as *junior*, is included. Taking into consideration the boys' and girls' departments only, the following are the per-centages :—

(*a.*) According to the *lowest* proficiency—

	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
In Junior Classes,	54	35	46
In Senior Classes,	46	65	54

(*b.*) According to the *highest* proficiency—

	Boys.	Girls.	Both.
In Junior Classes,	47	33	41
In Senior Classes,	53	67	59

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Cork.

The number of promotions from class to class in 1866 was 101 in the boys' school, and 30 in the girls' schools. If for a pupil attending regularly one year is sufficient for the learning of the business prescribed for one class (as on an average I think it is), the number of promotions from class to class in a year ought to be equal to the average daily attendance. On this principle the number of promotions in the boys' school ought to have been 229 instead of 101, and in the girls' school 151 instead of 30. To account for the discrepancies, and in justice to the teachers, it is necessary to explain that, whereas in ordinary cases the pupils of National Schools are classified according to their proficiency, not in reading merely, but also in all the essential subjects prescribed for each class (so that in a well established National school a fourth class pupil, for instance, may be presumed to be fairly proficient, not only in reading, but also in penmanship, spelling, and writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, and grammar and parsing), *we* were obliged to base the classification in the first instance on the proficiency *in reading only*, because the vast majority of the pupils were found on admission to be almost totally unacquainted with the other branches, having received in private schools whatever instruction had been previously imparted to them. Boys and girls from ten to sixteen years of age, who had acquired fair expertness in reading, were utterly unable to write from dictation a plain sentence without committing gross errors in the spelling of even easy words, could not work a sum in simple subtraction, nor distinguish the parts of speech, nor point out the Straits of Gibraltar or the Gulf of Mexico on a map of the World, nor tell how many counties or provinces there are in Ireland. The little children admitted to the infant department were found simply ignorant of everything. It seemed never to have occurred to their parents that little ones of five, six, or seven years of age were capable of learning anything; and, in consequence, fully 49 out of every 50 such pupils did not know a single letter when admitted. These have now made satisfactory progress in reading, spelling, explanation, and writing, and have acquired an astonishing amount of information in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and natural history, and are being trained up to habits of order, cleanliness, obedience, and truthfulness; and, instead of moping and fretting from want of amusement and occupation at home, are lively, and cheerful, and happy, and contented in school. In the girls' department very satisfactory progress has also been made. The classes have not yet reached the prescribed standard of proficiency in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, but they are steadily approaching it, and I am sure that their answering at the next annual examination will be highly creditable to themselves and their teachers. In the boys' department the progress made during the year has been really astonishing. The classes are now fully up to the standard of proficiency in every branch of the Model School curriculum. I attribute this mainly to the extraordinary skill and the indefatigable exertions of the late Head Master, Mr. Ryan, whose unexpected and untimely decease is deplored by every individual connected with the establishment. A more able, conscientious, and self-sacrificing teacher I have never met, and I sincerely believe that the Cork Model School could not have sustained a greater loss than that which has befallen it in consequence of the death of this good man.

III. *Ages of Pupils.*—Of the 1,146 pupils who received instruction in these schools in the course of the year there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Under Seven years of age,	–	–	262	262
Seven, but under Twelve,	255	182	43	480
Twelve years, and above,	233	171	–	404
Average age,	11·3	11·4	5·3	

AppendixB. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Cork.*

Hence it appears that of the entire number of pupils 22·8 per cent. were under 7 years of age, that 41·9 per cent. were under 12 years of age, and that 35·3 per cent. were 12 years of age or older.

IV. *Rates of Payment.*—The rates of school fees in the Cork District Model School are the same as in all the other District Model Schools, viz., 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 1*s.*, a quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents. Of the 1,146 pupils, 157 paid 1*s.* per quarter, 285 paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and 704 paid 5*s.* per quarter.

The total amount received in school fees in the year was £506 9*s.* 2*d.*

	£	s.	d.
In Boys' School,	226	7	6
In Girls' School,	158	6	4
In Infants' School,	121	15	4

V. *Religious Denominations of Pupils.*—Of the 1,146 pupils, the classification as regards religious denomination was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Per-centage.
Roman Catholics,	95	82	57	234	20·4
Established Church,	311	228	189	728	79·6
Presbyterians,	25	15	25	65	
Others,	57	28	34	119	

It appears, therefore, that of the entire number of pupils who frequented the Cork Model School during the past year, 63·5 per cent. were of the Established Church, 20·4 per cent. were Catholics, 5·7 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 10·4 per cent. Protestants of other denominations.

Of course, while it is satisfactory to find all religious denominations represented in this Model School, it is perfectly manifest that these percentages do not correspond even approximately with the relative proportions of the different religious denominations in the population of the city of Cork. Were this the case, about 84 per cent. of the attendance would be Catholics, about 13 per cent. Established Church, about 1 per cent. Presbyterians, and about 2 per cent. Protestants of other denominations.

The Protestants are represented in the Model School as largely as, having regard to their numbers and circumstances in the city, we can reasonably expect, particularly as the Presbyterians zealously maintain a National school under their own management, and taught by teachers of their own denomination. It is, of course, in the Roman Catholic element that we observe a very conspicuous deficiency, occasioned, it is needless to remark, by the unceasing hostility of the Catholic bishop and clergy.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Sligo.

No. 14.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the SLIGO DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, esq., Head Inspector, and M. MOLONY, esq., Acting Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit the following report upon the Sligo District Model School for the year 1866.

Building, premises, and fitting up.—No alteration of any kind was made in the building during the year. In autumn last the entrance-hall, the staircase, the pupil-teachers' study and refectory, and the halls leading to the domestic part of the establishment, and to the school-rooms, were

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

thoroughly cleaned up, their walls suitably coloured, and the wood-work properly painted. This has much improved them, and given them a cheerful and lightsome aspect. It is to be regretted that the school-rooms and class-rooms did not at the time undergo a like process. Their walls are discoloured, and present an unseemly appearance; they require cleaning and whitening, and the wood-work and furniture painting. The play-grounds have never been made properly available for their intended use; their surface, which slopes greatly, is scattered over with large rough angular stones, so that slight accidents, particularly among the boys, are not of infrequent occurrence.

We trust the Clerk of Public Works will look to this defect, and have it promptly remedied.

Teaching Staff.—Some changes occurred during the year in the teaching staff of the male school. In April last the second assistant, Mr. R. M'Millen, was removed, and his place, a few weeks subsequently, filled by the appointment of Mr. Francis M'Gowan, some short time previously a pupil-teacher in the Newtownards Model School; and at the close of the year the head master, Mr. Phelan, was changed to the Coleraine Model School, and replaced here by Mr. James Feehan, late assistant in that institution. From this change we anticipate results alike beneficial to the public and satisfactory to the Commissioners. The first assistant, Mr. George Mildown, has during the year proved himself a useful and an able auxiliary; punctual, zealous, and energetic in the performance of his various duties, his labours have largely contributed to the success already achieved in this department of the school.

In the female department, Miss Gibbons, and her asssistant, Miss Banford, and in the infant department, Mrs. Pink, have during the year performed their respective duties with creditable zeal and efficiency. In speaking of the teaching staff, it would be both ungenerous and unjust to omit reference to the pupil-teachers and monitresses of the school. Diligent and attentive in the prosecution of their studies, zealous and faithful in discharge of their duties, their conduct and character have afforded us much satisfaction. Not a solitary complaint has been made of any of them during the year.

Attendance of Pupils.—In the annexed table are given the average number on rolls, the average daily attendance, and the centesimal proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the three departments of the school for the year 1866:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
Boys' school, ...	78·4	61·7	78·7
Girls' school, ...	71·4	59·	82·5
Infants' school, ...	59·2	49·	82·

The corresponding numbers for 1865 were:—

	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Per-centage.
Boys' school, ...	93·6	71.9	76·7
Girls' school, ...	75·7	62·5	83·
Infants' school, ...	55·	45·	81·8

[TABLE.

Literary Classification of the Pupils.—The children on the rolls are classed as follows :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	5	–	17	Proportion,	22	9	–
„ II.,	23	14	40	Practice, Interest, &c.,	8	8	–
„ III.,	25	34	–	Mental,	43	65	–
„ IV.,	10	9	–				
„ V.,	8	8	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	–	–	20
Total,	71	65	57	„ Paper,	71	65	37
				From Dictation,	66	51	27
Grammar:				Branches for Females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	36	27	40	Sewing,	–	65	–
Parsing and Syntax,	30	38	–	Knitting,	–	65	–
Derivations,	18	38	–	Netting,	–	9	–
Composition,	18	38	–	Embroidery,	–	8	–
Geography:				Straw Platting, Cutting-out,	–	5	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	5	14	46				
From Text-Books:				Extra Branches:			
Local,	66	51	11	British Poets,	8	17	–
Mathematical and				Mensuration,	8	–	–
Physical,	18	17	–	Geometry,	8	–	–
				Book-keeping,	8	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	24	65	57
Tables *only*,	–	–	17	Drawing,	–	35	57
Simple Rules,	20	27	40	Physical and Applied			
Compound Rules,	21	21	–	Science,	8	–	–

Rates of Payment.—The numbers on rolls at the close of year 1866, at the different rates of payment, were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	11	10	16	37
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	40	37	35	112
„ 5*s.* „	20	18	6	44
Total,	71	65	57	193

Amount of school-fees received in year 1866, £108 10*s.* 2*d.*, namely :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In boys' school,	42	13	11
„ girls' „	39	4	1
„ infants' „	26	12	2

The corresponding items at the close of 1865 were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	10	11	15	36
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	42	34	32	108
„ 5*s.* „	23	20	4	47
Total,	75	65	51	191

Amount of school-fees received in 1865, £121 5*s.* 3*d.*, namely :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In boys' school,	52	4	9
„ girls' „	43	17	5
„ infants' „	25	3	1
Total,	121	5	3

During year ending 31st December, 1866, books and other requisites were sold to the pupils of the school to the amount of £27 4*s.* 2*d.*

The corresponding item for year ending 31st December, 1865, is £21 13*s.*

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Sligo.

Comparison of Proficiency of Pupils.—The following table shows the classification of the pupils on rolls on 31st December, 1866 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Book I.	5	–	17	22
" II.	23	14	40	77
" III.	25	34	–	59
" IV.	10	9	–	19
" V.	8	8	–	16
Total,	71	65	57	193

The corresponding numbers for year ending 31st December, 1865, are :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Book I.	–	–	16	16
" II.	3	7	25	35
Sequels,	21	22	10	53
Book III.	24	17	–	41
" IV.	21	11	–	32
" V.	6	8	–	14
Total,	75	65	51	191

Public Examination.—The annual public examination of the pupils attending the school took place on Tuesday, 14th August, and was held in the boys' school-room. At one end of this room, and opening into it, is a large gallery with folding doors, which on this occasion were drawn aside ; at the opposite end of the room a temporary platform was fitted up for the accommodation of the pupils whilst under examination. By this judicious arrangement, which won general approval, they could be distinctly seen, and their answering heard by the entire audience. The attendance of visitors was both numerous and respectable, including, besides the parents of the pupils, the Mayor of Sligo, several clergymen, some members of the medical profession, and many others of the principal inhabitants of the town. The examination was conducted in strict accordance with a previously prepared programme, copies of which were distributed among the audience. At intervals during the proceedings some judiciously selected pieces were sung in good taste and feeling by the pupils of the female school, one of themselves presiding at the harmonium. The introduction of this element into the more serious business of the day formed an agreeable variety and produced a pleasing effect.

Specimens of plain and fancy needlework, all of them neatly, many of them beautifully, done, were exhibited in the girls' school-room ; they were carefully inspected and warmly praised by the ladies present. This useful branch is successfully conducted by Miss Gibbons, the deservedly popular head mistress of the female department. As in previous years, the classes were introduced and examined by their teachers ; they acquitted themselves, generally, in a creditable manner. The ladies and gentlemen present manifested a lively interest in the entire proceedings, and, so far as we could judge or ascertain, were unanimous in the opinion that the results of the examination were both successful and satisfactory. The proceedings closed with the distribution, by the Head Inspector, of certificates of merit, and premiums to the amount of ten pounds, to those pupils who by their superior answering merited this distinction.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector,
Michael Molony, Acting Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 15.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the ATHY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Athy.*

Merrion, 19th February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my report upon the Athy Model School for the year 1866.

House and Premises.—The house and premises are in a very good state; the repairs which were commenced last year have been completed.

No change took place in the staff of principal or assistant teachers during the year. Of the junior staff, one pupil-teacher was removed for irregularity, and one pupil-teacher and two monitresses left at the expiration of their term of service.

Names of Teachers, Assistants, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.	Position in the School.	Religion.	Date of Appointment to this School.
BOYS' SCHOOL.			
John Walsh,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	8/52
John Henderson,	Assistant,	Established Church,	12/65
William Pattison,	Pupil Teacher,	Established Church,	5/66
Charles Dodd,	do.	Roman Catholic,	9/66
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			
Anne O'Reilly,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	8/52
Bessie Glover,	Assistant,	Established Church,	6/56
INFANT SCHOOL.			
Harriet Souter,	Principal,	Established Church,	8/52
Teresa Mackey,	Assistant,	Roman Catholic,	3/58
MONITRESSES.			
B. Murtha,	–	Roman Catholic,	11/62
E. M'Dowell,	–	Presbyterian,	9/64
M. O'Reilly,	–	Roman Catholic,	do.
A. Kilbride,	–	do.	do.
H. Long,	–	Established Church,	1/66
A. Byrne,	–	Roman Catholic,	do.

The following table gives the literary classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the year:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Geography—*continued.*			
Book I.,	6	6	23	From Text Books:			
„ II.,	22	19	6	Local,	43	36	10
„ III.,	21	17	–	Mathematical and Physical,	24	14	–
„ IV.,	28	–	–				
„ V.,	8	14	–	Arithmetic:			
Total,	85	56	29	Tables *only*,	6	–	19
				Simple Rules,	22	23	10
Grammar:				Compound Rules,	11	9	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	22	25	12	Proportion,	6	11	–
Simple Parsing,	21	8	–	Practice, Interest, &c.,	40	12	–
Parsing and Syntax,	36	23	–	Mental,	57	23	–
Derivations,	36	23	–				
Composition,	8	8	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	6	2	25
Geography:				„ Paper,	79	54	4
Lessons on Maps *only*,	18	6	19	From dictation,	57	56	8

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

Literary Classification—*continued.*

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Branches for Females:				Extra Branches—*con.*			
Sewing,	–	43	–	Algebra,	9	–	–
Knitting,	–	4	–	Book-keeping,	24	–	–
Embroidery,	–	4	–	Trigonometry,	1	–	–
Cutting out,	–	8	–	Reasoning,	7	–	–
Fancy Work,	–	5	–	Agriculture,	16	–	–
Extra Branches:				Music,	72	52	29
British Poets,	21	14	–	Drawing,	85	56	2
Mensuration,	24	–	–	Physical and Applied Science,	24	–	–
Geometry,	14	–	–				

In the boys' school the total number of distinct pupils on the rolls during the year was 124; in the girls', 94; and in the infants', 70.

The corresponding numbers for 1865 were 101 boys, 85 girls, and 65 infants, showing an increase in each of the departments for the year.

The following table gives the average numbers on rolls and in daily attendance; also, the amounts of school fees and school requisites to the pupils in each department for the years 1865 and 1866:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
1865.	Average number on rolls,	68·3	56·4	36·
	Average daily attendance,	42·1	38·5	23·7
	Per-centage,	61·5	68·9	65·
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	30 0 3	22 10 4	10 16 2
	School requisites sold,	8 4 9½	3 3 5	0 13 4½
1866.	Average number on rolls,	76·7	56·	41·4
	Average daily attendance,	52·8	39·5	31·
	Per-centage,	68·9	70·7	73·6
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	School fees received,	33 4 0	20 14 9	14 17 9
	School requisites sold,	9 8 3	5 11 6½	0 12 6

It appears from these returns that the average number on rolls and the average daily attendance were somewhat higher in 1866 than in 1865; also, that there has been an increase in the total amounts of fees and of school requisites sold to the pupils, and that the attendance of the pupils was more regular.

Rates of payment—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	26	10	1	37
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	24	14	13	51
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	35	32	15	82
Total,	85	56	29	170

The following table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the years 1865 and 1866, according to the religious denominations:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865.	Established Church,	35	35	28	98
	Roman Catholics,	8	12	2	22
	Presbyterians,	12	10	2	24
	Others,	5	3	5	13
	Total,	60	60	37	157
1866.	Established Church,	45	30	18	93
	Roman Catholics,	16	11	4	31
	Presbyterians,	17	9	5	31
	Others,	7	6	2	15
	Total,	85	56	29	170

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Athy.*

It appears from this table that in the boys' school there was an increase of 8 Roman Catholics, and in the infants' school an increase of 2 on the rolls at the end of the year, whilst in the girls' school there was one less this year.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination was held early in August. It was, as usual, very searching, every answer and mistake being carefully noted. The results showed that the general state of the junior classes of boys' and girls'—also of the infants' school—was rather low, while the senior classes in the girls' school had attained a creditable, and in the boys' school, a fair degree of proficiency.

In drawing, a branch lately introduced, there was evidence of fair progress.

The public examination was held on the 16th of August. It took place in the boys' principal school-room, which was crowded to excess by a most respectable audience.

The senior pupils from the infant school were first introduced by Mrs. Souter, who, owing to illness, had to leave the examination of them to Miss Mackey, her assistant. They read, and after an examination on the subject of the lesson, and on an object lesson, were examined in grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Their answering appeared to have gratified the audience, and before retiring they sang some pretty airs.

After a short interval, during which the singing class sang some well-selected songs, under the guidance of their teacher, the senior class of girls was introduced by Mrs. O'Reilly, principal teacher. These read well, and showed an intimate acquaintance with grammar, analysis of sentences, etymology, geography (local, mathematical, and physical), arithmetic (theory and practice), and writing from dictation. They solved very difficult questions in arithmetic, and from their knowledge of analysis, parsed very puzzling sentences in blank verse. The specimens of writing produced were neatly executed. On the whole, they exhibited in every branch a proficiency which, in some degree, surprised the audience.

The boys were next examined by their head master, Mr. Walsh, not only in the ordinary subjects, but also in political economy, globes, Euclid, mensuration, and algebra, and exhibited a very fair acquaintance with these branches.

This class was also examined by Mr. Henderson, the assistant, in natural history and chemistry, and answered very respectably in electricity, mechanics, pneumatics, &c. Mr. Henderson illustrated the subjects by experiments very successfully executed.

They were next, together with the agricultural boarders, examined in agriculture by Mr. Ross, the agriculturist in charge of the model farm, and appeared to be well acquainted with the different soils, draining, sub-soiling, manures, &c.

The specimens of penmanship produced were very creditable.

At the close of the proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Rector of Athy, rose and said, that, though speeching was, in some measure, forbidden, he could not restrain himself from publicly paying a well-merited compliment to Mr. Molloy, District Inspector, and thanking him for the assiduous attention he had paid the schools since his connexion with the district, and the present high state of efficiency to which they had been brought by the improvements in organization and method which he had effected. This statement, which was well received by the audience, appeared to be an expression of the sentiments of all who had any acquaintance with the schools. I feel much pleasure in endorsing Rev. Mr. Macdonald's words. I am aware of the incessant labour Mr. Molloy has taken with these schools, and that he has done everything which intelligence and experience could suggest to supply the defects he had found

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Athy.

existing in them, and introduce such arrangements and improvements in teaching as would tend to direct the energies of the teachers, and extend their usefulness in regard to the instruction not only of their pupils, but of their paid monitors and pupil-teachers.

I am happy to say that Mr. Molloy has been equally successful in promoting order and discipline in the establishment, including the agricultural department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Inchicore.

No. 16.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the INCHICORE MODEL SCHOOL, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

Merrion, February 19, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners, my report upon the Inchicore Model Schools for the year 1866.

House and Premises.—The house is in good repair and carefully kept. The premises require some repairs, which, having been brought under the notice of the Board of Public Works, are likely to be soon remedied.

Teachers.—The only change of principal or assistant teachers that occurred during the year was in the male school. Mr. O'Driscoll, the late assistant, was removed in August, when Mr. Gleeson, the present assistant, was appointed in his stead.

TABLE I.—This table gives the names of the principal and assistant teachers, and monitors in the schools at the close of the year :—

Names of Teachers, Assistants, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.	Position in the School.	Religion.	Date of Appointment to this School.
BOYS' SCHOOL.			
Alex. M'Quilkin,	Principal,	Presbyterian,	Oct., 1854
Patrick Gleeson,	Assistant,	Roman Catholic,	Aug., 1866
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			
Mary A. Whitaker,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	Oct., 1861
Fanny French,	Assistant,	Established Church,	Jan., 1866
Agnes O'Meara,	Paid Monitor,	Roman Catholic,	Feb., 1864
INFANTS' SCHOOL.			
Fanny O'Kane,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	Feb., 1865
Mary Clarke,	Paid Monitor,	do.	Aug., 1863
Mary A. Burke,	do.	Established Church,	Oct., 1865
Eliza Joughins,	do.	do.	Oct., 1865

TABLE II.—This table gives the average numbers on the rolls, and in daily attendance; and the amount of fees received in each school during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Average number on rolls,	64·4	67·8	79·
Average daily attendance,	48·8	47·3	56·4
Per-centage,	74·3	73·7	70·5
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School fees received,	26 6 11	28 5 11	22 8 3
School requisites sold,	6 5 6½	3 5 2	1 13 5

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Inchicore.

TABLE III.—This table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls according to the rates of payment:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	2	5	–	7
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	48	45	29	122
,, 1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	2	13	45	60
Total,	52	63	74	189

TABLE IV.—This table gives the classification of the pupils according to religious denomination:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	15	24	27	66
Roman Catholics,	35	39	47	121
Presbyterians,	1	–	–	1
Dissenters,	1	–	–	1
Total,	52	63	74	189
Average ages,	10·7	12·6	6·1	

TABLE V.—This table gives the literary classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1866:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic:			
Book I., Part I.,	–	2	52	Tables *only*,	3	2	42
,, Part II.,	11	4	15	Simple Rules,	27	34	32
,, II.,	26	24	7	Compound Rules,	13	9	–
,, III.,	11	16	–	Proportion,	9	11	–
,, IV.,	4	7	–	Practice, Interest, &c.	–	7	–
Total,	52	63	74	Mental,	14	27	–
				Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	–	4	52
Scripture Lessons,	17	24	–	,, Paper,	52	59	22
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	27	From Dictation,	14	27	–
Grammar:							
Parts of Speech *only*,	31	34	32	Branches for Females:			
Parsing and Syntax,	10	27	–	Sewing,	–	63	–
Derivations,	10	27	–	Embroidery,	–	2	–
Geography:				Cutting-out,	–	1	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	38	37	74				
From Text-Books:				Extra Branches:			
Local,	14	19	–	British Poets,	14	17	–
Mathematical and				Music,	52	17	–
Physical,	–	7	–	Drawing,	23	33	22

Annual Examination.—The annual examination commenced the last week in November, and was conducted by Mr. Bradford and myself. The pupils in the different classes of the three departments were carefully examined, so that there was little difficulty in selecting those whose merit entitled them to premiums.

In the infants' school the answering of the second class in geography, grammar, and arithmetic, was far beyond what is required of children in infants' schools. In reading and writing they were equally well prepared. The juniors, too, answered very satisfactorily. All appeared remarkably neat and orderly, and sang with great taste and animation.

Male School.—In the fourth class only three boys were presented for ex-

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Inchicore.

amination, and their average age was 13·5 years. Of these, two received premiums, though they did not exhibit that proficiency in the different subjects that is found in the other Model Schools in my charge.

There were six examined in third class. Their average age was 12·8 years. Of these, three obtained premiums. The proficiency of this class, too, was low, considering the average age and the character of the attendance.

There were 31 examined in the three drafts of second class, their average age was 9·8 years; of these, 15 got premiums, though the answering, as in the case of the other classes, was rather below what should have been expected.

In the first class nine were examined; four got premiums, but the general answering was low.

Female School.—There were seven pupils in the fourth class, and of these five answered very creditably in every branch, and obtained premiums.

There were 20 examined in the two divisions of the third classs, and of these 14 obtained premiums.

There were 29 examined in the two divisions of second class, and of these nine were entitled to premiums; the answering of these was remarkably good. There were in this class a large number who had not been long attending the school, which caused the number entitled to premiums to be so few. There were exhibited specimens of needlework, knitting, embroidery, &c., which showed that the female branches had received due attention.

The specimens in drawing exhibited were equally creditable.

I am happy to state that Mr. Goodwin has been engaged to teach singing, for which no sure provision had been previously made; and that the advanced pupils in the male school are now receiving instruction in natural philosophy from the assistant, Mr. Gleeson.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Timothy Sheahan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

West Dublin.

No. 17.—Annual Report upon the West Dublin Model School, for the year 1866, by Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

Merrion, February 14, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my report upon the West Dublin Model School for the year 1866.

House and Premises.—The different departments of the establishment are kept in good repair, and are carefully attended to by the housekeeper in charge. The premises attached to the infant and female schools are very fair, but we have not yet had any addition to the very limited playground attached to the male school.

Teachers.—There has been no change this year amongst the principal teachers in any of the departments.

[Table.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

TABLE I.—The following is a return of the head and assistant teachers, the pupil teachers, and paid monitors, employed in the three schools at the end of the year:—

Names of Teachers, Assistants, Pupil Teachers, and Paid Monitors.	Position in the School.	Religion.	Date of Appointment to this School.
BOYS' SCHOOL.			
John Murphy,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	1/10/56
Hamilton Bell,	Assistant,	do.,	1/2/60
John Delap,	do.,	Presbyterian,	1/10/61
Michael Lynch,	Pupil teacher,	Roman Catholic,	1/5/60
Jos. Kearney,	do.,	do.,	3/11/63
Patrick Horan,	do.,	do.,	1/5/64
Michael Leech,	do.,	do.,	1/1/66
John W. Pallin,	do.,	Established Church,	1/9/66
Eugene Victory,	Paid monitor,	Roman Catholic,	1/10/65
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			
Bridget Beatty,	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	1/1/62
Mary Tickell,	Assistant,	Established Church,	1/2/65
Marcella Rock,	do.,	Roman Catholic,	1/1/66
Anne Brownrigg,	Pupil teacher,	do.,	1/1/66
Mary M'Nerney,	Paid monitress,	do.,	1/8/62
Mary A. Allen,	do.,	do.,	1/9/63
Mary J. Keely,	do.,	do.,	1/9/63
Monica Fulham,	do.,	do.,	1/3/64
Mary A. Egan,	do.,	do.,	1/11/65
INFANTS' SCHOOL.			
Eliza Hudson,	Principal,	Established Church,	1/11/65
Bridget Whitty,	Assistant,	Roman Catholic,	1/4/60
Margaret Brien,	Pupil teacher,	do.,	1/1/65
Sarah A. Healy,	Paid monitress,	do.,	1/11/60
Sarah Kilmurry,	do.,	do.,	1/1/62
Margaret Smyth,	do.,	do.,	1/8/62
Mary Devoy,	do.,	do.,	1/9/63

TABLE II.—This table gives the average number on the rolls and in daily attendance for the years 1865 and 1866:—

Year.	Department.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Present out of 100 on the Rolls.
1865,	Boys',	226·	175·	77·1
	Girls',	150·3	106·7	71·
	Infants',	141·3	110·	77·8
	Total,	517·6	391·7	225·9
1866,	Boys',	231·5	181·5	78·5
	Girls',	151·1	113·5	75·1
	Infants',	140·4	109·9	78·2
	Total,	523·	404·9	231·8

TABLE III.—This table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls at the end of the years 1865 and 1866, according to rates of payment:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865.	At 5*s.* per quarter,	–	3	–	3
	„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	83	50	40	173
	„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	117	80	86	283
	Total,	200	133	126	459

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

West Dublin.

Classification of the pupils—*continued.*

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1866.	At 5*s*. per quarter,	–	1	–	1
	„ 2*s*. 6*d*. „	103	54	48	205
	„ 1*s*. 1*d*. „	131	90	92	313
	Total,	234	145	140	519

TABLE IV.—School fees received during the years 1865–6 respectively:—

	Males. £ *s.* *d.*	Females. £ *s.* *d.*	Infants. £ *s.* *d.*	Total. £ *s.* *d.*
1865,	60 18 4	37 0 9	36 13 3	134 12 4
1866,	72 12 10	43 10 4	38 5 6	154 8 8

TABLE V.—The following table gives the classification of the pupils on rolls for the same years, according to religious persuasion :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	Established Church,	11	5	2	18
	Roman Catholics,	189	128	124	441
	Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	200	133	126	459
1866,	Established Church,	10	7	1	18
	Roman Catholics,	224	138	139	501
	Presbyterians,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	234	145	140	519

TABLE VI.—The following table gives the classification of the pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1866 :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books :				Arithmetic—*continued* :			
Book I., Part I.,	7	3	63	Compound Rules,	46	42	–
„ Part II.,	20	–	27	Proportion,	27	36	–
„ II.,	111	49	50	Practice, Interest, &c.,	23	15	–
„ III.,	46	42	–	Mental,	96	145	–
„ IV.,	50	36	–				
„ V.,	–	15	–	Writing:			
				On Slates *only*,	7	3	110
Total,	234	145	140	„ Paper,	227	142	30
				From dictation,	96	93	–
Grammar :							
Parts of Speech *only*,	184	94	77	Branches for Females :			
Parsing and Syntax,	50	51	–	Sewing,	–	105	–
Derivations,	50	51	–	Knitting,	–	20	–
Composition,	50	15	–	Embroidery,	–	10	–
Geography :				Cutting out,	–	10	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	138	52	140				
From Text Books :				Extra Branches :			
Local,	46	42	–	British Poets,	50	51	–
Mathematical and				Mensuration,	50	–	–
Physical,	50	51	–	Book-keeping,	50	–	–
				Music,	50	145	–
Arithmetic :				Drawing,	96	145	71
Tables *only*,	7	–	63	Physical and Applied			
Simple Rules,	131	52	77	Science,	23	–	–

Annual Examination.—The general examination was commenced on the 20th November, and lasted over a week. There was no Inspector then in the district, Mr. O'Callaghan having been a few days before promoted to the rank of Head Inspector. So, Mr. Bradford was called upon to assist on the occasion. The classes in each school were thoroughly examined in the branches set down in their respective programmes, so that at the close the answering of each pupil was to be seen carefully tabulated.

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *West Dublin.*

Thus, when we came to decide the premiums, having before us the *per-centage* answering of each, and also the *per-centage* answering in home lessons for the year, we found no difficulty in selecting the most meritorious pupils in each class.

Infants' School.—There were some in this school above eight years, and the average age of the pupils examined was six years.

There were 13 pupils examined in second class, and the proficiency exhibited by them in reading, geography, grammar, and arithmetic was very creditable, considering their tender years. The other classes gave equal satisfaction on examination. They sang their infant airs with great spirit; and, in regard to neatness, order, and discipline, it was clear that nothing had been left unattended to by Mrs. Hudson, the principal teacher, and her assistants.

Girls' School.—I was happy to find that the rather unfavourable report I had felt it my duty to make last year on this school had produced good results: the answering of the different classes showed a considerable improvement above that of the previous year; and in each class whilst the general answering, considered in connexion with the nature of the attendance, was deemed very fair, there was found a due number deserving of premiums, which are only bestowed when the answering is above what might be considered average.

There were two girls in the fifth class whose answering, in every subject, was very distinguished, and as they appeared eminently qualified for the office of paid monitor, to which they had been long looking forward, I have recommended the appointment of both, though only one vacancy then offered. We have in the school several monitors and pupil teachers who have been kept on beyond the ordinary period, and it is my intention in the course of this year not to fill up vacancies which their removal will create.

Female Branches.—This important department continues to be duly attended to. Miss Hughes, the superintendent of it, takes care there is always on hand a good supply of the necessary materials, and that the time set apart for needlework is profitably spent.

I cannot close this portion of my report without bearing testimony to Miss Beatty's zeal, efficiency, and success, and recommending her for the ordinary increase of salary for the years 1865 and 1866.

Male School.—The average age of the pupils examined in this school, was 13·1; and the programme of the fifth class, in which 12 boys were examined, comprised—mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, and optics; also, Euclid, mensuration, and book-keeping, besides the ordinary branches.

There were 12 pupils examined in the fifth class, and of these, four answered very creditably; the others answered very fairly for their years, and the nature of their attendance. In this and the lower classes the proficiency was, on the whole, satisfactory; and, as I have stated in my observations on the female school, there was no difficulty in selecting from each a fair number deserving of premiums.

In the extra branches—drawing and singing—the proficiency of the pupils was very satisfactory.

I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and diligence with which Mr. Murphy and his assistants discharged their very arduous duties, and the success that attended their labours this year, though in this poor district they had many difficulties to contend with that are not to be met elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Omagh.

No. 18.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the OMAGH MINOR MODEL SCHOOL, by J. G. FLEMING, esq., Head Inspector, and SAMUEL ADAIR, esq., District Inspector.

February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following report on the Omagh Minor Model School for the year 1866.

I. The building and furniture are in good repair, and the school premises are kept in a satisfactory state, as to cleanliness and order. The coal store alluded to in our last annual report, as being then in course of erection, has been completed, and the coal has been stored in it during the past year. The play-grounds will require some fresh gravel in the course of the coming spring or summer; this the local clerk of works will, we are sure, readily have supplied when the matter is brought under his notice.

The arrangements for religious and secular instruction continue the same as when the schools were first opened, and are found to work satisfactorily.

There has been no change in the teaching staff during the past year.

The average attendance for 1866 has been somewhat smaller than it was for 1865. This diminution has been confined to the boys' school, and is owing, we believe, to the fact that at the beginning of the year a number of grown boys were withdrawn from the school, and put to professions. The grown boys, too, of the farming and lower classes, were kept at home during the latter part of the year to assist in out-door labour.

The total average attendance in the three schools, male, female, and infant, for 1865, was 201·9, while for 1866 it was but 188·6, which shows a decrease of 13·3 for the latter year.

The following tables exhibit the state of the attendance, classification, &c., &c., of the pupils for the year.

TABLE I.—In this table the years 1865 and 1866 are compared in the following respects:—

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
In 1865.—Average on rolls for the year,	105·8	87·	56·	248·8
„ Average present,	85·7	71·7	44·5	201·9
„ Per cent.,	80·9	82·2	81·5	81·5
In 1866.—Average on rolls for the year,	82·2	87·	60·1	235·3
„ Average present,	67·8	72·6	48·2	188·6
„ Per cent.,	76·9	83·5	82·7	81·
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In 1865.—School Fees received,	60 11 10	52 3 6	26 6 0	139 1 4
„ Requisites sold,	11 4 6	8 2 2	1 8 0	20 14 8
In 1866.—School Fees received,	52 12 11	49 11 0	28 18 1	131 2 0
„ Requisites sold,	13 5 4½	8 11 3	1 6 4	22 15 7½

It will be seen from the above that the school fees for the past year have been lower than for 1865, in nearly the proportion in which the attendance has diminished, and in the same school—the boys'. The amount expended by the pupils in the purchase of requisites in 1866, is larger than that for 1865 by £2 0*s.* 11½*d.*

TABLE II.—Admissions, &c., during the year.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Number on rolls on 1st January, 1866,	101	88	60	249
Admitted during the year, excluding re-admissions,	45	46	38	129
Struck off during the year, deducting those who left and returned,	63	45	31	139

Appendix B.
Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.
Omagh.

Table III.—This table exhibits the ages of the pupils on the Rolls of each school on the 31st December, 1866.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
3 years,	–	–	5	5
4 „	–	–	13	13
5 „	–	–	17	17
6 „	–	–	23	23
7 „	7	2	9	18
8 „	8	8	–	16
9 „	11	19	–	30
10 „	14	7	–	21
11 years,	12	15	–	27
12 „	9	16	–	25
13 „	9	5	–	14
14 „	3	12	–	15
15 and above,	10	5	–	15
Total,	83	89	67	239

Table IV.—Religious denominations of the above 239 pupils.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	36	31	33	100
Roman Catholics,	–	6	3	9
Presbyterians,	36	39	26	101
Wesleyans,	11	13	5	29
Total,	83	89	67	239

Table V.—This table shows the rates at which the above pupils were admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter,	42	31	18	91
„ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	19	27	18	64
„ 1*s.* 1*d.* „	22	31	31	84
Total,	83	89	67	239

The numbers paying the highest rate (5*s.* a quarter) are almost the same for 1865 and 1866, while those paying the lower rates are considerably fewer in the boys' school; which corroborates what we have already said as to the diminished attendance in that school, namely, that it was the boys of the farming and lower classes that were kept from school during the year.

Table V.—Literary classification of the pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	38
„ II.,	32	21	29
Sequels,	–	16	–
Book III.,	28	30	–
„ IV.,	18	11	–
„ V.,	5	11	–
Totals,	83	89	67
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	32	37	29
Parsing and Syntax,	51	52	–
Derivation,	51	52	–
Composition,	23	32	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	16	6	67
From Text Books:			
Local,	16	42	–
Mathematical and Physical,	51	41	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	38
Simple rules,	16	21	29
Compound rules,	16	16	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Proportion,	28	30	–
Practice and above,	23	22	–
Mental,	83	67	–
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	38
„ paper,	83	89	29
From dictation,	83	89	–
Branches for females:			
Sewing, Knitting,	–	76	–
Netting,	–	4	–
Embroidery,	–	5	–
Cutting out,	–	4	–
Extra branches:			
British Poets,	51	67	–
Mensuration,	23	–	–
Geometry,	23	–	–
Algebra,	23	–	–
Book-keeping,	23	–	–
Trigonometry,	11	–	–
Music,	83	89	67
Drawing,	83	89	67
Physical and Applied Science,	23	–	–

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Omagh.

The annual public examination of the schools was held on the 23rd of November, and was very largely attended by the parents of the pupils, and the public of the town and neighbourhood generally. The day passed off in a highly satisfactory manner, and the audience seemed much pleased with what they had witnessed.

We were employed nearly a week before the public examination in examining the pupils privately, and thoroughly, with a view of awarding premiums, &c. As in 1865, we found the attainments of a large number of the pupils, both in the boys' and girls' schools, nearly equal, in their respective classes. This obliged us to extend the *number* of premiums beyond what we had, in the first instance, contemplated.

We are well satisfied with the manner in which all the teachers performed their duties during the year; and we believe the public appreciate and acknowledge their services.

We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.
Samuel Adair, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Newry.

No. 19.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Newry District Model School, by Thomas M'Ilroy, esq., District Inspector.

Newry,
4th March, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report on the Newry District Model School for the year 1866. Owing to the illness and subsequent resignation of Dr. Patten, Head Inspector, at the close of the year, this duty devolves upon me.

The school buildings, domestic establishment, and offices are in good repair. During the year the wood-work of the pupil-teachers' study, the infant school-room, and the girls' class-room was painted, and the walls of each coloured. The girls' school-room still requires painting; this, however, will be provided for in the estimates of next year. New offices were erected in the infants' play-ground, and a porch built at the entrance of the infants' school. This serves as a cap and bonnet room, which was very much required.

Much care and attention has been bestowed by the head master and the teachers of the several departments in keeping the building and premises clean and neat.

The staff of teachers and assistants continues the same as at the close of last year. I have to report satisfactorily of the faithfulness and efficiency with which they continue to discharge the varied duties devolving upon them.

During the year two pupil-teachers left the establishment, one to take charge of a National School in Armagh, and the other to fill the office of clerk in the General Post-office, London. Two monitresses resigned from ill-health, and one was appointed as assistant in a National School. Suitable young persons were appointed in room of those retiring. Both monitors and pupil-teachers were regular in their attendance, and attentive to their studies and school duties.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

There is a slight falling off in the attendance, as compared with last year. This was owing to various causes. The infants' school was very much reduced during the summer, owing to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina amongst the children. The opening of a school in the immediate neighbourhood, under the Christian Brothers, reduced the attendance, to a slight extent, in the boys' department.

The total amount of school fees received during the year was £141 13*s.* 8*d.*, being a few shillings less than the amount received in 1865. In the boys' school there was an increase of £1 6*s.* 0*d.*; in the girls' school an increase of £4 0*s.* 6*d.*, and in the infant department a decrease of £5 14*s.* 1*d.* as compared with 1865.

No change has been made in the arrangements for giving religious instruction. The proportion of the pupils of the different religious denominations continues nearly the same as at the close of last year.

Owing to the illness of Dr. Patten, and the late period of the year at which his successor was appointed, the annual public examination was not held till the 11th December. For six days previous I was occupied with the private examination, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of the children, and of selecting those deserving of the premiums awarded by the Commissioners. The general answering was satisfactory, and in some respects an improvement on that of last year.

The following Tables show the classification of the pupils examined, and the tabulated results of the examination of the boys' and girls' schools :—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	4	–	46	Practice, Interest, &c.,	22	24	–
„ II.,	29	36	9	Mental,	80	98	55
„ III.,	25	36	–				
„ IV.,	12	15	–	Writing:			
„ V.,	10	11	–	On Slates *only*,	4	–	55
				„ Paper,	76	98	–
Total,	80	98	55	From Dictation,	76	98	–
				Branches for Females:			
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	55	Sewing,	–	98	–
Grammar:				Knitting,	–	98	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	33	36	21	Netting,	–	16	–
Parsing and Syntax,	47	62	–	Embroidery,	–	12	–
Derivations,	47	62	–	Cutting-out,	–	5	–
Composition,	23	26	–				
				Extra Branches:			
Geography:				British Poets,	76	62	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	–	–	55	Mensuration,	30	–	–
From Text-Books:				Geometry,	30	–	–
Local,	80	98	–	Algebra,	22	–	–
Mathematical & Physical,	23	26	–	Book-keeping,	22	–	–
				Trigonometry,	10	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	22	–	–
Tables *only*,	4	–	46	Music,	80	98	55
Simple Rules,	29	36	9	Drawing,	80	98	55
Compound Rules,	13	30	–	Physical and Applied			
Proportion,	12	8	–	Science,	30	–	–

Of the pupils examined there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Able to read Second Book correctly,	20	29	–
„ Third or higher books with ease and intelligence,	58	62	–
Acquainted with the parts of speech *only*,	29	50	–
Able to parse syntactically,	49	37	–
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of the Map of the World *only*,	29	46	–

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Newry.

Of the pupils examined there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Acquainted with Maps of Europe and Ireland,	46	35	–
" General Course of Geography,	8	7	–
Able to set down accurately a sum of 7 places of figures,	74	72	–
" work correctly a sum in Subtraction,	78	87	–
" " " Division of Money,	46	52	–
" " " Proportion or Practice,	23	24	–
" write on paper fairly,	35	38	–
" a good hand with ease and freedom,	24	27	–
" a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	37	38	–
" " with ease and correctness,	28	29	–

The public examination was attended, as in former years, by the principal clergymen and gentry of the neighbourhood, and the parents of the children attending the school. The amount of accommodation was quite insufficient. The room was overcrowded, and a considerable number could not obtain admission.

The examination was conducted by the head inspector and myself, the teachers and assistants being the principal examiners. All the divisions in the several departments were brought under examination, a proportionate time being given to each. The subjects were varied and well selected. The answering of the pupils generally was very satisfactory, and such as to convince the audience of the soundness of the instruction imparted in the school.

At intervals the pupils under Mr. Russell, the teacher of vocal music, sang a number of select and beautiful pieces in a very effective manner. The style and accuracy of their singing reflected much credit on Mr. Russell.

A large number of drawings executed by the pupils since last examination were exhibited, many of them showing great skill and taste. Mr. Leonard, who has charge of this department, is a most successful teacher of drawing. I cannot speak too highly of the care and attention he bestows in the discharge of his duties.

The examination, which lasted five hours, was brought to a close by the distribution of the premiums and the singing of the National Anthem.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas M'Ilroy, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix to foregoing Report on Newry Model School.

Table I.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Average on Rolls for twelve months, ending December,	1865,	107	93	71	271
	1866,	105·4	99	64·2	268·6
Average Daily Attendance,	1865,	86	77	52	215
	1866,	78·5	80	42·2	200·7
Centesimal Proportion of average Daily Attendance to Average No. on Rolls,	1865,	80	82	73	235
	1866,	73·8	80·6	70·9	225·3

Table II.

		Boys. £ s. d.	Girls. £ s. d.	Infants. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Amount of School Fees received in	1865,	50 14 3	60 8 11	30 18 1	142 1 3
	1866,	52 0 3	64 9 5	25 4 0	141 13 8

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number paying 5*s.* per quarter last week in 1866	19	42	11	72
" 2*s.* 6*d.* "	42	38	28	108
" 1*s.* 1*d.* "	19	18	16	53
Total,	80	98	55	233

School Requisites sold in 1866 . . . . £19 18*s.* 1½*d.*

TABLE III.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls for the last week in December, 1866.

Appendix B. Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. *Newry.*

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	29	31	17	77
Roman Catholic,	12	26	13	51
Presbyterian,	33	41	19	93
Others,	6	–	6	12
Total,	80	98	55	233

TABLE IV.—Names of Teachers, with Dates of Appointment, &c., at the close of 1866.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Creed.	Date of Appointment.
MALE SCHOOL.				
H. M'Cullough,	30	Principal,	Presbyterian,	3/64
F. Leonard,	24	Assistant,	Roman Catholic,	10/63
Wm. H. Hampton,	20	Pupil Teacher,	Established Church,	5/65
P. M'Namee,	20	do.,	Roman Catholic,	1/66
J. Gardiner,	18	do.,	Established Church,	3/66
John Boyd,	20	do.,	Presbyterian,	5/66
Edward Downey,	19	do.,	Roman Catholic,	8/66
John Russell,	18	do.,	Presbyterian,	8/66
FEMALE SCHOOL.				
Hessie M'Grath,	29	Principal,	Roman Catholic,	12/64
M. J. Pollock,	23	Assistant,	Presbyterian,	8/61
Margaret Hegan,	17	Monitress,	Presbyterian,	9/65
M. J. Cuyler,	17	do.,	Established Church,	9, 65
M. O'Neill,	17	do.,	Roman Catholic,	9/65
E. M'Cullough,	18	do.,	Established Church,	3/66
E. Doyle,	19	do.,	Roman Catholic,	3/66
Alice Stewart,	18	do.,	Presbyterian,	6/66
INFANT SCHOOL.				
Anna Glenny,	36	Principal,	Established Church,	5/49

No. 20.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector.

Trim.

Dublin, February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have now the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, my report on the Trim District Model School for the year 1866.

The buildings have been kept in a satisfactory state, and the grounds have been carefully attended to.

No change has been made in the teaching staff within the past year, except in the case of the assistant in the female department.

The staff of monitors and pupil-teachers has been fully maintained, and the attention of these young persons to the duties required of them has been very satisfactory.

Instruction in music is given by Mr. Goodwin, who is employed by the Commissioners in several of the schools in Dublin, and who visits here every alternate week. The proficiency, considering the limited time devoted to the subject, is very creditable.

Drawing is taught in the male department by Mr. Doak, the assistant master, and in the female department by Miss M'Cormac, who is assistant in the infants' school. A considerable amount of success can be reported.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Trim.

Needlework is regarded, as it ought to be, as a regular part of the daily business in the female school; and more attention has been given to instruction in the plain and homely branches of sewing and knitting than in the previous year.

The annual public examination of the school was held on the 30th of August. A full report of this examination from the District Inspector and myself is hereto appended. I beg to refer to it for specific details as to the proficiency of the pupils.

The tables with reference to attendance, payments, &c., go to prove that the opinion which I expressed in my report for 18[illegible] that the school might then be regarded as having reached its full development, has been verified by the events. The average attendance for 18[illegible] was 241, being a slight decrease as compared with the previous year; for 1865 it was 252; and for 1866 it has fallen to 232. The decrease is entirely due to the record of diminished attendance in the female and infant departments, while in the male department the average for the past three years has been very steady at about 109 each year. It is right to observe that in this school the boys have been for some time past removed at an earlier age from the infant department than in most other schools. Had it been otherwise, the figures would have indicated a result slightly different.

I may be permitted again to refer to the unwearied interest which Mr. Conwell, the District Inspector, continues to take in all that relates to the welfare of this institution.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix A.

Table I.—State of Attendance, amount of School-fees received, and amount received for requisites sold at reduced prices for the years 1865 and 1866.

—	Average on Rolls.	Average in Attendance, excluding Saturdays, &c.	Average for every day School was open.	School-Fees received.	Requisites sold at Half-price.
1865.		(190 days.)	(262 days.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys, ...	144·7	109·6	97·6	53 13 11	9 9 3½
Girls, ...	120·0	70·0	58·0	25 10 0	3 9 7
Infants, ...	105·0	73·2	62·9	17 15 10	2 6 7½
Total, .	369·7	252·8	218·5	96 19 9	15 5 6
1866.		(200 days.)	(274 days.)		
Boys, ...	147·4	109·8	90·5	53 3 9	12 13 6
Girls, ...	112·7	62·2	51·2	26 16 0	3 18 10
Infants, ...	100·3	60·1	50·1	15 3 2	1 14 10
Total, . .	360·4	232·1	191·8	95 2 11	18 7 2

TABLE II.—Total number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1865 and 1866, classed according to rates of payment.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5d. per quarter,	31	16	3	50
	2½d. "	44	22	22	88
	1½d. "	90	89	93	272
	Free,	52	54	48	154
	Total,	217	181	166	564
1866,	5d. per quarter,	31	11	1	43
	2½d. "	48	24	25	97
	1½d. "	100	77	86	263
	Free,	44	42	49	135
	Total,	223	154	161	538

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5d. per quarter,	24	9	1	34
	2½d. "	33	12	18	63
	1½d. "	67	60	55	182
	Free,	34	29	30	93
	Total,	158	110	104	372
1866,	5d. per quarter,	26	8	1	35
	2½d. "	33	19	16	68
	1½d. "	60	49	53	162
	Free,	18	24	25	67
	Total,	137	100	95	332

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as under.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1864,	Established Church,	23	9	6	38
	Roman Catholics,	109	97	66	272
	Total,	132	106	72	310
1865,	Established Church,	23	12	11	46
	Roman Catholics,	135	98	93	326
	Total,	158	110	104	372
1866,	Established Church,	25	13	15	53
	Roman Catholics,	112	87	80	279
	Total,	137	100	95	332

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils on Rolls for the years 1865 and 1866, classed according to religious denominations.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	Established Church,	29	15	13	57
	Roman Catholics,	188	166	153	507
	Total,	217	181	166	564
1866,	Established Church,	43	18	22	83
	Roman Catholics,	180	136	139	455
	Total,	223	154	161	538

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Trim.

TABLE VI.—Classification of the Children on Rolls on 31st December, 1866.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I.,	14	9	65	Mental,	98	66	48
" II.,	25	15	26				
Sequels,	21	29	–	Writing:			
Book III.,	33	23	4	On Slates *only*,	6	9	47
" IV.,	29	14	–	" Paper,	131	91	48
" V.,	15	10	–	From Dictation,	137	75	30
Totals,	137	100	95	Branches for Females:			
				Sewing,	–	60	–
Scripture Lessons,	–	–	–	Knitting,	–	16	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	–	Netting,	–	–	–
				Embroidery,	–	24	–
Grammar:				Straw Platting,	–	–	–
Parts of Speech *only*,	60	53	48	Cutting-out,	–	24	–
Parsing and Syntax,	77	47	–				
Derivations,	77	47	–	Extra Branches:			
Composition,	44	24	–	British Poets,	44	61	30
				Mensuration,	44	–	–
Geography:				Geometry,	44	–	–
Lessons on Maps *only*,	39	24	91	Algebra,	44	–	–
From Text-Books:				Book-keeping,	44	–	–
Local,	54	52	4	Trigonometry,	–	–	–
Mathematical and				Reasoning,	–	–	–
Physical,	44	24	–	Agriculture,	44	–	–
				Navigation,	–	–	–
Arithmetic:				Music,	137	100	95
Tables *only*,	–	–	47	Drawing,	123	61	–
Simple Rules,	60	53	44	Physical and Applied			
Compound Rules,	33	23	4	Science,	77	–	–
Proportion,	29	14	–	Modern Languages,	–	–	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	15	10	–				

APPENDIX B.—JOINT REPORT upon the Annual Examination of the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL for the year 1866, by W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector, and EUGENE A. CONWELL, esq., District Inspector.

Trim, 27th September, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, that the annual public examination of these schools was held by us on 30th August last, in the presence of several of the parents and friends of the pupils, as well as the friends of education generally in the neighbourhood.

The proceedings commenced with the examination of the junior division of the boys' school, consisting of first and second classes, by one of the pupil-teachers, in reading, spelling, and explanation of words, the maps of the world and Ireland, and the more important arithmetical tables.

The junior division of the girls' school, consisting of first, second and sequel No. 1 classes, was next examined by one of the monitresses on the general outlines of geography and the map of Europe; and by another monitress in reading, spelling, explanation and tables.

The children of the infants' school were next marched into the room in which the examination was conducted, singing a pretty song, adapted to the music of the "Druid's March." After singing together a few of the pieces suited for infants' schools, they were questioned by the assistant teacher, Miss Julia M'Cormac, on the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Ireland. The principal teacher in the infants' school, Miss E. B. Murphy, then examined the senior division of the school in reading

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Trim.*

pieces in the second volume of the "Selections from the British Poets," and required the children to distinguish the different parts of speech through the reading exercises. She also examined them on multiplication and pence tables, mental exercises on simple addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and in numeration and notation, at the black board, up to seven places of digits. The children of the senior class also wrote poems from memory on slates, which were handed round through the audience, and gave much satisfaction, from the neat and correct manner in which they were written.

The middle division of the boys' school, consisting of sequel and third classes, was examined by the assistant teacher, Mr. Richard Doak, on the first, second and third classes of verbal distinctions in the Spelling Book Superseded; and in geography on the natural divisions, boundaries, areas, populations, mountains, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bays, channels, chief towns, seaports, &c., of Asia; and in the naming of towns, rivers, shires, mountains, &c., pointed to on the blank map of Scotland. In mental arithmetic they were examined in various commercial exercises, and the calculation of wages.

The middle division of the girls' school, consisting of Sequel No. 2 and third classes, was examined by Miss M. M'Atamney, the assistant in the girls' school, on the geography of Ireland and in reciting select pieces of poetry.

The head mistress, Miss Mary Hogg, next examined the fourth and fifth classes in reading, parsing, reciting poetry, and in mathematical geography.

The fourth and fifth classes of the boys' school were then examined by the head master, Mr. Michael Freehill, on book-keeping, the different books and accounts used, method of opening and closing accounts, and what the different sides of accounts show; algebra—objects of—how it differs from arithmetic—uses of signs and characters—simple rules and equations; acoustics—nature of sound—sonorous bodies—sonorous waves—velocity of sound—vibrating strings—nature and mode of producing sounds, echoes, resonance, and the general principles of pneumatics; optics—objects of—nature and velocity of light—reflection—refraction—dispersion—lenses—mirrors—microscopes and telescopes; astronomy—solar system—parallax—how the distances of the heavenly bodies are calculated—method of finding the angular unit, with its application to the measurement of distances generally. This concluded the examination of the children, and the Head Inspector then announced the names of the successful competitors for premiums in the different schools.

There was a creditable display of drawings, executed by the pupils, and some good specimens of needlework were exhibited.

Under the leadership of Mr. W. G. Goodwin, the proceedings of the day were enlivened by the boys and girls singing together, at stated times, the pieces on the following

MUSICAL PROGRAMME:

1. CHORUS—"March, and lift up your voices." . . BELLINI.
2. GLEE—"Hail! Smiling Morn." . . . . SPOFFORTH.
3. IRISH MELODY—"Erin! the tear."
4. CHORD—"In light tripping measure." . . . ROSSINI.
5. SONG—"Our native land." . . Words by E. B. Murphy. W. G. GOODWIN, MUSIC PROF.
6. MADRIGAL—"The Harvest Home."
7. GLEE—"See our oars." . . SIR J. STEVENSON, MUS. DOC.
8. FINALE—"National Anthem."

For eight days previous to the public examination we were engaged in examining all the pupils in the three departments on every subject

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Trim.

taught in each class. The answering of every pupil on every subject was tabulated individually at the time. From this record we were able to determine the relative merits of the pupils in each class by calculating the per-centage of each child's correct answering on all the subjects taught in each class. From this record, also, we were able to determine how successfully or otherwise any subject had been taught in a class by calculating the per-centage of good answering on each subject by all the children in the class.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.
Eugene A. Conwell, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Belfast.

No. 21.—Annual Report, for the year 1866, upon the Belfast District Model School, by John Molloy, esq., District Inspector.

Belfast, 7th March, 1867.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your instructions of the 21st ultimo, I beg to forward the following brief report on the Belfast District Model School for the year 1866.

The building, being situated in the centre of a large manufacturing district, requires cleaning and painting more frequently than similar establishments in other towns, which are, I believe, more favourably situated in the suburbs.

At present, the plain and ornamental stone work is rapidly disintegrating from atmospheric influences. The hall-door and window-sashes require painting, and several class-rooms which were neglected and passed over in 1865, require cleaning up.

The schools continue in charge of the three efficient principal teachers, who have so often and so deservedly been commended in former reports. Two of the male assistants died, and a third resigned during the year. In the girls' and infants' departments some of the teachers were obliged to absent themselves for some months in consequence of ill health, and as substitutes had not been provided, much additional labour was thrown on those who remained at their posts, which they cheerfully undertook and efficiently discharged.

With reference to the junior teaching staff in the male school, I may remark, that in consequence of the great demand in mercantile and other offices for young men of even moderate acquirements, Belfast has for some time ceased to supply suitable candidates for the situation of monitor and pupil teacher. All those at present in the establishment, or who have been here for some time, came from other, and some from very distant parts of the country. Their literary acquirements are usually rather meagre on their admission; yet from their own application, and the care and attention given by the Head Master and his assistants to their instruction, most of these young men make rapid progress, and become by the completion of their course of training possessed of the requisite skill and ability to render them very efficient, desirable teachers. During the past year we sent out twelve of these young men, and two pupils, to take charge of National schools, or to act as assistants.

The junior staff connected with the girls' and infants' departments are more favourably circumstanced, as most of them having been taught as pupils in the girls' school, are promoted, as vacancies occur, to the moni-

tresses' class. Here they continue to receive the training and instruction best calculated to make them efficient school-keepers. We sent out last year nine of these young persons, and two pupils, to enter on their duties as teachers in National schools.

Having recently subjected these pupil-teachers and monitresses to a searching examination, I beg to record my satisfaction at their very superior answering, and my entire approval of the care and ability on the part of the teachers, which produced such excellent results.

The following table shows the attendance for the year.

TABLE I.—Statistics of Attendance.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
On rolls at opening of year,	617	414	329	1,360
Admitted during year,	651	413	302	1,366
Struck off rolls during year,	679	432	323	1,434
Remaining at end of year,	589	395	308	1,292
Average number on rolls during year,	584·3	389·6	293·8	1,267·7
Average number present during year,	473·4	303·7	233·0	1,010·1

The average numbers for 1865 were—

On Rolls	568·7	401·4	306·7	1,276·7
Average attendance	470·9	316·2	249·6	1,036·7

Showing a slight falling off for 1866, consequent, principally, on the opening of new schools.

TABLE II.—Amount of School-fees received.

Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Infants' School.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
323 7 1	217 7 2	136 5 1	676 19 4

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at close of year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Number on the rolls at 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	178	109	59	346
„ „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „	240	183	141	564
„ „ 1*s.* or 1*s.* 1*d.* „	171	103	108	382
Total on the rolls,	589	395	308	1,292

I may remark on this table that I was rather surprised at the number and respectability of the parties who, during the year, claimed exemption from the higher rates, which are so extremely moderate as compared with the amount and quality of the instruction imparted, and such as can rarely be had, on any terms, in non-National schools.

TABLE IV.—Religious Classification of the Pupils on Rolls at opening and close of the year 1866.

Department.	Opening of year.					Close of year.				
	E. C.	R. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.	E. C.	R. C.	Pres.	Others.	Total.
Boys' school,	127	143	280	67	617	129	118	293	49	589
Girls' „	86	70	209	49	414	102	64	189	40	395
Infants' „	69	105	132	23	329	64	89	134	21	308
Total,	282	318	621	139	1,360	295	271	616	110	1,292
Per-centages,	20·7	23·4	45·7	10·2		22·8	21·0	47·7	8·5	

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

The arrangements for religious instruction are the same as in former years. No complaint or intimation of disagreement on religious grounds among teachers or pupils has reached me since I have been here.

TABLE V.—Showing the Classification of Pupils on the Rolls at close of the year.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	136
" II.,	230	94	172
Junior III.,	133	102	–
Book III.,	132	100	–
" IV.,	60	81	–
" V.,	34	18	–
Total,	589	395	308
Grammar:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	363	196	172
Parsing and Syntax,	226	199	–
Derivations,	226	199	–
Composition,	226	99	–
Geography:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	93	94	286
From Text-books:			
Local,	402	202	22
Mathematical and Physical,	94	99	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	136
Simple Rules,	230	196	172
Compound Rules,	133	100	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Proportion,	61	46	–
Practice, Interest, &c.,	165	53	–
Mental,	589	395	–
Writing:			
On Slates *only*,	–	–	286
" Paper,	589	395	22
From Dictation,	589	395	–
Branches for Females:			
Sewing,	–	395	–
Knitting,	–	395	–
Netting,	–	30	–
Embroidery,	–	10	–
Cutting-out,	–	18	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	359	99	–
Mensuration,	94	–	–
Geometry,	94	–	
Algebra,	94	–	–
Book-keeping,	94	–	–
Reasoning,	34	–	–
Music,	589	395	308
Drawing,	589	395	172
Physical and Applied Science,	94	–	–

Of these there were in attendance and individually examined by myself—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infant.	Total.
In Reading Lessons	444	321	250	1,014
" Grammar	429	311	154	894
" Geography	429	297	154	880
" Arithmetic	444	311	154	909
" Writing on Paper	425	311	22	758
" Writing from Dictation	441	311	22	774

The following table of proficiency has been carefully compiled from the records made of each child's answering:—

Of the Pupils examined there were	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Able to read I. Book correctly	1	34	87
" to read II. Book correctly	156	47	100
" to read III. or higher Books with ease and intelligence	287	240	–
Acquainted with the Parts of speech *only*	200	132	59
Able to Parse Syntactically	156	135	–
Acquainted with the outlines and general features of the Map of the World *only*	128	71	91
" with Maps of Europe and Ireland	168	94	37
" with General Course of Geography	83	65	–
Able to set down accurately a Sum of 7 places of figures	378	198	127
" to work correctly a Sum in Subtraction	358	196	121
" " a Sum in Division of Money	226	92	–
" " a Sum in Proportion or Practice	147	60	–
" to Write on paper fairly	122	72	12
" " a good hand with ease and freedom	246	182	–
" " a Sentence with tolerable accuracy	153	90	22
" " " with ease and correctness	238	148	–

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Belfast.

These figures prove that a large proportion of the children in the several departments have made satisfactory progress in the course prescribed for each. Yet they inadequately represent the high literary proficiency which the more advanced divisions in the boys' and girls' schools have attained. The boys were subjected to an examination which might be considered more suited to third or even second class teachers, than to pupils; and many of them made most respectable answering in arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and mensuration, &c.

The advanced divisions in the girls' school were tested on a proportionately high standard, and with equally satisfactory results. There is one branch in which a high degree of excellence has been attained, and which it would be a grave omission to leave unnoticed, viz., *penmanship.*

Mr. Moore has been long distinguished for the success which has attended his efforts in this direction, and fully merits the character of being one of the most successful teachers of writing I have ever met.

The specimens in the girls' school, in the advanced divisions, are remarkably good and carefully executed. Though the style is rather angular for my taste, I have not requested any alteration, being perfectly satisfied with good results wherever I meet them.

The answering of the children in the senior and middle divisions of the infants' school was highly satisfactory. I may dismiss this part of the subject by stating that the three departments reflect great credit on the principals and the majority of their assistants.

There are some other branches taught in the establishment, which require, at least, a passing notice. Mr. Wren, first assistant in the male department, has a class of boys, some of whom have made considerable progress in Physical Science.

Mr. Smeethe still continues to teach drawing. Several specimens, very well executed, are suspended in the school-rooms. These are, however, the productions principally of former teachers, pupil-teachers, or monitors. Similar results among the *pupils* would be highly gratifying to their parents and to every person interested in the success and prosperity of this establishment.

Vocal Music is taught by Mr. George Washington with his usual ability, and with that success which has attended his instructions for years.

I may remark that Mr. Smeethe and Mr. Washington are permitted to hold evening classes in the school-rooms for the instruction of adults and others engaged in various occupations during the day.

These classes are well attended; the efforts of the teachers, so far as I have been able to observe, being highly appreciated by the pupils.

With reference to the evening school for literary instruction, which is conducted by two efficient first-class teachers, I regret to say that the attendance is very small. The average on the rolls for the past year was 43, and the average attendance only 25. It appears to me that the late period (October) at which the school is opened, is calculated to damage the attendance. The other evening schools through Belfast open in August or September, so that most persons have their arrangements made, and have had the benefit of one or two months' instruction, before the evening department of the Model school is thrown open. It might be worth while trying, if more satisfactory results can be produced by beginning earlier.

The Annual Public Examination was held on the 20th December, and was restricted on this occasion to one day, an arrangement which, I believe, met with general approval. The attendance was so very large as to completely fill the examination hall; many who came late were obliged to return home, being unable to obtain admission. Mr. O'Callaghan,

Appendix B. — Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools. — *Belfast.*

the newly-appointed Head Inspector, was present, and afforded a most effective and valuable assistance. Divisions from the male, female, and infant schools were subjected to a searching and minute examination, and their answering elicited unqualified approval.

The usual money premiums granted by the Commissioners were divided among the most deserving in the respective schools—The Rev. Dr. Henry, one of the Commissioners, having kindly distributed the certificates of merit. Mr. Wm. Coates, J.P., brought with him to the examination hall a very beautiful copy of Moore's Melodies, set to music, which, at his request, was presented to one of the pupils, Mary Lee, Mr. Washington having pronounced her most deserving of this favour.

Dr. Wales, of Belfast, with his usual generosity, sent two silver medals to be presented to the best boys in the same divisions with his own sons; the latter, however, being excluded from all share in the competition for these prizes.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN MOLLOY, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Bailieboro'.

No. 22.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, upon the BAILIEBORO' DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my annual report on the Bailieboro' Model School for the year 1866.

It affords me much pleasure to have it in my power to state that the teachers continue in all respects to merit the confidence reposed in them; and that in the course of the past year nothing has occurred, as regards the general management of the establishment, calling for official animadversion.

The want of a new room for the infant department continues to be much felt. Steps have been taken to have the play-grounds furnished with sheds in accordance with the recommendation of the District Inspector and myself.

The attention of the pupil-teachers and monitors to their own studies, and likewise to their duties as teachers, has been very satisfactory. The success of several of their predecessors, who are now employed in various parts of the country as principal or assistant teachers, and who received their first lessons in the art of teaching in this establishment, affords ample proof of the value of the school as a training institution.

It is the opinion of some educationists that in our Model Schools it is advisable that special teachers should be employed for special subjects, in order to obtain results that will be perfectly satisfactory. Hence, in the more important Model Schools there are special teachers for Vocal Music and Drawing, also for Physical Science and Needlework. In Bailieboro', all these branches are taught by the masters and mistresses connected with the regular staff, and I have no hesitation in stating that in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance this school will bear comparison, as regards proficiency in these branches, with any other District Model School supported by the Commissioners. I have endeavoured to carry out the view which I enunciated in a previous report on this school, to the effect that "it ought to be as unnecessary in our Model Schools to

employ separate teachers for needlework, for music, or for drawing, as for reading, writing, or arithmetic."

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

The tables with reference to the attendance which I append show a considerable decrease in the number of pupils for the year 1866, as compared with the previous year. This decrease was chiefly due to the prevalence of a serious epidemic among the children in the early part of the year, from the effects of which the school did not recover for many months.

The Annual Public Examination was held in December. A joint report from Mr. Bole and myself as to the proficiency attained by the pupils, and the results of the examination generally is appended hereto.

It is due to Mr. Bole that I should place upon record in this report my appreciation of his zeal and attention in all matters connected with the working of the establishment. He appears to have succeeded in securing a maximum amount of honest work from the teachers, without which satisfactory results are not to be expected; and this he has accomplished by finding out and approving of what was praiseworthy, rather than by discovering defects in order to censure them.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendices to foregoing Report upon Bailieboro' District Model School for the year 1866.

Appendix A.—Tables showing state of Attendance at Bailieboro' District Model School for 1866, and comparison with previous year.

Table I.—State of Attendance, amount of School-fees received, and Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced prices, for the years 1865 and 1866.

—	Average on Rolls.	Average Attendance excluding Mondays.	Average for every day School was open.	School-fees received.	Requisites, sold at half price.
1865.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boys,	88·2		65·6	37 12 0	5 7 9½
Girls,	83·3		60·3	30 19 10	5 6 8
Infants,	52·6		40·2	16 4 4	0 18 10
Total,	224·1		166·1	84 16 2	11 13 3½
1866.					
Boys,	66·3		45·8	28 3 3	} 11 14 2
Girls,	72·9		44·5	23 15 10	
Infants,	47·9		32·4	11 0 4	
Total,	187·1		122·7	62 19 5	11 14 2

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

TABLE II.—Total number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1865 and 1866, classed according to rates of payment.

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5*s*. per quarter,	24	19	4	47
	2*s*. 6*d*. ,,	68	54	32	154
	1*s*. 1*d*. ,,	55	49	56	160
	Free,	–	2	–	2
	Total,	147	124	92	363
1866,	5*s*. per quarter,	34	15	5	54
	2*s*. 6*d*. ,,	53	54	26	133
	1*s*. 1*d*. ,,	45	55	60	160
	Free,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	132	124	91	347

TABLE III.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of the years 1865 and 1866, as annexed :—

	Rates.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5*s*. per quarter,	15	10	4	29
	2*s*. 6*d*. ,,	40	38	17	95
	1*s*. 1*d*. ,,	38	39	39	116
	Free,	–	1	–	1
	Total,	93	88	60	241
1866,	5*s*. per quarter,	14	10	4	28
	2*s*. 6d. ,,	34	32	22	88
	1*s*. 1*d*. ,,	24	33	32	89
	Free,	–	–	–	–
	Total,	72	75	58	205

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as annexed :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
December, 1865,	Established Church,	22	18	22	62
	Roman Catholics,	44	53	26	123
	Presbyterians,	27	17	12	56
	Total,	93	88	60	241
December, 1866,	Established Church,	18	14	26	58
	Roman Catholics,	31	42	23	96
	Presbyterians,	23	19	9	51
	Total,	72	75	58	205

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils appearing on Rolls for the years 1865 and 1866, classed according to Religious Denominations.

		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	Established Church,	32	24	32	88
	Roman Catholics,	87	73	42	202
	Presbyterians,	28	27	18	73
	Total,	147	124	92	363
1866,	Established Church,	33	25	36	94
	Roman Catholics,	53	72	38	163
	Presbyterians,	46	27	17	90
	Total,	132	124	91	347

TABLE VI.—The Children on the Rolls are Classed as follows:—

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:			
Book I.,	–	–	32
„ II.,	9	12	17
Sequels,	–	–	–
Book III.,	29	34	9
„ IV.,	25	16	–
„ V.,	9	13	–
Total,	72	75	58
Scripture Lessons,	–	–	–
Sacred Poetry,	–	–	–
Grammar:			
Parts of speech *only*,	9	12	58
Parsing and syntax,	63	63	–
Derivations,	63	63	–
Composition,	34	63	–
Geography:			
Lessons on maps *only*,	–	–	49
From Text Books:			
Local,	38	12	9
Mathematical and physical,	34	63	–
Arithmetic:			
Tables *only*,	–	–	31
Simple rules,	9	12	18
Compound do.,	–	21	9
Proportion,	29	13	–

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Arithmetic—*continued*:			
Practice, interest, &c.,	34	29	–
Mental,	72	75	58
Writing:			
On slates *only*,	–	–	39
„ paper,	72	75	19
From dictation,	72	75	19
Branches for females:			
Sewing,	–	75	–
Knitting,	–	75	–
Netting,	–	–	–
Embroidery,	–	–	–
Straw Platting,	–	–	–
Cutting-out,	–	29	–
Extra Branches:			
British Poets,	72	63	–
Mensuration,	34	–	–
Geometry,	34	–	–
Algebra,	34	–	–
Book-keeping,	34	–	–
Trigonometry,	–	–	–
Reasoning,	34	–	–
Agriculture,	34	–	–
Navigation,	–	–	–
Music,	72	75	58
Drawing,	72	75	–
Physical and applied science,	34	–	–
Modern Languages,	–	–	–

AppendixB.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

APPENDIX B.—JOINT REPORT of W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector, and WILLIAM BOLE, esq., District Inspector, upon the Examination of the Pupils of the BAILIEBORO' DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1866.

January, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to forward, for the information of the Commissioners, this, our report on the annual examination of the Bailieboro' District Model School for the year 1866.

The examination took place at the end of November and the beginning of December. The private examination of the classes occupied us several days. As usual, each class underwent a strict and searching examination in all the subjects taught, and the answering of each pupil was carefully noted. The general conduct of the pupils, and their diligence in the preparation of home lessons during the year, were also taken into account along with their answering, in deciding as to the award of the prizes placed at our disposal by the Commissioners. We feel much pleasure in being able to report that the results of the examination were highly satisfactory, and such as to afford evidence of zeal and faithfulness on the part of the teachers, and of diligence and good progress on the part of the pupils. We beg to give a brief detail of the character of the proficiency in the several branches of the course of instruction.

In the Boys' School the junior division is composed entirely of pupils in Second Class. These boys not only read the lessons in their ordinary Class Book with accuracy and intelligence, but were able to read with considerable taste and expression a number of pieces in the Selections from the British Poets. Their knowledge of the subject-matter of the

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Bailieboro'.

reading lessons was very good, and in all other subjects they had gone considerably beyond the course of instruction for Second Class in ordinary National schools, while their answering was such as to make it evident that they had acquired a very superior mental training. The middle division of the school embraces the pupils of Third Class. Of their proficiency and progress in all respects we can speak in the highest terms, and the results of the examination of this division were highly creditable to Mr. M'Cotter, Assistant Master, to whom the charge of the instruction of this department of the school has been mainly intrusted, and who has laboured with the utmost assiduity and with much success for the improvement of his pupils. The senior division consists of boys in the Fourth and Fifth Classes, who in this school form a large and important section. The gratifying results which we were able to report of this portion of the school in former years, we found still to be manifest in the proficiency of the pupils, and there was no subject in which we found it necessary to point out any defect. The boys have acquired a very steady, accurate, and useful style of reading, their penmanship is excellent, and their expertness in arithmetic is of a high order. In grammar and geography a very extended course of instruction has been carried out with great success, and in extra branches satisfactory progress has been made. Physical science has been taught in a very efficient manner, and the boys of this division have also received instruction in agriculture.

The three divisions of the Girls' School correspond in classification to those of the Boys' School. In the junior division several of the pupils had been only a short time in attendance, but on the whole the progress made by the pupils of this division was as good as could be expected, considering their ages and time of attendance. In the middle division the reading was generally good, and the writing carefully executed. Dictation showed evidence of having received due attention, and the proficiency in arithmetic was on the whole good. In grammar and geography, and in home lessons generally, we did not find the steadiness and accuracy which we had been in the habit of meeting in this school, and which we had expected to find, and the teachers were themselves disappointed with the results of the examination in this respect. However, we are certain that as these defects have been brought under the notice of the respective teachers, they will be speedily and effectively remedied. The senior division of the Girls' school very fairly maintained the high character which it has long borne under the instruction of Mrs. M'Cotter. The reading in this division is still worthy of the very high commendation which we have formerly expressed regarding it, the writing, dictation, and composition are excellent, and the home lessons in all subjects have been thoroughly mastered. The only appearance of a weak point was in practical arithmetic, in which the results hardly came up to our expectations, but the failing we ascribe rather to the great irregularity of the attendance, caused by disease in the locality, than to any defect in the instruction imparted, this being a subject in which such irregularity must be most keenly felt, as so much in it depends on constant practice. We would observe with reference to this department of the school that the mere fact of some of the girls in the Fifth Class having attained so high a position at such an early age as we have found them in it, and answering creditably in that class, speaks in the highest manner for the success of the instruction which they must have all along received.

The pupils in the Infants' school acquitted themselves very well indeed in all subjects. This department continues to improve, and in both number of pupils and effectiveness of instruction we found it in a satisfactory condition. There were eight pupils in Third Class, and eighteen in Second Class, the remainder of the pupils were in the two

parts of First Book. The children exhibited the greatest interest in the examination, and answered with quickness, animation, and accuracy. We are gratified in being able to report that the improvement referred to in our last report continues to characterize the Infant school.

Vocal music and drawing have been taught with great success in the Male and Female schools. The singing of the pupils was superior to that of any former year in which we have reported of this school. Both these branches have received much attention from Mr. and Mrs. M'Cotter. The important branch of needlework has also been very efficiently taught in the female school, and the specimens of work submitted to our inspection were creditable in the highest degree. A special prize was awarded for excellence in plain sewing.

The annual public examination was held on the 5th December. The male school-room in which the examination took place was crowded to excess, and some persons were even unable to gain admittance. The parents of the pupils formed a large and most interested portion of the audience. The proceedings all passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The junior divisions of the male and female schools were first examined, the boys by Thomas Mulligan, paid monitor, and the girls by two of the monitresses, Anna Farrelly and Kate Armstrong. These young persons examined their classes very well indeed, and the children under examination answered creditably. The Infant school pupils were next examined by their teacher, Miss Cleary. The examination of this department always constitutes an interesting portion of the public examination, and it was very much so on this occasion. The middle divisions of the male and female schools were examined by Mr. M'Cotter and Miss Cowan, assistant teachers, and the senior divisions of Boys and Girls by Mr. Doherty and Mrs. M'Cotter, the principals of the respective departments. Five shirts, selected from a large number worked by the pupils, were submitted to the ladies present, and the special premium for needlework, a workbox, was awarded according to their decision. Special prizes were also given for expertness in arithmetic in the senior division of the Boys' school at the public examination. Several pieces of music were sung by the pupils at intervals and at the conclusion of the examination, and all present appeared highly gratified.

We feel happy in being able to assure the Commissioners that this school continues to maintain a high character for effectiveness of instruction, that it commands the confidence of all classes in the community, and that it is in all respects working in a most satisfactory manner.

We are, Gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.
William Bole, District Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Galway.

No. 23.—ANNUAL REPORT, for the year 1866, on the GALWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, by W. A. HUNTER, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, this report on the Galway District Model School for the year 1866.

It is gratifying to me to be able to repeat the statements I have made in previous years with reference to the satisfactory condition of the house and premises.

There was no change in the teaching staff or the general arrangements during the year: instruction in vocal music continues to be given by an *extern* teacher; while the assistant-master, Mr. Bresland, has been very successful in conducting the drawing classes in both the male and female departments.

The annual public examination was held on the 21st day of December. Mr. Simpson, District Inspector in charge of the school, and I, were occupied for several days previously in testing the proficiency of the pupils; the answering was carefully marked, and the premiums granted by the Commissioners were assigned in accordance with the marks obtained in connexion with the general proficiency throughout the year.

In the boys' school satisfactory results appeared in the higher branches, including algebra, geometry, mensuration, and physical science. Penmanship and practical arithmetic have been carefully attended to. Writing from dictation in some cases excellent, in others unsatisfactory. Local geography in the classes generally has received much attention, and in the higher classes the proficiency in mathematical geography was also good. In some of the classes the answering in grammar was deficient; but although the pupils sometimes failed in ordinary syntactical parsing, they gave evidence of having been carefully instructed in grammatical analysis, and the structure of sentences.

In the girls' school, the general answering was fair, but in some of the subjects the knowledge evinced by the pupils was too superficial in its character. The attention paid to needlework has been very satisfactory.

The classes in the infants' department were examined with the same care as was given to the other schools, so far as their programme extended. The results were in all respects highly satisfactory.

The business of the public examination was conducted precisely similar to the plan pursued in previous years, with this exception, that while the assistance of the Professors connected with the Queen's College in conducting the examination was as usual available, the public had no opportunity of hearing the opinion of these gentlemen on the merits of the answering, as the recent rule of the Commissioners on this point prohibiting speeches or other remarks was carefully attended to.

The statistics which I append, and which are drawn up in order to afford an opportunity of comparing the state of the school in 1866 with that of 1865, show almost identical results for these two years: while the attendance at the boys' school has slightly diminished, there has been an increase both in the girls' and infants' departments, making a slight increase in the entire attendance for the year.

I have again to repeat my acknowledgments as to the value of the labours of the District Inspector, Mr. Simpson, in all matters connected with the general working of the establishment.

It must be highly satisfactory to the Commissioners to observe that the school has maintained its ground, notwithstanding much opposition;

and although it may not have succeeded to the extent its friends could have desired, it is pursuing its mission in the cause of mixed education quietly and effectively.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. A. HUNTER, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

TABLE I.—State of Attendance, Amount of School-fees received, and Amount received for Requisites sold at reduced prices, for the years 1865 and 1866.

School.	Average on Rolls.	Average attendance, excluding Saturdays, &c.	Average for every day School was open.	School-Fees received. £ s. d.	Requisites sold at Half-price. £ s. d.
1865.					
Boys',	95·	71·	70·5	50 17 7	12 14 6½
Girls',	49·	37·5	36·7	28 10 5	4 1 2¾
Infants',	47·	36·2	34·	21 11 9	1 18 7¾
Total,	191·	144·7	141·2	100 19 9	18 14 5
1866.					
Boys',	85·4	65·8	64·2	45 9 4	11 15 1
Girls',	53·3	40·7	39·5	25 11 5	4 10 10¾
Infants',	55·8	41·7	38·6	26 8 10	2 7 1¼
Total,	194·5	148·2	142·3	97 9 7	18 13 1

TABLE II.—Rates of Payment of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as annexed.

Rates.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	30	18	8	56
	2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	24	21	23	68
	1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	27	12	16	55
	Total,	81	51	47	179
1866,	5*s.* per quarter,	27	16	6	49
	2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	30	19	23	72
	1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	25	11	19	55
	Total,	82	46	48	176

TABLE III.—Total Number of Pupils appearing on the Rolls for 1865 and 1866, classed according to rates of payment.

Rates.		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	5*s.* per quarter,	50	30	19	99
	2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	59	36	33	128
	1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	46	16	23	85
	Total,	155	82	75	312
1866,	5*s.* per quarter,	35	28	16	79
	2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	44	29	28	101
	1*s.* 1*d.* ,,	47	19	25	91
	Total,	126	76	69	271

Appendix B.

Reports upon District and Minor Model Schools.

Galway.

TABLE IV.—Religious Denominations of Pupils on Rolls at the end of each year, as annexed.

Year	Denomination	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	Established Church,	18	19	17	54
	Roman Catholics,	49	16	7	72
	Presbyterians,	7	11	14	32
	Other Denominations,	7	5	9	21
	Total,	81	51	47	179
1866,	Established Church,	20	23	14	57
	Roman Catholics,	49	11	6	66
	Presbyterians,	5	7	18	30
	Other Denominations,	8	5	10	23
	Total,	82	46	48	176

TABLE V.—Total number of Pupils on Rolls for the years 1865 and 1866, classed according to Religious Denominations.

Year	Denomination	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
1865,	Established Church,	26	30	30	86
	Roman Catholics,	113	34	15	162
	Presbyterians,	8	12	15	35
	Other Denominations,	8	6	15	29
	Total,	155	82	75	312
1866,	Established Church,	24	33	30	87
	Roman Catholics,	85	25	14	124
	Presbyterians,	8	13	20	41
	Other Denominations,	9	5	15	29
	Total,	126	76	79	281

TABLE VI.—Classification of the Children on the Rolls on the 31st December, 1866.

Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Subjects.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Lesson Books:				Arithmetic—*continued.*			
Book I., Part I.,	–	–	11	Practice, Interest, &c.,	41	5	–
" " II.,	3	–	7	Mental,	82	46	–
" II.,	20	20	24				
Book III.,	18	13	6				
" IV.,	22	8	–	Writing:			
" V.,	19	5	–	On Slates *only*,	–	–	27
				" Paper,	82	46	21
Totals,	82	46	48	From Dictation,	59	42	21
Grammar:				Branches for females:			
Parts of Speech *only*,	23	20	37	Sewing,	–	46	15
Parsing and Syntax,	59	26	–	Knitting,	–	14	2
Derivations,	41	26	–	Cutting-out,	–	14	–
Composition,	41	14	–				
Geography:				Extra Branches:			
Lessons on Maps *only*,	23	4	42	British Poets,	59	26	–
From Text Books:				Mensuration,	41	–	–
Local,	59	42	6	Geometry,	41	–	–
Mathematical and Physical,	41	26	–	Algebra,	41	–	–
				Book-keeping,	41	–	–
				Trigonometry,	11	–	–
Arithmetic:				Reasoning,	19	–	–
Tables *only*,	–	–	11	Music,	31	46	48
Simple Rules,	3	20	37	Drawing,	82	46	48
Compound Rules,	20	13	–	Physical and applied			
Proportion,	18	8	–	science,	41	–	–

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

General Reports of Head Inspectors, on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, during the year 1866.

The Commissioners, while publishing the General Reports of their Head Inspectors, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in those Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt any suggestions they may contain.

No. 1.—General Report, for the year 1866, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector.

27th February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners my general report for the year 1866.

There has been no change in my group of districts nor in the inspectors in charge of them.

In this, as in the previous year, I had to take up the duties of District Inspector for several months. These duties comprised the whole charge of the West Dublin and Inchicore Model Schools; the holding of the written examination of the male teachers in Easter week and the revising of their exercises; and the conducting of the written and oral examination of first-class monitors. These, with the visits paid to ordinary schools, 85 in all, obliged me to devote more than a due share of my time to this one district. The time thus spent at this extra work, if given to the inspection of schools, would enable me to exhibit a much larger number of schools thoroughly examined or incidentally visited than I have now to return. Yet, in this year, I visited more schools than I had in any previous one. In 1865 I examined thoroughly and forwarded full reports upon 98 ordinary National schools, and forwarded 118 reports of incidental visits. In this year I have sent in full reports upon 127 schools, and reports of incidental visits upon 146. Besides these visits I paid 32 to the three District Model Schools in my charge, and spent 11 days in the examination of them.

The following return gives the number of the schools fully inspected, and of those incidentally visited in each district:—

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	Schools fully Inspected.	Schools incidentally visited.
21. Swineford,	682	6	10
22. Boyle,	445	2	3
26. Westport,	937	7	5
27. Roscommon,	621	13	6
28. Longford,	488	10	7
37. Celbridge,	716	16	11
38. Dublin, South,	85	23	59
40. Bray,	650	14	14
41. Portarlington,	905	17	18
44. Athy,	559	19	13

I have given, in a special return, the characters of the schools inspected, under the heads, good, fair, bad, indifferent; and the defects noticed, in

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

reference to (I.), instruction of classes; (II.), state of premises, and fitting up, &c., taking them collectively for each district.

The results thus furnished on a few schools in a district, present no reliable *data* on which to form an opinion of the schools generally throughout it. The reports of the District Inspectors give full and accurate information on the points above stated in reference to every school in each district.

I may here observe that, so far as I have had an opportunity of judging myself, or could gather from the inspectors associated with me, the managers, who are principally Roman Catholic clergymen, are becoming more alive to the importance of providing suitable school-houses, either by repairing existing ones, or building new schools where the circumstances of the localities enable them to do so. There are some of these managers, it is true, who do not take a deep interest in the matter, but in their cases the landlords or their agents are stepping in to do the work they have left undone.

Examination of Teachers.—This is the most important of a Head Inspector's duties, for it is by examination he can exclude from the service, without leaving any room for complaint, any ill-qualified or simply worthless teachers, who through the charity or indifference of managers, may get possession of schools, and at the same time reward such as are duly qualified, and discharge their duties with faithfulness and success.

The examinations held in Easter week in each of the ten districts were attended by 152 teachers. Of these 67 were probationers, and 85 candidates for promotion. Of the 67 probationers, 49 were recalled for oral examination, and 8 had left the service in the interval between the written and the oral examination. There were 10 whose written exercises did not warrant their being recalled. Of the 49 recalled for oral examination, only 6 returned home unclassed.

There were 137 female teachers examined, 66 probationers and 71 candidates for promotion. Of these 15 probationers were left unclassed, and all the candidates, with a few exceptions, were advanced in their classification.

The following tables show the rank and number of the male and female teachers examined, and the results of the examinations.

TABLE I.—This table shows the number and rank of the Male Teachers who attended at the Written Examination in 1866, arranged according to their respective districts:—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class.		2nd Class.		1st Class.		Total.
		Division.		Division.		Division.		
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	
21. Swineford,	11	5	9	1	1	–	–	27
22. Boyle,	7	3	5	1	–	–	–	16
26. Westport,	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	10
27. Roscommon,	9	7	3	3	1	–	–	23
28. Longford,	7	5	1	–	–	–	–	13
37. Celbridge (Naas),	4	2	1	2	–	–	1	10
38. Dublin, South,	4	1	4	2	–	2	1	14
40. Bray,	6	3	1	–	2	–	1	13
41. Portarlington,	6	1	2	–	1	–	1	11
44. Athy,	4	1	7	1	1	–	1	15
Total,	67	28	33	11	6	2	5	152

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

TABLE II.—This table gives the rank and number of the Teachers selected from the preceding for Oral Examination :—

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.		Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	
21. Swineford, ...	10	5	6	1	1	–	–	23
22. Boyle, ...	7	3	5	1	–	–	–	16
26. Westport, ...	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
27. Roscommon, . . .	7	7	3	3	1	–	–	21
28. Longford, ...	7	5	1	–	–	–	–	13
37. Celbridge (Naas), . .	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	7
38. Dublin, South, . . .	3	1	4	–	–	2	2	12
40. Bray, ...	4	1	2	–	–	–	1	8
41. Portarlington, . . .	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	5
44. Athy, ...	4	1	3	1	–	–	1	10
Total, ...	49	26	26	9	3	2	4	119

TABLE III.—This table shows the Classification of the Male Teachers after the Examinations.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.			Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.	
21. Swineford, . .	–	2	13	4	3	1	–	–	23
22. Boyle, . . .	–	4	9	1	2	–	–	–	16
26. Westport, . .	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	4
27. Roscommon, . .	–	5	9	1	4	1	1	–	21
28. Longford, . .	4	3	5	–	1	–	–	–	13
37. Celbridge (Naas), .	–	3	1	1	1	1	–	–	7
38. Dublin, South, .	1	1	3	3	–	–	2	2	12
40. Bray, . . .	1	1	3	–	2	–	–	1	8
41. Portarlington, . .	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	5
44. Athy, . . .	–	3	2	3	1	–	–	1	10
Total, . .	6	24	49	13	16	4	3	4	119

TABLE IV.—This table gives the number and rank of the Female Teachers examined in the ten districts.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.			Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.	
21. Swineford, . .	3	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	11
22. Boyle, . . .	5	4	5	2	–	–	–	–	16
26. Westport, . .	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9
27. Roscommon, . .	9	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	15
28. Longford, . .	9	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	17
37. Celbridge (Naas), .	10	2	3	3	1	–	–	–	19
38. Dublin, South, . .	8	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	15
40. Bray, ...	5	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	11
41. Portarlington, . .	3	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	9
44. Athy, ...	6	1	5	3	–	–	–	–	15
Total, . .	66	26	31	10	3	1	–	–	137

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

TABLE V.—This table shows the Classification of the Female Teachers after the Examination.

Districts.	Probationers.	3rd Class. Division.		2nd Class. Division.		1st Class. Division.			Dismissed.	Total.
		II.	I.	II.	I.	III.	II.	I.		
21. Swineford,	–	–	8	1	2	–	–	–	–	11
22. Boyle,	–	1	9	3	3	–	–	–	–	16
26. Westport,	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	9
27. Roscommon,	2	2	7	2	2	–	–	–	–	15
28. Longford,	2	6	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	17
37. Celbridge (Naas),	2	5	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	19
38. Dublin, South,	3	6	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	15
40. Bray,	3	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	11
41. Portarlington,	–	–	1	2	4	1	1	–	–	9
44. Athy,	–	4	3	4	4	–	–	–	–	15
Total,	15	27	48	17	24	2	1	–	3	137

I am becoming every day the more impressed with the conviction that we have too many examinations, and that the progress of teachers from the rank of probationer to the first division of first-class, should depend as much on the work done in their schools as on the continuous labour which is to be undergone, year after year, by such as strive to attain high promotion. The great object in view is to promote the efficiency of the schools, and this can be best effected by stimulating the zeal and activity of the teachers. The high rank to be yet reached, and the salary attached to it, will continue at all times to supply motives for study and self-improvement.

Instead of the present arrangement, I would suggest that teachers raised to the second division of third class should not be required to attend an examination to obtain the first division, but raised to it by the improved state of their schools, and on the District Inspector's report. In regard to teachers in the second division of second class, I would pursue a similar course, but the advancement should depend on the joint report of the District and the Head Inspector. In the case of a teacher raised to the rank of third division of first class, I would require him to remain in this division for two years, and then be raised to the rank of second division, in case the Head and the District Inspector should recommend him for it, after a thorough examination of his school, and an examination of himself in writing, on two or three subjects most important for an advanced teacher to be acquainted with; one of these being an approved work on education. He should spend three years in this division before he could attain the highest. At this stage, in case he had spent in the same school the five years since his promotion to the class, he should be able to refer to some well prepared teachers whom he had instructed, also to monitors who had obtained gratuities at every examination they had attended, and a fifth class fully up to the requirements of the programme, with such a number of pupils in it as should be expected from the population of the neighbourhood and the circumstances of the pupils' parents. He should be examined on History, Political Economy, English Literature, and Composition, the examination to be conducted in writing. The names of the books on which only questions would be prepared should be furnished to him, on being promoted to the second division of the class, or entered on a programme drawn up for the purpose.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Timothy Sheahan, esq., A.M.

By the present conditions of advancement, I know from experience that the teacher is strongly tempted to devote a portion of the school hours to private study, and leave to his assistant or monitor, should he have either, work that ought to be done by himself.

I have often found on a teacher's desk books not required for the instruction of the classes, but for an approaching examination which the teacher had to attend.

I could add other grounds for recommending this arrangement, but I do not deem it necessary, as the advantages likely to follow from its adoption, no less to the teachers themselves than to their schools, must be quite palpable.

It may not be out of place to insert here an extract from my last annual report in reference to teachers, male and female, in first division of first class, as I have reason to expect that, if brought under the notice of the resident Commissioner, it will receive favourable consideration:—

"Amongst the different classes of our teachers, there is one whose efficiency and general merit are not, I fear, sufficiently understood—certainly not adequately requited; I allude to teachers in first division of third class. In 1864, 57 per cent. of the male and 49·8 of the female teachers were in the third class, and of these 33·4 per cent. males and 27·7 females were in the first division of it. It is these teachers that have charge of what may be termed fair and average schools, and it is the results of their teaching that have given a character to the working of the system through the country.

"I would recommend that the salaries of the male teachers in this division of third class should be raised from £24 to £28 a year, and that the salaries of the second division of second class be raised from £28 to £30 a year; also that the salaries of the female teachers in the first division of third class be raised from £20 to £22 a year."

I think the time is now come for reconsidering the salaries of teachers in all the classes and divisions of classes.

Taking into account the high prices of provisions when compared with the rates when the present salaries were struck; these salaries, if raised 12 per cent., which I would strongly suggest, would not bring to the teachers the same command over the necessaries of life that they had brought to them in 1854, when the markets were low.

It occurs to me that, with a view to retain in the service our highly classed teachers, and supply to them additional motives to exertion, the higher situations, such as Head Masterships of model schools, should be open to competition, and that candidates be recommended by the Head Inspectors, each in his turn, as a vacancy occurred. There is no district in which a man of high character and the required qualifications could not be found, and the number of such men would increase in proportion to the prizes and inducements held out to them to aim at.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

No. 2.—General Report, for the year 1866, upon Schools Inspected, &c., by John E. Sheridan, esq., Head Inspector.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this, my general report for the year ended the 31st December, 1866.

1. I commence, as usual, with a brief statement of the manner in which my time was occupied during the year.

(*a.*) Inspection of ordinary National Schools,	119 days.
(*b.*) District Model schools,	53 "
(*c.*) Examination of teachers, &c.,	48 "
(*d.*) Official writing and other duties,	58 "
(*e.*) In Education Office,	5 "
(*f.*) Off duty,	21 "
(*g.*) Sundays and holidays,	61 "
Total,	365 "

In the course of the year I travelled 7,057 miles on official business (3,798 by rail or other public conveyance, and 3,259 by means of post cars), at an average cost of $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per mile, and was obliged in the discharge of my duties to spend 180 nights away from my home.

2. The group of school districts which forms my circuit, and which, with a slight modification, has been under my superintendence since the commencement of the year 1858, comprises the entire of the counties of Cork and Kerry, the greater part of the counties of Limerick and Waterford, and a small portion of the counties of Clare and Tipperary, and is equal in extent to something more than one-sixth of the entire area of Ireland.

This circuit contained on the 31st December, 1866, a total of 1,007 National schools *in actual operation*, together with 12 evening schools (also in operation), 24 schools which have not been in operation for some time, and from 25 to 30 building cases, that is, school-houses towards the erection of which the Commissioners have made, or have been solicited to make, grants.

Of the 1,007 National schools in actual operation—

929 are ordinary National Schools.
42 " Convent and Monastery schools.
33 " Poor-law Union and Jail schools.
3 " District Model Schools.

These three District Model schools comprise nine separate departments, each a distinct literary school; so that the total number of National day-schools actually available at the close of the year for the instruction of the poorer class of children in my circuit was 1,013.

3. Of the 929 ordinary National schools in actual operation, 118 are conducted by first-class teachers, 289 by second-class teachers, 467 by third-class teachers, and 55 by probationary teachers.

The entire teaching staff (exclusive of nuns and monks, and the teachers, pupil-teachers, and monitresses employed in the three District Model schools) comprised at the close of the year 2,293 individuals, viz.:—

1,434 Literary Teachers.
202 Teachers of Needlework.
657 Paid Monitors.

Of the literary teachers, 829 are males and 605 females. They are classed thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First-class teachers,	73	47	120
Second-class "	185	137	322
Third-class "	416	341	757
Probationary "	155	80	235

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

Thus it appears that of the entire number of literary teachers in my circuit, about

8·3 per cent. are first-class teachers.	52·8 per cent. are third-class teachers.
22·5 „ second-class teachers.	16·4 „ probationary teachers.

Of the 235 probationary teachers, 180 are assistants, the remaining 55 being either principal or sole teachers of National schools. Some of these had previously served in the capacity of paid monitors, and are therefore not wholly inexperienced in teaching; but I trust the time will come when, without occasioning any inconvenience to school managers, it will be possible for the Commissioners to make a rule that unclassed teachers shall be eligible only for subordinate positions in National schools.

Of the 202 teachers of needlework, 112 are qualified to assist, and do assist, in the literary instruction of the junior classes. The others are exclusively employed in teaching different kinds of needlework.

Of the 657 paid monitors, 235 are males and 422 females. They are classed thus :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First-class monitors, ...	1	32	33
Senior (or second-class) monitors, .	195	343	538
Junior (third-class) monitors, . .	39	47	86

The great majority of these monitors were duly and carefully examined in the course of the year by the District Inspectors; but as their written exercises, &c., were not transmitted to me as usual for revision, I am unable to give any information regarding their answering and proficiency. I feel warranted, however, by my own experience in stating that much of the efficiency of the schools is attributable to the services rendered by these young persons, and that, were it not for them, we should be very badly off for suitable candidate teachers. I trust, therefore, that whatever measures the Commissioners may hereafter adopt with the view of introducing into their schools the English practice of "paying teachers according to results," our monitorial system, which has hitherto worked so well, shall not be sacrificed, as the pupil-teachership system has been in England.

While the advantages accruing to schools from the employment of paid monitors are acknowledged by all the Inspectors with whom I am associated, it is very curious that their services have been availed of very unequally in the several school districts comprised in my circuit. To show this, I give here a table setting forth the number of monitors in each of my ten districts, and also the number of schools in each to which paid monitors are eligible, viz.—Convent and Monastery schools and ordinary National schools :—

Dist. No.	Districts.	Schools.	Number of Paid Monitors actually employed.			
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
48	Youghal, ...	91	4	21	–	25
51	Limerick, ...	89	4	88	6	98
52	Newcastle, West, . .	107	7	82	30	119
54	Tralee, ...	95	2	44	10	56
55	Macroom, ...	98	–	40	9	49
56	Mallow, ...	88	2	32	11	45
57	Killarney, ...	106	5	44	4	53
58	Bantry, ...	93	–	37	11	48
59	Dunmanway, . . .	95	4	44	–	48
60	Cork, ...	109	5	106	5	116
	Total, . .	971	33	538	86	657

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

John E. Sheridan, esq.

4. I have already stated that my circuit of districts contained at the close of the year 1,013 National schools in actual operation. Since this circuit was placed under my superintendence, I have visited 764 of these, several of them twice or oftener, and of this number I fully inspected and examined 698. My own experience, and the frequent communications I have with the District Inspectors, have made me familiar with the general character of all these 1,013 schools, and I can state that while there are comparatively but very few of them inefficient or of little value to their respective localities, the great majority of them are doing really good service. I can testify, too, that the moral tone of the schools is higher even than the intellectual. The teachers, as a body, are as moral, pious, loyal, and well conducted as any class of men and women in the community; they are not merely the literary teachers, but also the religious instructors of the poor; and in their schools, although in many of them the discipline may be found more or less defective in respect of drill and orderly movements and general smartness, it is unquestionable that the children are successfully trained up to habits of order and cleanliness, of tolerance and kindliness to one another, and of obedience to and respect for authority; and for myself, having had much experience of them, I do not fear to assert that they are docile, patient, innocent, well-behaved, free from vicious and mischievous tastes, and amiable and interesting to a degree that such of the public as are not well acquainted with National schools, and seldom come into familiar contact with the poor, can form but a very imperfect conception of.

5. In the course of the year 1866 I made 371 visits to National schools. Of these, 175 were incidental visits, the duration of which varied from ten or fifteen minutes to an hour, and 196 were full inspections.

Of these 196 schools fully examined, 25 were conducted by first-class teachers, 81 by second-class teachers, 81 by third-class teachers, and 9 by probationers; 80 were boys' schools, 75 girls' schools, 35 mixed schools, and 6 Poor Law Union schools.

As a full and detailed report upon every one of these schools was forwarded by me to the Education Office immediately after my visit, it is unnecessary for me (and it would be very tedious, and, in a general report of this kind, far from interesting) to enter into minute statistical details of the results of my examinations of the pupils. It will suffice to state here that of these 196 schools I considered that 93 might be classed as good or fair schools, 70 as moderately efficient, 28 as being at the time in an indifferent state, and 5 as inefficient; and that the only official action of a penal character which I deemed it necessary to recommend was that 2 schools should be struck off the roll, that 6 teachers should be dismissed, that 3 teachers should be deprived of their good-service salary, and that 6 others should be admonished.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John E. Sheridan, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

No. 3.—General Report, for the year 1866, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by James Patterson, esq., Head Inspector.

Waterford, February 19, 1867.

Gentlemen,—The general report on inspection of schools and examinations of teachers in the year 1866, which I have the honour to submit to the Commissioners of National Education, relates to the same group of districts that I had charge of in the previous year, viz. :—

1. District 35, Official Centre, Ballinasloe.		6. District 46, Official Centre, Tipperary.	
2. ,, 36, ,,	Parsonstown.	7. ,, 47, ,,	Kilkenny.
3. ,, 39, ,,	Carlow.	8. ,, 49, ,,	Waterford.
4. ,, 42, ,,	Gort.	9. ,, 50, ,,	Enniscorthy.
5. ,, 43, ,,	Thurles.	10. ,, 53, ,,	Clonmel.

The [illegible] sets of Model Schools under my charge will be reported on separately.

In the course of the year I visited 281 schools, on each of which I furnished at the time, a special report. Of this number 267 were ordinary National schools, twelve were Convent schools, and two were workhouse schools, all receiving aid from the Commissioners. In 117, including [illegible] of the Convent schools, and one Workhouse school, I examined all the pupils in every branch of their class programme (sometimes being assisted by the District Inspectors); the remaining 164 schools I inspected so far as to enable me to judge of the teachers' attention to the rules of the Board and the suggestions of the District Inspectors; of their inculcation of habits of good order; of their success in commanding a sufficient attendance of scholars and their diligence in instructing them; but without taking detailed notes of the proficiency of each pupil.

These schools were situate—

	Schools.
In County Roscommon, . .	11
,, Galway, . . .	33
,, Clare, . . .	2
,, Limerick, . .	20
,, King's, . . .	16
,, Tipperary, . .	52
,, Queen's, . . .	2
,, Carlow, . . .	10
,, Kilkenny, . .	50
,, Waterford, . .	27
,, Wexford, . .	58
	281

In District.	Schools: Fully Examined.	Schools: Incidentally visited.	Total.
35	15	24	39
36	13	21	34
39	4	6	10
42	3	5	8
43	3	3	6
46	13	19	32
47	3	7	10
49	39	55	94
50	13	9	22
53	11	15	26
	117	164	281

Of the 106 ordinary National schools which I fully examined, and which, having visited them without notice, I found in their usual state, the principal teachers of 61 were masters and of 45 were mistresses. In 46 there were in all, 45 assistant teachers and 38 monitors employed: the masters and mistresses of the other 60 schools had no aid from assistant or monitors. Of the pupils present 2,756 were boys and 2,241 girls, the total being only three short of 5,000. The average number on rolls was 9,16[illegible] boys and girls, and the average daily attendance 5,026. It thus appears that the number of pupils present at these my unexpected visits was, on the whole, almost exactly equal to the average daily attendance, a very fair evidence that the daily records had been truthfully kept: it also seems that the attendance has been nearly, if not

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

quite, as regular as can be expected in the case of children circumstanced as those are who attend the ordinary schools for the poor, the average number daily present being in the proportion of 55 to every 100 on the rolls. The total amount of salaries received from the Commissioners of Education averaged £38 per school—viz., £40 to each school whose principal teacher was a master, and nearly £35 to each whose principal was a mistress. The supplement to these salaries from school fees, and other contributions made by the local supporters of the school, averaged £11 to each school of the one class, and nearly £8 to each one of the other. In the salaries from the Board are included the payments to assistant teachers and monitors, who in few cases receive any share of the local contributions. The amount paid in salaries by the Commissioners, in addition to their grants of books and apparatus, gratuities of various kinds to the teachers, and aid towards building and repairs, amounted to nearly 16s. per annum for each child in the average daily attendance, or to 47s. for each scholar in the average attendance able to write an easy sentence with tolerable accuracy, or to do a sum in simple subtraction requiring *carrying.*

Having to visit the schools of teachers who were candidates for promotion to higher classes, and of those recommended for good service salary, who were much more numerous in some districts than in others, and also having to give particular attention to one district which had no local Inspector to superintend it, the schools that I examined during the year were very unequally distributed. Consequently, I cannot in this report very fairly institute comparisons between the ten districts on the results of my inspections. There is, however, certainly a marked disparity—those districts that presented the most satisfactory results in 1865 still continuing to do so, so far as I can judge from my inspections of 1866. The proficiency of the scholars in all the schools examined by me in the latter year was, on the whole,

——	Excellent	Good	Fair	Middling	Poor
	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts	in Districts
in Reading, . .	36, 42, 46, 47	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35	–	–
in Penmanship, .	46	36, 42, 50, 53	35, 43, 47, 49	–	–
in Arithmetic, . .	–	42, 46	36, 43, 53	35, 39, 47, 49, 50	–
in Writing from Dictation, . . .	–	46	36, 39, 42, 43, 50	35, 47, 49, 53	–
in Grammar, . .	–	36, 42, 43, 46	39	35, 47	49, 50, 53
in Geography, . .	–	36, 46, 47	42	39, 43, 49, 50, 53	35

These results do not altogether accord (though they do to a certain extent) with the classification of the principal teachers, a large number of teachers having, early in the history of the system, obtained places in the higher classes whose energies are now failing, and who, perhaps, never equalled in ability those more recently appointed, who have the advantage of youthful vigour and more perfect training, but have not yet the length of service to entitle them to the highest rates of salary.

[Table.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

The following table shows the classification of the principal teachers whose schools were fully examined :—

In District.	35.	36.	39.	42.	43.	46.	47.	49.	50.	53.	Total.
Class I., 1st Division,	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	4
2nd "	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3
3rd "	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	3	11
Class II., 1st Division,	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	6	2	1	15
2nd "	7	5	–	1	–	2	–	2	4	2	23
Class III., 1st Division,	6	2	1	1	–	1	1	13	1	3	29
2nd "	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	10	4	1	20
Probationer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Total,	15	11	3	3	3	11	2	37	11	10	106

The material condition of the school-houses visited may be characterized, on the whole, as—

——	Unobjectionable, or nearly so,	Fair,	Tolerable,	Not generally provided,
	In Districts	In Districts	In Distrcts	In Districts
Size and suitability of school-room,	42,	35, 36, 46, 47, 50, 53	39, 43, 49	–
Light and ventilation,	36, 42, 46, 47,	35, 39, 49, 53	43, 50	–
Flooring,	36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 49, 53	47	–	35, 50
Furniture,	36, 42	46, 47, 50, 53	35, 39, 43, 49	–
Privies,	36, 42, 46	39, 47, 49	–	35, 43, 50, 53

Many of the schools that I visited were efficiently managed in every respect and doing incalculable good. But there is still, as in former years, reason to lament that the teachers of others are so inexpert in applying to good purpose the apparatus with which the National schools are now so liberally supplied. The black board, especially, important an aid as it ought to be in giving almost every lesson, is often used for no purpose except to exhibit the teacher's writing or sums set by him or a monitor for the children to copy. Even the maps, the study of which can be made so entertaining to children, are in great measure neglected, or left to the monitor, the teacher apparently thinking that the physical features of the globe, the relative positions of countries, cities, rivers, mountains, &c., of which his pupils repeat the names every day without knowing much more about them, and all the other useful information the maps are intended to convey, are too unimportant to occupy his time, which he prefers to devote perhaps to arithmetic, a branch in the knowledge of which he prides himself, yet which he fails to make easy to his scholars through neglect of explaining to their *eye*, by means of his black board, as well as to their *ear*, the first and constantly recurring principles of the science, and their practical application to the abbreviation of arithmetical processes. It is not surprising that grammar, a sufficient knowledge of which might easily be imparted, but which servile dependence on text-books makes so tedious and profitless a branch of the common school programme, should be little taught. The issue of the new series of reading books, which impart new pleasure to the task of learning to read, has caused decided progress to be made in that branch ; and Mr. Vere Foster's copy books have equally stimulated progress in writing. In most schools in which female teachers are employed needlework receives as great a share of attention as is practicable:

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

in a small number attended by boys above the age of fourteen the elements of geometry, seldom farther than the Second Book of Euclid, and some rules for mensuration, are taught. I find few schoolmasters, however they may profess to teach it, who understand much of book-keeping. Vocal music is making less progress in the schools in this part of the country than might be expected, or than would be the case were sufficient inducements to become teachers afforded to young men trained in the Model schools. Still less does drawing find a place in the business of the schools. Unfortunately the great value of the art to manufacturing and scientific industry is not understood here as it is in other lands.

Many teachers, unhappily, ignore the fact that the success of a school depends principally on the intelligence, industry, and good conduct of the schoolmaster. Our countrymen are often blamed for want of self-reliance and perseverance. Were the teachers of all our schools to show practically that the charge is inapplicable to them, their schools would not only produce better educational results, but they would be more remunerative. Certain faults, entirely or mainly their own, are often at the bottom of teachers' want of success. *First,* the scholars are irregular and unpunctual in attendance. This is generally caused by the teachers' negligence; for, where regularity is insisted on, it can be secured. A teacher who constantly observes the rule to be himself at school half an hour before the time for commencing instruction—which should be as early as practicable—who marks his rolls early, not waiting till near noon, and who takes pains to ascertain from the parents the cause of any want of punctuality, is sure to command a regular attendance of scholars. *Another* fault is that of leaving a large number of the children to themselves, while the others, it may be a small minority, are under instruction by the teacher. This arises from having a badly planned time table, or from not attending to a good one. Indolence on the part of the teacher is another cause. Still more does indolence contribute to the *third* fault, that of the principal teacher contenting himself with superintending the work done by his subordinates, instead of being himself constantly employed in active teaching. The *fourth* fault is neglect, or unskilful use, of the materials for instruction at his disposal, especially maps, charts, black board; and the *fifth* is imperfect preparation, or no preparation at all, for his day's work. A teacher should spend some time each evening in preparation for the next day's lessons. By avoiding these faults, a teacher will be pretty sure of success. If orderly, industrious, and efficient, he will make his presence felt in the locality where he is placed, and will make a school prosper which under a predecessor of opposite character was a failure. An example of this has occurred to me within the year to which this report relates, one of several that have come under my observation, and similar, I have no doubt, to numerous others that have been noticed by other Inspectors. On the 27th June, 1864, I inspected the Roscrea Male School, the only National school for boys in the town. The master was fifty-four years of age, and was in the first division of second class. The recorded average attendance of pupils was 39; the number present the day of my visit was 37, of whom 29 were of ages between eight and fifteen years. Of these 37 only 16 had read a few lessons in the Second Book (the old Second Book), and even these had not attained the proficiency appropriate to their class. The attendance of the scholars was most irregular, the average number daily present being in the proportion of only forty-one per cent. of the average number on rolls, even reckoning in the number present numerous loiterers who did not make their appearance till near noon, when the

in Reading,
in Penmans
in Arithmet
in Writing f
tation, .
in Gramma
in Geogra

best part of the school business ought to be over. Discipline was equally faulty in other respects: the class reading could scarcely be heard owing to the noise made by the unoccupied children, and the master, in endeavouring to subdue the tumult, made more disorder than all. This school was evidently doing no good: the teacher, of course, imputed its defects to the rudeness of the children, the apathy of their parents, the disregard of the people generally for the education of their offspring, and to the insufficiency of local support. His salary from the Commissioners was £32; the local endowment, £10; the amount of fees paid by the children £2 per annum.

Appendix C. Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined. *James Patterson, esq.*

On the 3rd August, 1866, I visited the school again. The house was the same; the town and neighbourhood had undergone little or no alteration except a diminution of population; but the schoolmaster was changed. The new teacher had not the advantage, or disadvantage, of being a native of the locality: he was an Ulsterman. He had been specially trained in the Commissioners' central training establishment, and had gained experience of school system as assistant master in the Galway District Model School. The average daily attendance of scholars exceeded 170, being in the proportion of 70 per cent. of the number on the rolls. On the day of my visit, the attendance being smaller than usual in consequence of an epidemic, and of the school having been just re-opened after vacation, 143 pupils were present, all punctual to time. Order and discipline were so perfect that, although business was going on in four separate school-rooms under the principal teacher and his assistants, the head master's presence was felt everywhere. Instead of 16 boys barely able to read the Second Book, there were now over 100 well able to do it: instead of 48 being the gross number of marks obtained by all the pupils under my examination, the number now amounted to 620: instead of £2 paid by the scholars to the former teacher, £55 per annum were received from them by his efficient successor, although the poorest of the population were admitted to the school on whatever terms they could afford. The teacher who effected this marvellous change was only one grade higher in classification than his unsuccessful predecessor, being in the third division of first class: he was aided by an able staff of assistants who, however, had been appointed, one by one, as the attendance of children had increased through the exertions of the head master.

The wonderful improvement in the state of this school is also an illustration of what good can be done in his district by an energetic and sagacious Inspector. It is to Mr. M. Fitzgerald, whose merits, I am happy to know, have now been rewarded by his promotion to a Head-Inspectorship, that the removal of the inefficient teacher and the selection of one so admirably fitted to raise the school to its present state of prosperity and usefulness, are due. And to this gentleman, as well as to the others, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Coyle, Mr. Cowley, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Browne, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Dugan, and Mr. Lane, with whom, in the superintendence of their districts, I had the pleasure of being associated during the past year, I feel bound to express my thanks for the readiness they have ever manifested to act on any suggestion it has been my province to make to them; and I must acknowledge the ability and earnestness they have brought to bear on their work.

The following tables show the numbers of teachers examined, with the results recommended:—

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

Teachers summoned to Examination in 1866.

District.	Already classed thus, and now candidates for promotion.						Unclassed: Summoned peremptorily for classification or dismissal.			Total.
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.					
	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Retained on trial from previous examination.	Reappointed on trial after dismissal last year.	New Teachers not heretofore examined.	
I. *a.*—Male.										
35. Ballinasloe, . .	–	–	1	4	1	3	–	2	3	14
36. Parsonstown, . .	–	–	–	4	3	2	2	–	3	14
39. Carlow, . . .	1	–	1	1	2	4	2	–	2	13
42. Gort, . . .	3	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	6	23
43. Thurles, . . .	–	1	–	1	4	7	2	1	8	24
46. Tipperary, . .	–	–	1	2	3	3	2	–	14	25
47. Kilkenny, . .	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	6	14
49. Waterford, . .	–	–	–	1	1	7	–	–	5	14
50. Enniscorthy, . .	–	–	1	3	1	3	1	1	2	12
53. Clonmel, . .	–	–	1	–	3	3	–	1	3	11
Total, . .	4	2	7	18	23	36	16	6	52	164
II. *a.*—Female.										
35. Ballinasloe, . .	–	–	–	1	1	8	7	–	4	21
36. Parsonstown, . .	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	6	9
39. Carlow, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	4	9
42. Gort, . . .	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	7	12
43. Thurles, . .	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	1	10	20
46. Tipperary, . .	1	–	–	–	6	3	3	–	11	24
47. Kilkenny, . .	–	–	–	1	5	1	2	–	7	16
49. Waterford, . .	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	1	9	25
50. Enniscorthy, . .	–	–	1	1	1	4	2	–	6	15
53. Clonmel, . .	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	13
Total, . .	1	1	1	7	31	28	28	3	64	164

Results recommended for Teachers.

District.	To be promoted		To be left stationary		Probationers to be dismissed.	Total.	Cases in which nothing was recommended, the Teachers having resigned before oral examination.
	2 Steps.	1 Step.	As classed Teachers.	As probationers till next examination.			
I. *b.*—Male.							
35. Ballinasloe, .	2	5	2	3	–	12	1 gone to another district. 1 emigrated.
36. Parsonstown, .	3	5	4	1	–	13	1 emigrated.
39. Carlow, . .	–	4	7	1	1	13	
42. Gort, . .	1	8	7	3	4	23	
43. Thurles, . .	3	2	11	5	2	23	1 left the service.
46. Tipperary, .	7	8	4	4	1	24	1 Do.
47. Kilkenny, .	–	6	3	–	5	14	
49. Waterford, .	2	4	5	–	3	14	
50. Enniscorthy, .	–	5	4	1	2	12	
53. Clonmel, .	–	4	5	1	1	11	
Total, . .	18	51	52	19	19	159	5 resignations.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

James Patterson, esq.

Results recommended for Teachers.

District.	To be promoted		To be left stationary		Probationers to be dismissed	Total.	Cases in which nothing was recommended, the Teachers having resigned before oral examination.
	2 Steps.	1 Step.	As classed Teachers.	As probationers till next examination.			
II. *b.*—Female.							
35. Ballinasloe,	1	7	5	5	3	21	
36. Parsonstown,	–	3	2	4	–	9	
39. Carlow,	3	2	3	1	–	9	
42. Gort,	2	4	–	4	2	12	
43. Thurles,	6	4	3	3	4	20	
46. Tipperary,	5	3	9	4	3	24	
47. Kilkenny,	3	1	7	4	1	16	
49. Waterford,	1	7	8	7	2	25	
50. Enniscorthy,	1	8	3	2	1	15	
53. Clonmel,	1	3	5	–	4	13	
Total,	23	42	45	34	20	164	

These results are less satisfactory than those for the year 1865, chiefly owing to the number of illiterate persons appointed since the previous examination, as assistant (and some even as principal) teachers, whom it was now necessary to dismiss. And of the female teachers, already classed, who presented themselves as candidates for promotion, many more failed, through want of preparation, in 1866 than in 1865. That the neglect of the advantages afforded by the District Model Schools in the training of young persons for the office of teacher is doing serious injury to the cause of education, is evident from the fact that the dismissal of so many incompetent *young* teachers is an annual necessity.

I have not any report to make in regard to the examinations of monitors held during the year, as their exercises and dockets have not been submitted to me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

James Patterson, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 4.—General Report, for the year 1866, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by J. G. Fleming, esq., Head Inspector.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

Londonderry, February 16, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following as my general report on schools inspected and teachers examined by me during the year 1866. The yearly examinations of the pupil teachers, paid monitors, and ordinary day pupils of the Londonderry, Sligo, Coleraine, Omagh, Ballymoney, and Newtownstewart model schools, involved additional official engagements of a responsible and arduous character. But as I mean to furnish a special report on each of these institutions, I shall, for the present, confine myself to a short recapitulation of those details which have immediate reference to the condition of the schools in the ten districts under my superintendence.

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

In connexion with this subject, I give in the annexed table the names and areas of these districts, together with the number of schools which I fully inspected or visited incidentally in each of them during the past year.

No. and Name of District.	Area in square miles.	No. of Schools fully inspected.	No. of Schools visited incidentally.
1. Letterkenny,	690	14	13
2. Londonderry,	432	10	7
3. Coleraine,	339	6	9
6. Strabane,	609	20	10
7. Maghera,	606	10	15
11. Donegal,	621	13	17
12. Sligo,	539	16	9
13. Enniskillen,	482	1	1
14. Omagh,	308	5	2
20. Ballina,	755	12	7
Total,	5,381	107	90

I visited very few schools in the Omagh and Enniskillen districts, because during the preceding year, 1865, I devoted a good deal of the time at my disposal to the business of inspection in these districts, in the former of which I visited or inspected forty schools, and in the latter thirty-seven schools. The numerous special inquiries intrusted to me in the course of the past year seriously encroached on the time I had set apart for the discharge of the most important of my duties—the inspection of schools. I referred to a similar circumstance in my last general report, but I find from my diaries that special investigations and inquiries occupied more of my time in 1866, than during any of the preceding years which have elapsed since the date of my appointment to the situation of Head Inspector in 1859.

The nature and amount of the official business which engaged my time during the past year may be gathered from the following summary :—

	Days.
Inspection of schools,	108
Examination and classification of teachers,	34
General superintendence of model schools,	42
Miscellaneous duties, and holding official inquiries,	32
Writing general report, and yearly reports on model schools,	18
Unwell or on leave of absence,	23
Occupied in travelling long distances,	4
Saturdays, devoted to official correspondence,	52
Sundays,	52

in all 365 days, during which I travelled 3,783 miles on the public service, at a cost of £60 17*s.* 2*d.*, or very nearly at the rate of 3¼d. per mile.

The following brief recapitulation of facts comprises all that is essential to state in reference to the attendance of pupils. 1st. Generally speaking, the schools are open for public instruction about 210 days in the year, excluding Saturdays and Sundays; this gives some six weeks for vacations. 2nd. The average attendance of pupils falls little short of 120 days during the twelve months. 3rd. The average age at which children leave school for good, varies somewhat in different counties; in some cases it is a little under 11 years, but it very rarely reaches 12 years. 4th. The yearly average attendance of pupils is greatest in the western and north-western baronies of Donegal, and smallest in Mayo and Sligo. The vacations are now judiciously arranged so as to coincide with those periods of the year when the attendance is at its lowest ebb. Accordingly the Christmas vacation has been sensibly shortened, and the vacation at harvest a good deal increased. Now that so much depends upon the average attendance of children, teachers find it their interest to keep

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

their schools open when the children of the labouring and farming classes have no outdoor work to occupy their time. They then attend school with wonderful regularity, and evince an anxiety to avail themselves of the opportunities within their reach for mental improvement. It is, in short, necessity, not apathy or wilful neglect, which keeps the poor man's children so long and so often from school. He is fully alive to the fact that if they get no education they have small chance of bettering their condition, and must, like their fathers, remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. Meanwhile it is very mortifying to teachers really anxious for the improvement of their classes, to have to do with children whose periods of absence are so long and frequent. On their return to school they expect to take their places side by side with their class-fellows who have attended school with tolerable regularity. If they are not allowed to do so, they worry their teacher with importunities, or perhaps they complain to the manager of the school, and beg him to interfere in the matter. But owing to the close competition among teachers, pupils of this character are placed in whatever class they choose. No wonder the Board's Inspectors complain so frequently that they find children in third or even fourth class, who, in compliance with the requirements of the Commissioners' programme or course of instruction, should have been placed in the highest draft of second class. For this the teacher must be responsible, but he is sometimes obliged to do what his better judgment disapproves, and at the risk of getting unfavourable reports from his Inspectors, in which case he loses all hope of promotion, and finds himself condemned to a life of drudgery and thankless toil.

I shall now give, as in former reports, a brief abstract of the results of my examination of pupils in the 107 schools which I inspected in detail during the year 1866. They are situated in districts differently circumstanced as regards population, facility of procuring employment, and the condition of the farming and working classes, all which materially affect the attendance of pupils, and the tone and general character of the schools. At the same time a good deal depends upon the energy of local parties. For instance in rugged and partially sterile Donegal, the efficiency of a large proportion of the schools is well known, while the reverse of this is the case in the neighbouring county of Sligo, and in that portion of Mayo which lies within district 20. The prospects of education in these localities are by no means favourable. The practice of appointing female teachers to schools previously under the charge of male teachers, has proved injurious to the interests of education in some parts of Mayo. The evil, however, would not be so great were these females fairly qualified for the business of teaching, but generally speaking their literary acquirements are of a very humble order, while their want of method and experience prevents them from turning to good account the little knowledge they possess. Some efforts have been made to abate this evil, but it still exists in many parts of Mayo, for intelligent male teachers are unwilling to take charge of the schools to which I now refer, as they would be required to pay a yearly rent for the houses, and keep them in repair at their own cost, which they cannot well do with their slender incomes. It is but fair to add that in some cases the managers tried but failed to secure the services of qualified male teachers, and they had only a choice between two courses—to close their schools or place them in charge of female teachers. And here I am sorry to state that in these girls' schools needlework does not constitute an ordinary part of the course of instruction, and even when it has been introduced it is seldom taught with anything like systematic regularity. I do not speak of the finer sorts of needlework, as I would not complain if a fair proportion

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

of the girls attending these schools had attained to some proficiency in mending, darning, and patching, and this, whenever practicable, should be rigidly exacted. But in some schools needlework is wholly neglected, because the teachers in charge of them never got any instruction worth speaking of in so essential a branch of a girl's education. This I think should have disqualified them for the situation of teacher in any National school. The point is one of vital importance, and it has been well observed that none but those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the poorer classes can form a just conception of the extent to which their energies are tasked to surmount the difficulties incidental to their humble position. The slightest actual improvidence, nay the slightest neglect of the closest economy may, and commonly will, place them so far behind-hand in the world as to reduce them to a state bordering on actual destitution. Nevertheless the wives of small farmers, and even the wives of labouring men, too often pay others to do for them the needlework which they ought to be able to do for themselves. I am sorry to state that in the National schools for girls which I have inspected in other districts plain needlework has not received the attention which its importance merits.

In 107 schools which I inspected in detail, I found 4,421 pupils in attendance—viz., 2,482 boys and 1,939 girls, of whom 670 read in Third or higher lesson books with ease and intelligence, and 1,482 very correctly in Second Book. That is, about one in every seven pupils was an excellent reader, and one in every three pupils could read an easy narrative with tolerable fluency and exactness. This is pretty good, for it must be remembered that the reading books have been re-cast, and much new matter added to them, which has made them a little more difficult than the old Second and Third Books. No doubt great difference of opinion exists as to what constitutes satisfactory or good reading. This appeared clearly enough from the returns given in their yearly reports for 1865 by the District Inspectors associated with me, of the number of schools in which the reading was satisfactory. I think some of these gentlemen took too high a standard as to what constitutes "*satisfactory reading*;" on the other hand the teachers generally take too low a standard, and are far too easily satisfied with themselves and their pupils, who are seldom, in the strict sense of the word, taught to read. It is, however, gratifying to know that the figures I have just given indicate that children who attended school with even moderate regularity could read with a clear, distinct tone of voice, and pronounce their words so audibly that a listener could readily catch the meaning of the lesson without any disagreeable stretch of the attention. These are essential qualifications, and, in my opinion, go far to constitute satisfactory or good reading, for the class of children who are educated in the National schools. In their case peculiarities of accent, provincialisms, and slight errors in giving the vowel sounds must be overlooked. What is called "*finished reading*" is in fact an accomplishment which some gifted persons have acquired, but which is, I need hardly add, wholly beyond the reach of school-going children of any class. The answering of the children on the meaning of what they read was much the same as in previous years, contrasting class with class. It certainly left much to be desired as regards clearness and readiness of conception. This remark has special reference to the lessons in verse, which were too often read in an artificial tone and with very slight attention to the sense of the writers. The slightest deviation from the primary meaning of any word puzzled the reader completely, and expressions used figuratively were often literally interpreted. The meanings of the

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

difficult or unusual words which are given in connexion with the prose lessons in the new Third Book must prove a boon to teachers and pupils, and will materially help the latter to a better understanding of those lessons. The introduction of the meanings of the same class of words in all the poetical pieces would, I think, be regarded as an improvement by the teaching body.

Penmanship and Writing from Dictation.—Increased attention has, I believe, been given to these important subjects; and I am happy to add, the teachers' efforts to improve their pupils in spelling and writing have been attended with success. It is in place to mention that the ability to write and read writing is fully appreciated by the peasantry and small farmers, as it enables them to carry on a correspondence with their relatives and friends in America or elsewhere without the help of a paid or unpaid scribe. Besides, he who employs another to write his letters, puts himself in a very humiliating position, as he thereby makes the village teacher, or perhaps some doubtful friend, the depository of little family secrets which people, no matter how poor, are always anxious to hide from the eye of a stranger.

The number of children able to write fairly on paper, and read correctly in Third or higher lesson books, is much the same, but the number able to write with ease and freedom is very small, not 4 per cent. of the total number of children whom I examined. It requires more time and labour to get children to read fairly or well than to make them good writers. How then does it happen that the number of children able to write with ease and freedom is so small? To answer this question would lead to a repetition of remarks which I have already made in former reports. I shall merely observe that the absence of adequate supervision, especially during the earlier stages of instruction, accounts in some measure for the scanty number of really good writers to be found in most National schools. Besides, in many country schools, the pens used are of a very inferior description, and the ink pale and washy, especially that made from the ink-powders supplied by the Commissioners. The teachers, however, in isolated rural districts cannot procure good black ink, and they are obliged to use these ink-powders. Again, round hand is never taught in a great number of schools, and the children are allowed to begin small hand quite too soon, before they have learned the proper method of holding the pen, the due inclination of the strokes, or the correct size and proportion of the letters. The very common practice of stopping at the end of each stroke instead of carrying the pen on gives a very cramp and laboured appearance to the children's handwriting, and leads, besides, to a waste of time. I may remark that in many schools the supervision of the teachers over their writing classes must be more or less incomplete owing to the *sudden* increase in the attendance at their schools at stated periods of the year. For instance, I visited a school in November last, and found only 20 children present. I inspected the same school in January last, when the attendance consisted of some 80 pupils. As the teacher had no one to help him in conducting his junior divisions he had but little time to devote to the supervision of his writing classes, hence his pupils were somewhat backward in penmanship. This, however, could not be avoided; it was, in short, one of the evils resulting from *excessively* irregular attendance on the part of the pupils. In the school to which I have just referred three-fourths of the children on the rolls did not attend school for nineteen weeks in the year. Hence the *average* attendance was small, and would not warrant the usual grant of salary to an assistant, and there was no boy in the school qualified to act as

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

paid monitor. This is by no means a singular case; I believe various instances of a similar kind occur in every district, which carry to one's mind the painful conviction that the educational advantages provided by the State for the humbler classes are, in some places, very slightly appreciated.

Writing from dictation forms an ordinary portion of the daily course of instruction in almost every National school. The results of my examination of advanced second class, third class, fourth class, and fifth class pupils are specified under two distinct headings.

Total number examined in writing from dictation, ...	1,029
Number able to write from dictation a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	589
Number able to write a short passage with ease and correctness, . .	232

Written spelling is rarely practised in the ordinary National schools, although it is a great help in teaching children to spell correctly; indeed its advantages are so obvious that I have recommended its introduction on all suitable occasions. Short passages learnt for recitation should be written down on the slate after they have been committed to memory. The pupils can get through these exercises when in their seats, so that they need not be omitted on the plea that the teacher cannot find time to conduct them. But the old practice of learning by heart some choice selections in prose and verse does not prevail among the pupils reading in Third or higher class books. This is to be regretted, as a good opportunity is thus lost of storing their minds with beautiful thoughts and appropriate expressions, which if acquired in the freshness of youth are not likely to fade from the memory in after years. As a general rule, the little children in second class can correctly repeat the short lessons in verse which are scattered through their reading book, but as regards them, oral spelling has hitherto been the most common form of spelling exercise. It has not, however, been turned to the most profitable account, chiefly because it has been employed to the exclusion of written spelling and partly because it has dealt with isolated words alone. But in some good schools the junior pupils have a kind of dictation exercise peculiar to themselves. They are taught to write down on their slates, as soon as they can form the letters freely, a variety of very short simple sentences taken from the First Lesson Book. They are also taught to write down the names of animals, familiar objects, &c. It is to be regretted that exercises of this character have not been more generally introduced, and that children attending National schools seldom begin to write from dictation until they have entered third class, or at any rate until they have been for a considerable time in second class.

Arithmetic.—A very large proportion of the pupils examined by me did sums in the elementary and money rules with neatness, accuracy, and a fair degree of despatch. The general proficiency in notation and numeration was also very satisfactory. In no case, however, was a child required to set down numbers to more than seven places of figures. Exercises of a more advanced character are of no practical value, and waste valuable time. A very small number of pupils could work a sum in simple proportion, and still fewer had any knowledge of decimals, although it requires little time and trouble to master the principal operations which fall under these useful rules. The sums I proposed in the compound rules were not of a very complex nature; they were, however, far more difficult than those which occur in the ordinary transactions of trade and business. To these latter the judicious, experienced teacher will, of course, mainly confine his pupils, many of whom

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

must leave school for good before they have reached their eleventh year. He is therefore bound to make the most of the little time they can spare for schooling. Hence it has been observed that the method of teaching arithmetic will become sounder and wiser in the proportion in which we learn to estimate the precise position which the subject holds in its relations both to the intellectual and *practical* aims of life. It is principally under this latter aspect that arithmetic must be regarded as a branch of instruction in schools of an elementary class. Much has been written about the reflex action of good arithmetical teaching on the mind, and of its tendency to train and strengthen the judgment. But all this is quite inapplicable to the arithmetical classes in an ordinary National school where the *practice* of computation, attention, promptitude, and exactness in working sums are the great objects to be kept in view; and fortunate is the teacher who can secure even this modicum of success, for it demands an amount of toil and perseverance which only those acquainted with school work can duly appreciate. It is nevertheless desirable that the learner should have a glimpse of the meaning and purpose of what he is taught. A skilful instructor can, by a judicious use of the black board, readily explain to his pupils the general principles upon which two or three of the leading rules depend. This duty should never be omitted. The common practice of stating sums and working them without the slightest knowledge of the nature of proportion is little better than sheer waste of time. The terms *ratio*, *proportion*, and the conditions under which four numbers can be said to be proportional, admit of easy explanation, and, if clearly understood, enable the learner to acquire, in connexion with the rule, something analogous to the mathematical insight of the advanced student. In point of fact, however, I rarely get a clear and concise definition of these terms. This is simply by way of illustration, but the remark applies to the different operations which other arithmetical rules involve. The narrow limits within which this report is confined prevents me from dwelling at further length on this point. I shall simply remark that perhaps the best way to teach arithmetic in an elementary school is to follow the mean between the two extremes—of mechanical teaching on the one hand, and of needless or hurtful explanation on the other hand.

Examination of Teachers.—A little more than one-fifth of the total number of the male teachers in the districts under my superintendence attended the written examination held during the past year. They were chiefly candidates for some division of third class, or second division of second class. The number of promotions which the teachers in first division of third class and first and second divisions of second class obtained, affords the best proof that most of them had made due preparation for their examination. But, I am sorry to add, fully one-half of the probationers answered so badly that, if strictly dealt with, they should have been dismissed from the service of the Commissioners; but, with some few exceptions, they have been allowed a further trial, and I trust they will show, by the satisfactory character of their answering at next examination, that they have made good use of the time at their disposal, so as to qualify for some division of third class. It is gratifying to notice the large number of promotions to the higher grades, because it requires a good deal of patient study and judicious reading to qualify for second division of second class, and still more for any division of first class. In fact few teachers can afford the necessary time for preparation without injury to their health, as their usual avocations are harassing enough and often task their strength and energy to the utmost. Nevertheless, many teachers in charge of large schools devote some hours daily to

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

private study. If young and vigorous, they generally succeed in bettering their condition. But men who have passed their fortieth year rarely gain promotion, because they have not that retentiveness or freshness of memory without which acquired knowledge is of little service at the critical time of trial. This remark applies with special force to many worthy third-class teachers who, on account of the efficiency of their schools were fully entitled to some division of second class, but as they answered a very small number of the examination questions I was unable to recommend them for promotion. Acting, however, upon my own judgment, and the advice of the District Inspector, I felt it my duty to recommend some old third-class teachers who had raised their schools to a high degree of efficiency for the second division of second class, although their answering at the written and oral examinations was very middling. I also referred in my last general report to cases of this kind, and I shall therefore only remark, that the teachers in the districts where these special promotions were made, were, generally speaking, aware of the reason which led me to adopt so unusual a course. This, I think, impressed on their minds the fact, that while the Board's Inspectors estimate scholarship at its full value they are mainly influenced by the character of the teachers' schools when deciding upon their classification. In the annexed summary the number of male and female teachers examined, and the number of promotions, are given :

MALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.
Probationers, ...	93	46	47
2nd division of III. Class, .	19	13	6
1st „ III. Class, .	41	22	19
2nd „ II. Class, .	27	17	10
1st „ II. Class, .	20	12	8
3rd „ I. Class, .	5	3	2
2nd „ I. Class, .	3	1	2
Total, . . .	208	114	94

FEMALE TEACHERS.

	Present at Examination.	Promoted.	Stationary.
Probationers, ...	37	16	21
2nd division of III. Class, .	5	2	3
1st „ III. Class, .	6	3	3
2nd „ II. Class, .	2	–	2
1st „ II. Class, .	2	1	1
3rd „ I. Class, .	2	–	2
Total, . . .	54	22	32

From this it appears that only seventeen classed female teachers attended the examination for 1866, and that only six of them obtained promotion. It further appears that twenty-one probationers were unable to qualify for any class. The truth is, many of them deferred the necessary preparation for their written examination till it was too late to make up for lost time. Many of them, however, trusted to chance and made no preparation whatever, in the belief that they were sufficiently qualified to pass a satisfactory examination for some division of third class ; but they were soon undeceived in the matter when the day of trial arrived. Their written exercises exposed their ignorance in the fullest manner, and at the oral examination they failed to answer some plain, simple questions in arithmetic and other elementary subjects. As these teachers, with some exceptions, had never before presented themselves for examination, they have been allowed a further trial. Six of them, however who failed to obtain a class on a previous occasion have

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

J. G. Fleming, esq.

been dismissed from their schools, not, be it remembered, on account of bad answering in grammar or geography, but because they were unable to read or spell correctly, to write a fair legible hand, or cast up a few easy accounts. Such persons should never have been appointed to the charge of schools. But I am sorry to add, that local interests and personal influences sometimes induce Managers of schools to select for the office of teacher persons extremely deficient in literary attainments, and knowledge of the duties which they undertake to perform.

I beg to observe, in conclusion, that the recent arrangement which attaches special marks to what are called the essential subjects is all in favour of the teachers. It has, generally speaking, increased their percentage of marks. Reasoning and political economy are, no doubt, very useful subjects for study, but, compared with arithmetic and grammar, they are of very secondary importance for teachers.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. G. Fleming, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Wm. A. Hunter, esq.

No. 5.—General Report, for the year 1866, upon Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined, by William A. Hunter, esq., Head Inspector.

Dublin, February, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit my general report for the year 1866.

No change has taken place, either as regards the districts under my charge or the model schools under my inspection, since the date of my last general report.

My time was chiefly occupied in the inspection of schools (including the model schools of Trim, Galway, and Bailieboro'), and in the examination of teachers.

I travelled in the course of the year on official business 4,494 miles, at a cost amounting to £67 15*s.* 2*d.*, being a fraction over 3½*d.* per mile. Very much of this travelling was accomplished by posting, as it is only by this mode of travelling that schools in country localities can be reached.

I am enabled to report in very favourable terms of the attention of the District Inspectors associated with me to the business connected with the teachers' examinations. I succeeded in completing all the work connected with this part of my duty within the time assigned to it; and in only one instance was any delay or disappointment occasioned.

The experience which I have acquired in the course of my visits throughout all the districts under my charge, in the past and in previous years, leads me to conclude that the inspection of schools by the District Inspector is becoming every year more effective. Indeed it would be difficult to devise any system of inspection more likely to work well than that which is now carried out under the Irish National system. The Inspector, living in the centre of his schools, and having the greater number of them within a radius of ten or twelve statute miles, is enabled to carry on the business of inspection with the smallest amount of travelling possible. The teachers, living within easy reach of his residence, have an opportunity of seeking his counsel in all matters pertaining to

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Wm. A. Hunter, esq.

the prosperity of their schools and their own advancement. Such intercourse tends to the establishment of those relations that should exist between an Inspector and the teachers under his supervision; and the harmonious action thus produced leads to the most satisfactory results in the general working of the system.

The District Inspector is required to report fully upon each school three times every year; besides which, he pays incidental visits as frequently as possible. The time of these visits can never be anticipated by the teachers, and they may be expected any day in the year. Incidental visits of short duration, judiciously made, are of the greatest importance. They give opportunity for judging of the punctuality of the teacher, the faithfulness and accuracy displayed in keeping the school accounts, the attention to time-table arrangements, and the general health (so to speak) of the school. If any improvement on the system of inspection is open, it would appear to be found in the direction of allowing more time to the Inspector for these incidental visits, and leaving him more to the exercise of his judgment and discretion as regards the mode in which they are to be made. This can be accomplished by requiring only two complete examinations of each school in the year; the Inspector will thus be at liberty to devote a portion of each day to the work of incidental visiting, and, when necessary or expedient, he may give an entire day to this duty. In this way it would be possible to arrange, without any addition to the present inspection, staff for six visits to every school in the year; except as regards island schools, or schools in very remote localities, where three visits would be available and sufficient.

In the course of the year I visited in all 269 schools, 123 of these being fully inspected, and 146 being incidental visits. As regards the general proficiency of the pupils examined, there is no new feature requiring special notice in this report.

The tendency to withdraw children from schools at an early age is on the increase. This is to be expected, when it is considered that the great majority of the children in our schools are connected with the labouring classes, and that the demand for labour, and consequently the value of labour, is on the increase. The result of all this is, that the number of pupils in First and Second Books is considerably higher than the number in the more advanced books. The efforts which are made in some localities to supplement the business of the ordinary day schools by the establishment of evening schools, can only be attended with marked success in manufacturing districts, or in connexion with town schools. The rural population must be led to depend upon the work accomplished in the day school; and in order that this may be at all sufficient, there should certainly be a greater regularity of attendance, and a greater amount of punctuality as regards the time professed to be given. It is only by attention to these points that we can hope to prevent the state of education in rural districts from becoming retrograde.

In general I found the reading steady and correct; there is little attempt at expressive reading, except in a few schools, where the teachers themselves are distinguished for proficiency in this important subject. Superior reading may be found in several of the model schools, in schools under first-class teachers, especially female schools, and in convent schools.

As regards writing, the past year has brought the copy-books supplied by Mr. Vere Foster into very general use in all the National schools in the country. The introduction of these books has been attended with the best results; and if we could only secure on the part of all our teachers the same attention to neatness in execution and care of copybooks which very many of them display, Inspectors would in a very short

time have no ground for complaining that this important branch was neglected or unsatisfactory.

Appendix C. Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined. *Wm. A. Hunter, esq.*

In arithmetic the proficiency is advancing; it is made more of an intellectual exercise than heretofore, while quickness and accuracy are carefully cultivated, in accordance with the great importance of these qualifications in a practical point of view.

The less important subjects of ordinary study, viz., grammar and geography, continue to receive attention in proportion to the position which they should hold in the education of the pupils. They are not neglected, while they are not permitted to absorb the time which should be devoted to more important business.

In the ordinary rural schools there are fewer pupils to be met with than formerly receiving instruction in the higher branches, such as geometry, algebra, or book-keeping. This is due chiefly to the circumstance already alluded to that tends to the withdrawal of boys especially, at an earlier age than formerly. It is, however, to be observed that where a teacher is found possessing high qualifications in any of these branches, he is invariably able to produce a class manifesting proficiency in proportion to the care bestowed upon the subject.

I cannot speak favourably of the attention paid to needlework in female schools established in the rural localities. There are many exceptions, but the general rule is that this department of female education is left to a great extent to the taste of the pupil or the desire of the parent, while in many cases, I fear, it has been neglected, owing to the want of the necessary skill on the part of the teacher. I believe every female teacher should be required to submit to examination in the several branches of work in order to obtain promotion, and that at least as much weight should be attached to proficiency in this subject as to proficiency in reading or arithmetic, when determining the question of classification.

There attended the examinations of the past year 155 male and 128 female teachers. The following table gives the status of these teachers for the entire ten districts before and after the examination.

MALE TEACHERS.

Before Examination.		No.
Class I.	Second Division,	1
	Third Division,	1
Class II.	First Division,	4
	Second Division,	7
Class III.	First Division,	19
	Second Division,	30
Probationers,		93
Total,		155

After Examination.		No.
Class I.	First Division,	–
	Second Division,	2
	Third Division,	2
Class II.	First Division,	7
	Second Division,	8
Class III.	First Division,	47
	Second Division,	53
Probationers retained on trial for another year,		34
Dismissed for incompetency,		2
Total,		155

Appendix C.

Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected and Teachers Examined.

Wm. A. Hunter, esq.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Before Examination.		No.
Class I.	None.	
Class II.	First Division,	2
	Second Division,	4
Class III.	First Division,	24
	Second Division,	16
Probationers,		82
Total,		128

After Examination.		No.
Class I.	Third Division,	1
Class II.	First Division,	5
	Second Division,	10
Class III.	First Division,	35
	Second Division,	40
Probationers retained on trial for another year,		34
Dismissed,		2
Depressed to rank of Work-Mistress only,		1
Total,		128

In concluding this report, I would merely observe that while other systems of education in this and the sister island have been charged with defects from time to time which have led to sweeping changes, or to the entire subversion of these systems, the Irish National schools have quietly and steadily advanced under the operation of a system in which no material change has been ever demanded or introduced. This system has brought education within the reach almost of every family in Ireland. All denominations have been received on the same footing, and all, in a remarkable proportion to their numbers and their wants, have been receiving their due share of the public grant. Secular instruction has been cultivated to the greatest extent practicable, while religious instruction has not been neglected. Teachers are paid on a system of results which takes into account the acquirements of the teacher and the work he is accomplishing; and after passing through years of trial and difficulty, the Commissioners may well congratulate themselves and the community at large on the position which their schools now occupy, and on the amount of solid, substantial, and impartial education which is carried to every corner of the land through their instrumentality.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

W. A. Hunter, Head Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, on the Progress of National Education, as shown by the Census of 1861.

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

Occasionally, within the last three or four years, we have heard for the first time a charge of inefficiency brought against the system of National Education in Ireland. This serious accusation is usually made in one or other of the following forms:—

1. The National Board has been over thirty years in existence, and has consequently had the control of the education of an entire generation; yet of the persons now existing in the country, 40 per cent., or two out of every five, are unable to read or write. Or,
2. Of 1,334,792 individuals of the school-going age—five to fifteen years *inclusive*—only 395,294 were attending school in 1861; and consequently there were 939,498, or 70 per cent.—seven out of ten—*not* attending school in that year.

Both charges acquired a certain degree of authority from the statistical accuracy implied in the totals and per-centages, and from the assumption that they were based upon returns made by an impartial and independent body, the Census Commissioners of 1861; yet are both fallacious in fact and statement, wholly unjust towards the National Board, and, in some respects, unfair perversions of the Census Commissioners' returns. I shall consider the second charge first, as it is most easily disposed of; indeed I doubt if I should think it necessary to notice it in this paper, if I did not find it stated at length in *Thom's Almanac*—a work of such authority and usefulness, that its errors, when such exist, cannot be too carefully refuted. At page 801 of this year's volume the following passage occurs:—

"But the number *not* at school in 1861—nearly a million, or 70 per cent. in a population of the school age, amounting to 1,334,792, although not so comparatively large as in 1851 or in 1841—is still so very great, as forcibly to show how much remains to be done towards effecting an improvement in this direction."

Any person reading this passage would undoubtedly come to the conclusion that there were 70 per cent. of the number at the school-going age in 1861 who did not attend school at all in that year; yet nothing could be farther from the fact. The whole statement, and the tables on which it is based, have reference solely and entirely to the attendance at school for one particular week—that ending 13th April, 1861—and are only true to this extent, that 70 per cent. of the population at the school-going age did not attend school *that week*.

It does not appear from the Report of the Census Commissioners, nor from the forms issued by them, what is meant exactly by the number "*attending school* for the week ending 13th April, 1861." It might mean—

1. The *average* attendance for the week.
2. The *greatest* attendance on any day in the week. Or,
3. The total *individual* attendance.

The last is what in fairness it ought to mean, though I think it does not; for surely every child who was at school on any day during the week should be considered as "attending school." The *average* attendance, which most probably is that given, does not at all represent the number

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

"attending school," and, in a statistical point of view, is useless, except for purpose of comparison with the *average* attendance for some other week. I mention these points to show how hard it is to come at the true meaning of some of the tables, and how cautious one must be in analyzing or comparing them.

I need scarcely point out that "the week ending the 13th April, 1861," was about the worst week in the whole year for ascertaining the numbers attending school; it was not only immediately after the Easter vacation, but it was the very busiest season of the whole agricultural year. So obviously unfair was a census taken at such a time, that, on the remonstrance of the Commissioners of National Education, a second day was appointed on which to enumerate the pupils attending school; this was Friday, the 17th May, 1861—a selection not much more fortunate than the former. The spring work in many localities—in fact all through the south and west—had not yet concluded, and in many places, chiefly in or near market towns, the attendance is always below the average on *Friday;* yet the second census produced an increase of 23,975 pupils within the school-going age, or somewhat more than 6 per cent. on the total obtained by the first census. This enumeration, however, was by no means accurate—no less than 548 schools, with 21,685 pupils, which had made no returns "for the week ending 13th April," sent in returns for the 17th May; and, per contra, 410 schools, with an attendance of 14,422 pupils, which had furnished the required information for the "week ending 13th April," were not forthcoming at the latter period. Indeed the Census Commissioners candidly say—page 48 of the Report—that "the total number of schools and scholars in Ireland must be much more considerable than is represented by our tables either for the week ended the 13th of April or for the 17th day of May;" and they proceed to show that, making allowance for the 410 schools above-mentioned which sent in no returns for the 17th May, they should have for general total 10,580 schools attended by 481,240 pupils,—of whom 5,663 National schools contained 304,162. The Census Commissioners do not tell us what proportion of this general total belonged to the school-going age, but we may assume that there was no difference in this respect between the pupils "attending school" for the week ended 13th April and those present on 17th of May. The proportion of school-goers for the former period within the school age was 90 per cent. Now 90 per cent. of 481,240, amounts 433,116, which was the total number at the school-going age "attending school" on the 17th May; and why the Census Commissioners should wholly disregard this number, and construct their tables, as they do at page 39 of the Report—tables 22 and 23—with reference only to the smaller number "attending school for the week ending 13th April," it is difficult to say. The only solution is that they wished to compare the returns for 1861 with those for preceding years; but it would have been well if they had stated distinctly what they meant by "attending school," and if they had further stated that the attendance of pupils within the school-going age for the week ending 13th April was less by 37,822 than the estimated attendance on the 17th May.

Assuming, as I believe to be the fact, that by the number "attending school," the Census Commissioners meant the *average* number attending for the week ending 13th April, 1861, it is quite clear that this does not at all represent the total number of school-going pupils in Ireland at that period. Everyone conversant with schools in this country will at once see that, even assuming it to be equal to the *annual average,* it does not represent much more than half the *average* on the school rolls, or than one-third of the *total* number on rolls, or in attendance—for the terms in this case are convertible—at any time during the year. These three quan-

tities—(1) the *average* attendance, (2) the *average* on rolls, and (3) the *total* on rolls, are found in National schools to preserve a pretty uniform ratio among themselves, which may be set down as 11, 20, and 30 respectively; and if we suppose the same ratio to prevail in other primary schools, we shall find that an *average* attendance of 395,294 pupils would give us 718,716 as the *average* on rolls, and 1,078,074 as the *total* on rolls for the year. Strictly speaking, this last is the number "attending school" in 1861, and subtracting it from 1,334,792, the total at the school-going age in that year, we get 256,718 as the "number *not* attending school in 1861"—a little over *one-fourth* of the total incautiously stated in *Thom's Almanac*, or, in round numbers, 19 per cent. of the whole population at the school-going age, instead of 70 per cent.

Appendix C. Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

It is unnecessary to say that I do not, for an instant, accuse, or even suspect Mr. Thom, or his editor, of an intention to misrepresent the facts. He did but copy the results prepared for him by the Census Commissioners. I am bound to say that on the same page he gives statistics wholly irreconcilable with the construction put upon the statement of which I complain; and that, in the preceding sentence, he, parenthetically, limits the attendance to the census week; but the plain English of his assertion, the construction which nine persons out of every ten would put upon it, which every person not technically or professionally conversant with school statistics would regard as the only one possible, is, as I have already shown, inconsistent with fact; and affords such a damaging quotation to persons interested in misrepresenting the National Board, that I think he ought to be asked to alter or explain it in his next edition.

It is worthy of remark that the *total* attendance for the year, at National schools, deducible from the returns of the Census Commissioners, agrees very closely with that returned by the Commissioners of National Education for the same—or nearly the same period. The attendance at the National schools for "the week ending 13th April," and for the "17th day of May," respectively, is set down as 276,486, and 304,162. Treating these numbers as *annual averages*, and reducing them accordingly, they represent a total attendance within the year of 754,053, in the former case, and 829,533 in the latter—the number returned for nearly the same period by the Commissioners of National Education being 804,000.

In answer, then, to the charge that the National Board has failed in its duty, because seventy per cent. of the population at the school-going age were "*not* attending school in 1861," I say that this latter statement is simply untrue—that not only were there not seventy per cent. of the population at the school-age "*not* attending school," but that not more than nineteen per cent. of them failed to attend, and that fully eighty per cent. attended school, in that year, with more or less regularity.

And this is borne out by experience. If we inquire of those practically acquainted with the country, and with the work of education going on therein—of the Managers, the Inspectors, the Teachers, or the people themselves, their unanimous testimony will be that nearly all the children in the country are "going to school;" and that those who do not "go to school," form the small minority. This is my own experience, and the result of inquiries made in different parts of the country. What *amount* of attendance they give at school, is another question—one which I shall have to consider further on, but which does not affect the statistical fact whether they attend school or not. Every child present on the "17th of May, 1861," was reckoned as attending school, though he might never have been there before or after; every pupil in attendance for the "week

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

ended 13th April, 1861," should have been so reckoned; and, in like manner every child whose name appeared on the school rolls at any time during that year should be reckoned as "attending school," even though he should never have attended except on the day on which his name was taken down.

The other charge of failure brought against the National system is founded upon the statement by the Census Commissioners that thirty-nine per cent. of the population five years old and upwards, are unable to read or write. There is a certain amount of confusion, perhaps not undesigned, in the way in which this charge is generally stated. The returns made for 1861, are quoted as applicable to the present time, and the National Board is represented as having been from thirty to thirty-five years in existence when they were taken. It is important to remember that when the census was taken in *April*, 1861, the Board had been only twenty-nine years constituted, and, allowing for preliminary arrangements, the National system of education not more than twenty-eight years in operation. We must not allow our adversaries to rob us of the fruits of the last seven years, the years of our greatest maturity—years that, I believe, will yet be found to have been more successful than any similar preceding period. Let the issue be fairly stated; and the results fairly tested, and the National Board has no need to fear the decision.

Three questions suggest themselves for consideration in connexion with this charge :—

1. What did the Census Commissioners mean by able to "read or write;" and what means did they take to ascertain the number able to do so?
2. Assuming that thirty-nine per cent. of the population, aged five years and upwards, were unable to "read or write," does this percentage indicate a seriously low standard of national education, and has there been an improvement or otherwise in this respect?
3. How far is the National Board responsible for the mass of ignorance still existing in the country in 1861?

I have read carefully the Report of the Census Commissioners on "Ages and Education," Part II., Vol. 1, and I have examined the forms and instructions issued by them—so far as they have been published—but I have not been able to find any definition or explanation of what is meant by "*able to read or write.*" We are left entirely to conjecture the precise degree of proficiency in these branches represented by the term employed; which may, according to the judgment of the interpreter, indicate a very high or a very low degree of elementary knowledge. But vague as the term is, thus undefined, it becomes still more so in practice —for the only means taken by the Census Commissioners—perhaps the only means they could take—to obtain information on the point, was by a column in the Census form, the heading of which is "Education—whether he or she can 'Read,' 'Read and Write,' or 'Cannot Read'"—and the only allusion to this column in the "Instructions for filling the Tables" is a general direction that information, as to proficiency, is sought respecting the *Irish* as well as the *English* language. It does not appear if any directions on this point were given to the enumerators.

Whether information thus vaguely obtained is a safe criterion whereby to measure the educational condition and progress of a nation, we may well be permitted to doubt. For my own part, I have not much hesitation in saying that I do not consider it trustworthy, especially in such a country as Ireland. But since the Census Commissioners have devoted two formidable volumes of figures to the subject, in which they present the results under every imaginable combination, we may conclude that

they at least were impressed with their importance; and we may accept the conclusions drawn from them by those Commissioners as affording a tolerably correct estimate of the condition of primary education in 1861, so far as it was in their power to measure its progress.

Appendix C. Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

It may surprise those who have impugned the efficiency of the National system of education on the authority of the census returns, to be informed that the Census Commissioners take a different view of its condition; that, so far from considering the elementary education of the people as in an unsatisfactory state, they speak of it throughout in hopeful, if not in laudatory terms. I could quote many passages to this effect, but one will suffice.

After stating that the number of the wholly illiterate—that is, of those aged five years and upwards, unable to "read or write"—had decreased in 1861, as compared with 1851, by seven per cent. of males, and nine per cent. of females, and after enumerating some of the causes which contributed to this decrease, the Report, page 14, goes on to say:—

"But the principal cause, we believe, is to be found in the regular spread of instruction, owing to the increased number and efficiency of the primary schools, an efficiency which, so far as concerns those in connexion with the National Board, has attracted the commendation of a distinguished Prussian, the Baron Von Holzendorff, who does not hesitate to say that 'the circumstances falling under his own observation enable him to prove how superior the results of the Irish National school teaching are to those obtained in Prussia, although in Ireland the Prussian schools enjoy a very high reputation.'"

It is not easy to conceive stronger testimony than this; and one would think that with such testimony before them, few would have had the hardihood to quote the authority of the Census Commissioners as condemnatory of the National system.

It is not, however, to the decade from 1851 to 1861 that we are to confine ourselves. The improvement, measured by the decrease of absolute ignorance, in the preceding decade—from 1841 to 1851—must also be taken into account. This improvement, though not so great as in the succeeding decade, doubtless owing in great measure to the famine, is still very marked, amounting to 4 per cent. of males, and 7 per cent. of females, and the sum of both, viz., 11 per cent. of males and 16 per cent. of females, or, as elsewhere stated by the Census Commissioners, 14 per cent. of both, shows the total diminution of absolute ignorance from 1841 to 1861. This diminution is, without doubt, chiefly due to the operation of the National Board, whose schools increased from 1,978 at the end of 1840, to 4,547 in 1850, and again to 5,632 at the close of 1860.

I purposely pass over the inquiry whether a per-centage of 39 "unable to read or write" represents a seriously defective state of National education. I could at best but offer my opinion upon the subject; which is that, taking all the circumstances into account—the difficulties that beset primary education in Ireland, the obstacles thrown in its way, and, above all, the comparatively short period that the National system had been in operation before 1861—this per-centage of total ignorance is by no means so unsatisfactory as it appears at first sight. But whether I am right in this opinion or not, there can be no question that a total decrease of 14 per cent. of persons wholly uninstructed, within a period of twenty years, including seven years of famine, is a very sensible and gratifying impression on the gross mass of ignorance in the country, and such as, continued at the same progressive rate for the next twenty years, would go far towards removing it altogether. When we feel discouraged by the reflection that there were still, in 1861, 39 per cent. of the population over four years old unable to read or write, let us remember that, so recently

AppendixC.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

as twenty years before, there were 53 per cent. similarly uninstructed; and look forward with confidence to the next census, now rapidly approaching, to reveal a still more satisfactory rate of decrease.

But, again, the work done by the National Board must not be measured by a per-centage based upon the *total* uninstructed population; of whom a considerable proportion had passed the school-going age before the Board existed. To find the real work done by the Board we must look for evidence of it among those who at least *might* have profited by its operations, namely, those who were of the school-going age between 1841 and 1861. Unfortunately, owing to the manner in which the tables have been constructed, we cannot obtain this information accurately for the entire period, or for either decade separately; but from tables 5 and 6, pp. xii. seq. of Appendix to Report, we learn that for the latter decade of the period—from 1851 to 1861—the decrease of the wholly illiterate between the ages of 11 and 16 years, amounted to 14 per cent. for males, and 17 per cent. for females; or, in round numbers, 16 per cent. of both sexes. Now, these were the children born from 1846 to 1850, and whose school-age lay entirely within the decade. Thus, while the total decrease of the uninstructed at all ages over *four* years was 8 per cent. from 1851 to 1861, the corresponding decrease of ignorance among the pupils at school during the same period was 16 per cent., or double the former result. Observe, it is not 16 per cent. of the wholly uninstructed, from 11 to 16 years of age, who have been removed from that category, but 16 per cent. of the entire number of that age. The evidence of the Census Commissioners is that, while in 1851 there were 42 out of every 100 persons—male and female—aged from 11 to 16, who were "unable to read or write," there were in 1861 only 26 persons out of every 100 similarly deficient.

Surely this is progress, rapid and well defined; and to what agency is it to be attributed, if not to the National Board?

There was also a decrease of 10 per cent. for the same period, of the wholly ignorant between 5 and 10 years old; but, for reasons to be stated by-and-bye, I do not take them into account.

I now come to consider how far the National Board is responsible for the amount of total ignorance found existing in the country in 1861. The Census Commissioners return 1,973,382 persons, five years old and upwards, or thirty-nine per cent. of the whole population within the same age-period, as "unable to read or write" in that year, and the conclusion hastily drawn, and as hastily accepted by those who wish it true, is that the National Board is responsible for this mass of ignorance. But such is not the fact. Before we can fix responsibility on the National Board we must take very large deductions from this total. In the first place, we must reject all of forty years of age and upwards in 1861—as these had passed the school-going age in 1835, when the Board had been little more than two years in existence. The National system cannot be justly blamed for not having educated these; and yet there were no less than 724,291 such persons living in 1861. This at once reduces the total from 1,973,382 to 1,249,091, and the per-centage from 39 to 25.

Again, we must in fairness strike out all under ten years old—that is, from five to nine years inclusive—of whom the majority were too young to have acquired even the moderate amount of elementary knowledge represented by knowing how to read; and the remainder, or rather the whole, were still in *statu pupillari*, with *at least* six years of school life before them; and likely to remain at school at least long enough to be removed from the category of the wholly ignorant. Nor is this much of a concession, for the number of wholly uninstructed—from 5 to 10 years old—is not quite equal to the *total* of those aged 5, 6, and 7 years in 1861;

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

the remainder under 10 years old belonging to the *instructed* category—and it could not be seriously advanced as a proof of the failure of a great system of primary education, that the peasant children of the ages of 5 and 6, and 80 per cent. of those at 7 were still unable to read or write. The total of those, between 5 and 10 years, wholly uninstructed, in 1861, was 396,428, which, deducted from 1,249,091, leaves 852,663 persons, between the ages of 10 and 40, wholly illiterate. These are the persons whose school-going age lay wholly within what I may call the "National Board period"—and, if the National system had been in full operation during all that time, and if its schools had been brought within reach of the entire school-going population, no doubt the Board would be, to a great extent, responsible for the ignorance of these 852,663 persons.

It is not easy to fix, with precision, the proportion of this ignorance for which the National Board is really responsible; but I presume it can scarcely be held liable for the ignorance of persons who never came within the sphere of its influence. It may be blamed for not having brought them within its pale; but that is rather the political aspect of the question than the educational, with which alone we are at present concerned.

Without entering on the consideration of whether the present supply of National schools is adequate to the wants of the population or not, there can be no doubt that it was not so in 1860, for 821 schools—or 14·6 per cent.—have since been added; much less was it adequate in 1850 when the total number of schools in operation was 4,547, or 1,085 less than in 1860, and in 1840, the supply must have been entirely insufficient, as there were then but 1,978 schools on the rolls, or little over 30 per cent. of what are now found necessary. Adopting as our standard the year 1847, the middle year between 1835 and 1860, we find then in operation 3,825 schools—a little over two-thirds of the number in 1860—attended by 402,632 pupils, which, corrected according to the present mode of calculation, gives us in round numbers 604,000 pupils in attendance at any time during the year, as against 804,000 in 1860—or nearly three-fourths of the latter. It must, however, be remembered that the National schools were more localized in 1847 than they were in 1860; and that, at both periods, Ulster and Leinster engrossed two-thirds of the whole number. Taking everything into account, I am certain that I shall be well within the mark, if I assume that of the 852,663 wholly illiterate persons, between the ages of 10 and 40, who were living in 1861, fully one-third—I might safely say one-half—never had the opportunity of entering a National school. This reduces the apparent responsibility of the Board to 568,442 individuals, who might, and many of whom possibly did attend National schools, and who were yet unable to "read or write" in 1861.

We have yet another deduction to make. The Census Commissioners tell us that 79·3 per cent. of the school-going population in 1861, frequented National schools. Of course this proportion was not so great when National schools were not so numerous as they afterwards became—but to avoid cavil let us adopt it; and since it would be unfair to charge the National Board with all the ignorance of the country, to the exclusion of the other societies and bodies who are joint labourers with it in the educational field, and who divide among them over 20 per cent. of the school-going population, let us apportion the last total among all, as the Census Commissioners tell us the pupils are apportioned. This gives us 450,774 as the total falling to the lot of the National Board; and this, I sincerely believe, is still far above the amount for which the Board can be held responsible. In arriving at it I have not excluded

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

a single individual who could by possibility have attended a National school, while I am satisfied that I have included many who never did, and not a few who never could have done so.

But allowing that they all did at one time or other attend at National schools, let us see what was probably the character of their attendance.

This brings us face to face with the great difficulty in the way of primary education in every country where attendance at school is not enforced by law—a difficulty not less felt in England than in Ireland—irregularity of attendance. Few persons, even those practically engaged in the work of education, know fully the extent of this evil. The statistics collected last year by means of the "Lists" and "Abstracts" revealed a state of things not more surprising than painful in this respect, showing that a very large proportion of the pupils attended school on less than fifty days in the year 1865, or less than one day in the week. I wish very much that I had the benefit of these returns to assist me in this inquiry, but as the results have not yet been made public, I am obliged to fall back upon the similar returns published by the Census Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1861. From these returns we learn that 28·5 per cent. of the pupils at National schools attended on less than forty days, and 41 per cent. on less than sixty days. The attendance on less than fifty days, or one day per week, is not given, but we shall probably not be far wrong if we place it at the mean of the foregoing per-centages, or, in round numbers, 35 per cent. It may safely be assumed that a pupil of the peasant class attending school on less than one day per week could make but little progress, even in the merest elements of knowledge; and yet of 638,282 pupils returned to the Census Commissioners as attending National schools in the year ended 31st March, 1861, no less than 223,399 were thus irregular. It can scarcely be doubted that there was a similar proportion of extremely irregular attendants who were nominally National school-goers during the twenty-five years preceding 1861, the period for which I admit the *primâ facie* responsibility of the National Board. These must have amounted in the aggregate to a very large number—so large that—after making every allowance for decrease by death, emigration, or otherwise, I have no difficulty in concluding that the entire 450,774 wholly illiterate persons who might have been pupils of National schools, belong to this class. This would at once explain the fact of their ignorance without of necessity detracting from the educational value of the schools which they nominally attended. Irregularity of attendance, though a serious blot upon primary education, is no proof of its inefficiency, especially in the earlier period of its establishment; and the schools can no more be blamed for not instructing those who do not attend with sufficient regularity, than for not instructing those who never enter them at all. Neither is irregularity of attendance peculiar to Irish schools or to National schools; it prevails as well in England and Scotland as in Ireland, and is found to exist, in different degrees, in every other class of school in Ireland as well as in National schools. When it has entirely disappeared from primary schools in Great Britain; when it has been eradicated from the other primary schools in Ireland, it will be time enough to bring it forward as a charge against the National Board; but until then we are entitled to plead it as a valid excuse for not educating all who nominally frequent our schools.

There are other arguments which I might urge in explanation of any apparent failure in the education of the people under the National system; and which I believe would be completely satisfactory to all reasonable men; but I prefer to rest my case on the facts and figures furnished to us by the Census Commissioners—the more so as the charges against the Board

profess to be founded on the same authority. There are also several interesting points connected with the question, on which I should like to touch did space permit me. Of these I shall only allude to two.

Appendix C.

Observations by M. Fitzgerald, esq.

First, we must remember that *every per-centage has its complement*—that 39 per cent. of wholly illiterate persons implies 61 per cent. of persons more or less instructed—that 19 per cent. "*not* attending school" implies 81 per cent. who do attend, more or less regularly, and so on. To apply this to the present case. In 1861 there were living in the country 2,894,693 persons between the ages of 10 and 40—that is, persons whose school-going age lay entirely within the "National Board period," from 1835 onwards. Nearly 30 per cent. of these were unable to read or write—not a satisfactory result—but what does it imply?—that nearly 70 per cent. were able to read or write; that, while 852,663 were unable to read or write, 2,040,152 were able at least to read; and, I may add as the fact, though not deducible from the per-centages, 1,435,263 able to read *and* write. Where were these millions educated, if not at the National schools, which increased from 1,106 in 1835 to 5,632 at the end of 1860?

Secondly, it is frequently stated, especially in newspaper articles, that at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, the Irish were a much more educated people than at present. This is a complete delusion; and the report of the Census Commissioners thoroughly exposes it. They give tables at pages 23 to 25 of their report, and diagrams, "framed to show the progress of instruction in Ireland since 1767," which prove that the farther back we go the less instruction there was. These diagrams and tables are well worth examination.

I trust I have been able to vindicate the National system of education from the charges of inefficiency so recklessly brought against it. The task was not a difficult one—indeed it could not have been so; it was only necessary to bring assertion to the test of fact, and the accusation fell to the ground; and happily the tribunal to which our accusers appealed furnished the most conclusive evidence for our defence. I do not mean to assert, nor do I believe, that the National schools are as efficient as I trust they may be made. Too many of them are under incompetent teachers, whom local influences or necessities compel the managers to employ. But the majority—the large majority—are thoroughly good schools, conducted by earnest and skilful teachers, who are doing their great work steadily and effectively; they are frequently and minutely examined by competent Inspectors; they are watched over by local Managers, deeply interested in their welfare, and the whole machinery is directed and controlled by a body of Commissioners, who can have no desire but to render the system as successful as possible. It is an insult to common sense to suppose that all engaged in this work for the last thirty years—Commissioners, Managers, Inspectors, and Teachers—have been living in a fool's paradise—making believe to educate the people, and all the time producing no results worthy of notice!

I had intended to offer some remarks on the *quality* of the education given in the National schools; but this paper is already too long, and I shall now conclude by repeating what I wrote in my annual report for 1863, when treating of this very subject, that it is not in the present generation we can fully estimate the work being done in our schools; and that not until the pupils now undergoing instruction become, in their turn, the parents of a still more enlightened race, will the labours of the National Board, so little understood, and so persistently misrepresented, be rightly appreciated.

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of the District Inspectors, for the Year 1866.

No. 1.—Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Very fairly. In a few localities I think the schools are too numerous.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—In most parts of the district the distribution of the schools accords with that of the population; if a redistribution of them solely on the basis of the educational wants of the population were being made, a few changes would certainly be necessary in one or two localities, where at present they are overcrowded. But on the whole, considering how that from time to time, on the application of different parties, they have been established, they are as fairly distributed as could be expected.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—In general it does. The only place in the district in want of National schools is the parish of Ballintoy. For a considerable extent of country there is not a National school, and the few on the borders are of an inferior character. I understand that efforts are about to be made by local parties to get Dunseverick Church school put in connexion with the Board, that they may, though late, enjoy the advantages of an education so much superior to that which they have been putting up with for many years past.

It is also contemplated to erect, by local means, a school-house on the site where the Board, last year, refused aid towards the erection of a school to be vested in the Commissioners, on account that it would have been within the prescribed circle of three miles from another vested school.

In some places the schools are, in my opinion, quite too numerous, and there the quality of the attendance is worst and the state of education lowest. People seem to care less for what they can easily have.

But although I consider there are too many schools in some localities I could not in the existing state of things point out any that I would recommend to be struck off.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—It pretty fairly accords with the distribution of the population. Except in the mountainous parts of the parishes of Louguille, Layd, Ardclinis, Tickmacrevin, and Skerry, no child requires to travel more than two statute miles to have the benefit arising from a National school; and it is only in few instances that the distance would be so great.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The distribution of the National schools generally accords with that of the population.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Only in two instances are National schools wanted where a fair attendance may be had. In some mountain districts schools are too far beyond the reach of the very few that there are to attend them. Everywhere else National education is easy of access to all who will have it.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools are well placed as regards population and educational wants, but are not yet sufficiently numerous in the district.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Very fairly.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—So far as it goes, suitable. New schools are coming into operation, or in process of erection, to meet the demands for education, consequent on a rapidly increasing and remuneratively employed population.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—A good National school at Killinchy, and another at Ballywalter, are still required to meet fully the wants of this district.

National schools in other parts of the district are distributed in fair proportion to the population.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—North of the town of Donegal, it does; to the south and east it as yet fails to do so, except in the neighbourhood of Ballyshannon. The parishes of Belleek and Templecarn are particularly deficient in this respect. For instance, a point may be taken on the public road between Laghy and Pettigoe which will be four and a half or five miles distant from any National school. North-east of Donegal, again, in the parish of Killymard, a considerable population has been left without the means of education.

District 12, Sligo, Mr. Molony.—Yes, fairly.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—As a whole, yes; some two or three localities are still in need of schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The distribution of the National schools in this district may be said to correspond very well indeed with the distribution of the population.

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—Yes, fairly so. In one parish, however, additional National schools are required. I allude to the parish of Clonfeakle in which there are seven schools under the Church Education Society, all of which the proprietor of the soil, Viscount Powerscourt, has made application to have placed under the Board.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The distribution of the National schools throughout the district accords generally with the distribution of the population. There were four localities where no National schools existed within a considerable distance, but schools have been taken into connexion with the Board in all these places during this year.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The distribution of the schools is generally in accordance with that of the population. In some places they are too numerous; in scarcely any localities are additional schools required.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The schools in this district are distributed somewhat irregularly, being most numerous, not where the population is densest, but where there is the greatest mixture of the different religious persuasions. Where not affected by this disturbing cause, the schools are judiciously distributed, *i.e.* in accordance with the distribution of the population.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The distribution of the National schools in this district fairly accords with the distribution of the population. One or two additional schools are perhaps required in the barony of Mourne.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—About eight or ten additional schools are required to satisfy the educational wants of the district. In the large parishes of Crossmolina and Kilcommon there are several fairly peopled areas distant five miles or more from any existing National school. In the parish of Ardagh there is no National school. At some of the schools there has been a considerable falling off in the attendance in consequence of the decline in the population.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are a few localities in the district in which schools are still required; but generally the supply is sufficient to meet the educational wants of the population. What is required most at present is not so much an increase in the number of our schools as an improvement in those already endowed, in regard to the character of the schoolhouses and the education given in them.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Generally speaking, the distribution of National schools is adapted to that of the population.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—As reported in former years, the National schools are well distributed for the advantage of the population in general. There are very few localities in which there is room for new schools, while in some parts of the district the schools are rather too numerous than otherwise.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Yes, generally. About eight additional schools might be advantageously opened in this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Yes; as a rule, where schools have been established they are required; the want of equilibrium is seen as before in the lack of schools in particular localities.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The schools are evenly distributed as regards both population and territorial area: there is on an average one National school to an area of five square miles, so that further extension has almost become unnecessary. I hear no manager, or other party, interested in the progress of education, speak of opening new schools, the conviction of all parties being that the present number is adequate.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—It does accord with the distribution of the population. Very few of them are too near each other, and scarcely any additional schools are required in any part of the district.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—I think the distribution of the National schools in this district accords very fairly with the distribution of the population.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—In a great measure it does. In some portions of the district, however, the schools seem hardly apportioned to the requirements of the locality, and in such cases the undue multiplication of schools serves but to retard rather than to promote the progress of sound elementary instruction. As regards the teachers, it necessarily affects them most unfavourably by reducing the amount of the school fees to almost nothing; as, should the teachers venture to assert their claims to pecuniary reward, at once the children are removed, either to remain at home, or else to be sent to some other school.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—Not uniformly. There are only nine National schools within a radius of nine miles around the official centre; that is, within a circle of over 250 square miles in area, one of these being a workhouse school, the only National school in Tuam. In that part of the district comprising the south-east of Mayo, the distribution of the National schools corresponds more uniformly with that of the population, though even there additional schools, in some places, are still needed. No doubt, large tracts of country are here and there taken up with bogs and grazing farms, thus causing the district in some places to be sparsely populated, but making all allowance for this, there are many thickly populated localities, where a National school is still unknown.

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The distribution of National schools in this district accords very generally with the distribution of the population.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—Fairly. In some localities the want of co-operation on the part of the R. C. clergy, until recently, and the extreme poverty of the people, had left an opening for the establishment of schools of a different class, but there the National schools are rapidly increasing. In the portion referred to, Connemara, there are a great number of Irish Church Mission schools, and a few hedge schools. In the remainder of the district some thirty hedge schools exist; but this class would rapidly die away only that the clergy (R.C.) who form the bulk of the management do not choose to interfere with vested rights; their humane consideration for the individual causing serious loss to the public.

In the three towns of the district, Athenry, Galway, and Clifden, there are, in addition to the Church schools—in Athenry, a school of a low type, attended by seventy pupils, and a venture school in which classics and French are fairly taught; in Galway, a largely-attended seminary conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, a school under the Christian Brothers, and some six small private schools; and in Clifden, a private school wherein the ordinary English course is fairly carried out.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—It does, very fairly, on the whole; but there are some populous localities in this district still unprovided with schools.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—Yes; except in one or two localities, where, I am aware, schools will soon be provided.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—The distribution of the National schools fairly accords with that of the population in most parishes of the district.

Additional schools, however, are still required in the mountain parish of Blackditches, near Blessington; while on the other hand, owing to the consolidation of the small farms in some localities where the land is well fitted for pasture, the population has rapidly decreased, and some of the existing schools might without inconvenience be dispensed with.

Schools specially adapted for the instruction of infant children have been established in the towns of Celbridge and Ballymore Eustace; and separate departments, for the training of female infants only, are conducted by the excellent ladies who preside over the convent schools of Naas, Kildare, Maynooth, and Clane; schools for the instruction of male infants are, I regret to state, greatly needed in the last mentioned towns; and no provision whatever has, unfortunately, been made as yet for the infant children of either sex in the important towns of Newbridge, Edenderry, Rathangan, and Blessington.

The exceptions are, I am happy to report, slowly but steadily decreasing in number, and the schools of this class that have already been opened are more successful than even their founders anticipated; so much so, indeed, that I expect before long that no town of any importance in the district will remain unprovided with a school of this description.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Yes, except in case of Donnybrook, which is a populous district, but has no National school.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Yes, very much so.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The schools are upon the whole distributed in fair accordance with the population. Inhabitants of some of the wild mountain tracts along the western boundary of the district have no National schools within convenient access. In one of these localities near Lough Dan, a school-house is now being built. Another new school-house at Shankhill, a neighbourhood which has lately become populous, will soon be fit for reception of scholars. Good infant schools continue to be desiderata in some of the towns, as Arklow and Rathdrum, and there is room for such schools at two or three points in the outskirts of Kingstown, &c.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Yes.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—The present year has afforded some promise that the educational wants of the mountainous barony of Burren may soon be partially met by the establishment of schools in the parishes of Noughaval and Kilcorney, for the former of which an application has already been made.

In the parish of Beagh a beautiful and commodious school-house, with residences for the teachers attached, has been erected by the Hon. G. S. Gough. These schools, besides accommodating a thickly peopled tract in their immediate vicinity, will be of great use to a considerable portion of the parish of Kilbeacanty which is still destitute of a National school. In the village of Lahinch no National school exists, nor does there seem any immediate prospect of the removal of this want.

In the parishes of Feakle and Carran are two well-built vested houses at Corrakyle and Glencolumbkille without any adequate surrounding population. As a general rule, however, the location of the schools does agree with the distribution of the people.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—It does, in general, but there is no National school for boys in the town of Thurles.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Generally speaking, the distribution of the schools throughout this district accords with that of the population. There are no instances of schools being in such close proximity as to interfere with one another. In two places schools are much required; but, heretofore, owing to the difficulty in procuring sites, they could not be supplied. Local parties are exerting themselves to overcome the difficulty.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—Yes, very fairly.

Appendix D.

Distribution of the National Schools: does it accord with the distribution of the population?

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Distribution and amount of school accommodation, with a few exceptions, accord with the distribution of the school-going population of the district.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Yes; the schools of this district are well placed, generally.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—Generally speaking, yes; but there are some parishes as yet without National schools; however, this deficiency is about being remedied, as there are seven additional schools about being put into operation at the commencement of next year.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—The distribution of National schools in this district does not completely accord with that of the population. In the town of Wexford with a population of about 12,000 there are only two male schools, attended on an average by only 120 boys, while in New Ross, with a population of 7,000, there is no male National school whatever. In the barony of Bargy there are two schools which might be dispensed with, viz., Rathangan, parish of Duncormick, and Mulrankin, parish of same name; these are held in merely temporary and rather indifferent houses. Situate about a mile and a half from Baldwinstown, is a large and well appointed school-house, which is quite sufficient for the educational wants of the localities within a radius of at least two miles.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The distribution of our schools in this district accords, on the whole, very fairly with that of the population, the city of Limerick alone not being taken into account. There are now only a very few rural localities, and those are in its south-eastern angle, that still require extended educational facilities.

District 52, Newcastle West; Mr. Hanlon.—Generally speaking, the National schools are distributed throughout this district in accordance with the population; there are, however, six or seven localities where National schools are still required.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—It does.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—No; at least eighteen additional schools are needed in this district.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Yes, though additional schools are needed in the parishes of Drishane, Drumtarriffe, Clonfert, and Clondrohid.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Except in the case of some of the towns, the National schools in operation are very fairly distributed over the district, with reference to the population.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The distribution of the National schools accords fairly with the distribution of the population.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—In general it does; by far the greater part of this district is supplied with schools, suitably situated. Four or five more, however, are required in some places.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—Yes.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—Yes.

No. 2.—*Other Schools for the poor within the Districts, respectively.*

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—About twenty, chiefly maintained by Church Education and private societies. A few are supported by individuals.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—In the city of Derry there are several private schools. The only others of the kind throughout the district are the parochial schools, and two or three under Erasmus Smith's Board, in all amounting in number to about thirty.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—There are 15 other schools in the district, 3 of which are Erasmus Smith's schools, and 12 connected with the Church Education Society. The attendance in these I believe is thin.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—Besides National schools, there are 23 others established for the education of the poor within this district. Of these, 20 are connected with the Church Education Society; 2 are supported by landlords; and 1 hedge school teacher remains, moving about from place to place, as an opportunity may present itself, and encouragement be given.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—There are a few private, some Erasmus Smith's, and some Church Education schools. Of these, several are maintained and conducted effectively, but some of them are of a very inferior character.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Precisely as stated in report of last year.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The other schools for the poor within the district number about 100, and belong principally to two of the London Companies and the Church Education Society.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Several schools in connexion with the Church Education Society.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—There are several in and around Belfast, I believe, but my acquaintance with the localities is not sufficiently intimate to enable me to give particulars.

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne:—

In connexion with Erasmus Smith's Board, . . .	4 schools.
,, ,, Church Education Society, . .	10 ,,
Endowed by landed proprietors, or sustained by public subscription, ...	6 ,,
Adventure poor schools, ...	3 ,,
	23 ,,

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—There are about a dozen schools, in connexion with the Established Church, at present in operation in this district. I know of only one hedge school now in operation here. There are besides, 1 Erasmus Smith's school, and 3 Methodist schools.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—There are still some hedge schools—not many—in the district; schools in connexion with the Church Education Society are numerous, amounting to over 30; and in the town of Sligo there are two schools commanding a large attendance conducted by Marist Brothers.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—There are about 70 Church Education schools in the district, besides a few private schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The following are the other schools for the poor in the district, viz.:—6 Church Education Society schools; 1 Charter school; 1 Christian Brothers' school; 1 Wesleyan Methodist school.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—There are several schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, and a few private schools. These latter are in operation during the winter months only. With spring and summer comes outdoor employment, when the schools break up of their own accord, the children being kept at home to assist at farm work.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—There are nearly 100 schools in the district not connected with the Board, of which above 80 are under Erasmus Smith's Board, or connected with the Church Education Society; one is a Charter school; one is under the Christian Brothers; the others are not connected with any society. Some of these are large and well-conducted schools, but the majority are small.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—So far as I can ascertain, there are about sixty-two of these in the district; they are chiefly under the patronage of Established Church clergymen, and many of them are supported, in part at least, by the landlord on whose property the school-house is built. I have not the means of judging as to the value of the education given in these schools.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—There are nearly forty schools in this district intended for the education of the poor, and either directly or indirectly under the patronage of clergymen of the Established Church. These schools are mostly situated to the north of a line drawn from Glasslough to Newbliss, including the following towns and villages—Emyvale, Bellanode, Rosslea, Clones, Annalore, and Killeevan. There are not more than two or three hedge or private adventure schools in the district.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—Thirty-eight other schools for the poor within the district. Of these 26 are supported by the Church Education Society; 2 by Board of Erasmus Smith; the remaining 10 are supported by contributions from landlords, and other sources.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—There are a few schools connected with the Church Education Society and with Protestant missions, also a few private pay schools. I am not aware of any change in the number or distribution of these schools since my last report.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—There are about twelve schools in this district which do not derive aid from the National Board. Nearly all are connected with the Established Church. The private unendowed schools are disappearing fast, their teachers being unable to support themselves on the small sums which they receive from their pupils.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—These are principally Church schools; hedge schools are gradually disappearing.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—These schools remain the same as reported in former years.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—In Drogheda there are two schools of the Christian Brothers; also endowed and Convent schools, not in connexion with the Board.

In Dundalk and Ardee there are endowed and Church Education schools, and in the villages there are parochial schools, generally in connexion with the Church Education Society, or supported by landed proprietors.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—The non-National schools of the district may be classed as follows:—Protestant mission schools, chiefly in Achill and Connemara, eighteen; parochial schools, seven; monastery schools, three; convent schools, two. A few "hedge" schools still exist, but they are of an obscure and temporary character.

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—There are six schools supplied by the Church Education Society; there are also four hedge schools permanently established in the district.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—One under the Board of Erasmus Smith, well endowed and well attended; about twenty-three under the Church Education Society, or clergymen of the Establishment; five or six private schools, but of no importance in any point of view.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—There are schools at Athboy, Ardbraccan, Allenstown, Ballivor, Castlerickard, Coolronan, Kildalkey, Navan, Rathcore, and Rathmolyon, under the special superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church. There is a school under the Incorporated Society in Trim, as well as a private school. In Navan there are two private schools, and two Endowed Protestant schools. In Kells there is a large convent school for girls, and a Christian Brothers' school for boys.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—In the towns and in some of the rural parts of this district the Protestant portion of the population, induced by the personal influence of the clergymen or others, still continue to be drawn away into what is popularly known as the parish or church school. These are for the most part in connexion with the Church Education Society; but as the funds obtained from the latter are almost nil, and the amount of salary derived from local sources is in most instances limited to whatever income attaches to a clerkship in the church, or such like office, the teachers in charge of these schools are necessarily persons of very meagre attainments and low professional qualifications.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are, a school in Tuam taught by the Christian Brothers, five Monks' schools in various parts of the district, three Convent schools, a few schools under the Church Education Society, and a large number of "hedge" or adventure schools. A few of these latter are connected with the Roman Catholic chapels in their immediate neighbourhood, and generally receive some local support in addition to the school fees; and these few are kept open during the whole year; but most of them are mere "adventure" schools in the true sense of the word, many of them being open during the winter months only.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—There is a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in Mullingar, which is very numerously attended; there are also schools connected with the Church Education Society, established in some of the principal towns, but the attendance at these schools is very low.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—In the three towns of the District, Athenry, Galway, and Clifden, there are, in addition to the Church schools, in the first, a venture school, where languages are fairly taught, and a hedge school of a low type, attended by some seventy children: in Galway a seminary for boys of a wealthier class, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers; a school under the Christian Brothers; and some six venture or hedge schools: and in Clifden a school where reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and book-keeping are well taught.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Four endowed by landlords for the benefit of their tenantry; six or eight connected with the Irish Church Missions or Church Education Society; one Monks' school; and a number of hedge schools.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—No change in this respect since last year. The principal schools for the poor not in connexion with the National Board are the Christian Brothers' schools in Nenagh, Erasmus Smith's, and Miss Birch's schools in Roscrea, and the schools in connexion with the Church Education Society; the old hedge school is almost extinct.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan:—

Denominational:	
Parochial, or Church Education Society's,	20
Supported by private endowments,	7
Under Board of Erasmus Smith's endowments,	2
Blue Coat Hospital school at Betaghstown,	1
Charter school (near Celbridge),	1
Total number for pupils of Established Church,	31

N.B.—The parochial schools include two in favour of which application for grants have been made to the Commissioners of National Education.

Monastic (White Abbey, Kildare),	1
Total denominational,	32
Adventure schools:	
Conducted by male teachers,	11
" female do.	6
Total of all classes,	49

AppendixD.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

Besides the above schools for the poorer classes, there are three classical schools for Roman Catholic pupils, and two for Protestant pupils.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—There are schools in every parish in the city.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—I am not aware that there are any in the rural parts of the district. There are such schools in villages and towns—as, Tinahely, Carnew, Shillelagh, patronized and endowed by Earl Fitzwilliam, and enjoying a high character for efficiency; in Tullow, Newtownbarry (Borris), Bagnalstown, Leighlinbridge, and Carlow, all under the patronage and management of the clergy of the Established Church. The school-houses are well built and commodious; but I know nothing more about them, having never visited any of them. There is also a school of this class at Coolkenna, between Tullow and Shillelagh, and another at Nurney, county Carlow.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The only large schools for the poor, unconnected with the Board, are those conducted by the Christian Brothers at Kingstown and Gorey. The latter town has one of the very few workhouse schools that remain unconnected. Denominational schools for Protestants, nearly all of the Established Church, are numerous in the district, as the lowlands of Wicklow and Wexford, as also the towns in county Dublin, have a comparatively large Protestant population.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—About thirty Church Education schools.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—Besides hedge schools, there are three Church Education, and one connected with the Christian Brothers.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—One Christian Brothers' school, twenty-three Church Education Society schools, and nineteen hedge schools.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—There are about thirty-two other schools for the poor within the district. Of these sixteen (situated chiefly in the county Wicklow) are in connexion with the Church Education Society, six are parochial, one is conducted under the Incorporated Society, and one by a community of Christian Brothers; the remainder are private.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—Very few other schools for the poor. These consist of some three or four schools under the Church Education Society, and of some four or five private schools of a very inferior description, which are held, with occasional interruptions, in localities which are not as yet supplied with National schools.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne:—

Erasmus Smith's,	2	schools.
Church Education Society,	16	"
Adventure and Hedge,	29	" .

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—The schools for the poor, not National, are few in number, and unimportant either as regards the attendance they command or their reputation for efficiency.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—There are seventy-two other schools for the poor in the district, viz., Convent and Monks' schools, Church Education schools; and private schools.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—Two Christian Brothers' schools in Wexford; two in New Ross, and two in Enniscorthy. These almost monopolize the education of the poorer classes of boys in their respective towns.

Erasmus Smith's English schools.—One for boys and one for girls in Wexford; one for boys and one for girls in Enniscorthy.

Church Education schools.—Several scattered throughout the district; some of these occasionally inoperative.

Private, or adventure schools.—These consist merely of a few hedge schools which have lingered in places where the influence of National schools has not yet fully reached, and of some dame schools subsisting in the back streets of Wexford and New Ross.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—In the portion of the district lying outside the city of Limerick, I have particulars of only five Church Education Society's schools, and twelve adventure schools. I am not prepared to give any detailed account of the schools (non-National) for the poor, within the city of Limerick; suffice it to say, that many complaints reach me from time to time of their insufficiency and inefficiency.

District 52, Newcastle West; Mr. Hanlon.—The other schools for the poor within the district are confined to a few private or hedge schools in remote localities, and three schools under the care of the Christian Brothers, in Newcastle, Rathkeale, and Bruff.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—There are 39; viz.:—3 Christian Brothers' schools, 4 Convent (Nuns') schools, 14 Church schools, 6 private schools, 12 hedge schools.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—There is one school under the Erasmus Smith Board, and about twelve or fifteen Parochial schools in the district. The attendance at these schools with two or three exceptions is, so far as I could learn, very small. The Christian Brothers have large schools in Dingle and Tralee.

There are several hedge schools in the localities still unsupplied with National schools.

Appendix D.

Other Schools for the poor within the Districts respectively.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—There are in the district about ten Church Education schools, and a few hedge schools. The former command a limited attendance, and the latter hardly deserve the name of school.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—In Mitchelstown the bulk of the children of the poorer classes attend a school conducted by the Christian Brothers, and a Convent school, which is not in connexion with the Board.

In Fermoy and Doneraile there are no male National schools. The sons of the labouring class, tradesmen, and small shopkeepers in the neighbourhood of Fermoy attend a Christian Brothers' school in the town; and those about Doneraile, a school supported by Viscount Doneraile.

Within the past year the Christian Brothers opened a school in Charleville. The attendance at the male National school there has been very sensibly diminished thereby.

Besides these there are several Church Education Society schools, and private or hedge schools scattered over the district.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—There are seven sectarian schools in the district, supported by the Church Education Society in six instances, and by a Society for Island schools in one case. There are about ten hedge schools scattered over the district.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—There are, at least, twenty-six schools in connexion with the Church Education Society, one Hibernian, and two hedge schools.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—There is a Church Education school in almost every parish; a few hedge schools, and three or four schools in connexion with the Wesleyan Society.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—No remarks.

No. 3.—*Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.*

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Ballyhurke: a suitable building; school much required; progressing satisfactorily. Rossnakill: a very good house; school much required; I am sure it will be successful. Ards: a fair house. In my opinion, this school can never command a good attendance. Two schools were removed from roll.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—Gresteel, one of the schools on the Fishmongers' estate, and for many years supported by them, was placed in connexion with the Board. It is a good rural school of the ordinary kind. There was one school removed from roll.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—None, except Billy female school. This school had been struck off in May 1861; but under the management of the Venerable Archdeacon Hincks it is likely to succeed. The attendance is now between thirty and forty, with prospect of increase. The previous manager had paid little attention to the school, or cared little about it, and consequently it dwindled down to nothing, and was struck off the roll of National schools at the time above stated.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—One non-vested school was added in the beginning of the year. Grants were withdrawn from one evening school during the year.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—There was no addition to the number of National schools during the year. Two schools were struck off the roll, one of which had been on the suspended list.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Gortin, infant, most beneficial to a small country town, and Strabane, parochial female, likely to be of average efficiency. There was one school in this district transferred to another.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonuell.—Five new schools were added during the year, namely, Desertlyn, Keenaught, Rocktown, Drumullan, and Rosegarland. The number of children present on the day of my first visit to these schools was, respectively, 35, 58, 51, 71, and 45. They are mixed schools, non-vested, and in localities where schools are much required. Three of the school-houses are excellent buildings, and the other two are fair.

The number of schools in the district in each of the last five years was as follows:—Number of schools in 1861, 117; 1862, 127; 1863, 133; 1864, 136; 1865, 138; 1866, 143. One school removed from roll during the year.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Four day schools, and one evening. Excellent houses, and fairly attended schools. Grants were withdrawn from two day schools and two evening schools during the year.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—There have been four day and three evening schools taken into connexion; all of which promise to be useful and efficient. There were eight day schools removed from roll during the year, and grants to one evening school cancelled.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—Except that a new evening school has been taken into connexion with the Board, during the past year, there has been no increase. There were four day schools removed from the roll during the year.

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—No addition has been made during the year to the number of National schools in operation in this district. At Keadue, in the Gap of Barnesmore, a neat double school-house is in course of erection, a grant having been made for that purpose by the Board. This school is vested in trustees. There was one school struck off the roll.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—There has been no increase in the number of schools during the year. In two cases where the rooms were small, and in other respects unsuitable, they have been replaced by large, commodious, and well fitted-up school-rooms. There has been a decrease of two schools.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Two non-vested schools—one of which, Carrick-aheenan, is in a retired locality, and is but thinly attended; the other, Drumbrochas, promises to be very fairly attended. Five schools were removed from roll during the year.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—No increase in the number of National schools during the year. There was one school struck off the roll.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—An increase of five schools; all non-vested. There was one school struck off roll during the year.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—There is an increase of seven day and five evening schools during the year; of these, three day and one evening are new schools; one is the female department of a mixed National school, and three day schools were formerly in connexion with the Church Education Society. All the day schools except one are large and very important schools. Grants to three evening schools were cancelled during the year.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—Three ordinary non-vested schools have been added during the year, viz.:—Newcastle male, Newcastle female, and Monteith. One school removed from connexion.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—No increase. There were two schools removed from roll during the year.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The same number as at the close of last year. None added.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—Two schools, a male and a female, have been established during the year in the parish of Easkey, and one, a mixed school, in the parish of Kilcummin. All three are non-vested, and are of the same character generally as the other rural schools throughout the district. Grants were withdrawn from two schools.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Two schools—Rathmullen, mixed, and Drumshambo Convent, girls—were added to the roll during the year. The former is promising, conducted by a trained teacher, and commanding an average of some seventy children; the latter I have not examined since it was taken into connexion, so that I am unable to speak definitely of its character. One school was struck off the roll during the year.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Banaho, a non-vested school, has been added this year. Tierlahood, another non-vested school, has only been in operation since the commencement of the year. Both are mixed schools, and are likely to succeed. Grants were withdrawn from three day schools and one evening school during the year.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—One new school has been taken into connexion during the year. It is a small rural school. Two schools, formerly in District 23, were transferred to this district; and one new vested school came into operation during the year.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—There has been an increase of five schools during the year, of which four are mixed, and one for girls only.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—The only new school in operation for the year was that of Knappagh, near Westport, formerly supported by local funds, and under supervision of Church Education Society; a good school, average attendance 33, almost exclusively Protestants. Grants were made in June last for building two first-class schools in the parish of Islandeady, which when completed will supply the wants of at least a portion of a very extensive and populous district. There were three schools struck off the roll.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—Two schools have been added. The buildings in this case are good slated houses; but the average attendance, as well as the proficiency of the pupils, is low as yet.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Two; both non-vested. One, Cloncovet, is only seven months in operation; it is well atttended, and doing fairly; it is in a thatched house with clay floor. The other, Rathowen, No. 2, is held in a very good slated house, with boarded floor, excellent offices, premises, &c. There are few schools in the district with such a house and such furniture of every kind. It is fairly attended, and well taught; the pupils, teacher, and manager belong to the Established Church. There was one school discontinued by the manager.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—The number of schools in the district during 1866 remains the same as for the previous year.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—During the past year only two new schools have been added to those previously existing. These are both non-vested, and in charge of probationary teachers. Grants were withdrawn from two schools during the year.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—There has been an increase of five schools during the

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

year, three of which are in operation, and two are building cases vested in trustees; the building intended for these latter is to consist of a male and a female department, and is estimated to accommodate 200 pupils. The erection of the building has not yet been commenced. The other three are all successful, and largely-attended schools. The buildings are in no case exactly what could be desired, none of them having been originally erected for school purposes; but they are fairly furnished, and well supplied with maps, charts, tablets, &c.; and the teachers, though two of them never before taught a National school, promise to be zealous and faithful, and for so far have given much satisfaction in their own neighbourhoods, as is evidenced by the very high average attendance in each of their schools.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—No increase.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—An increase of five: Coolah, Shanaheelah, Streamstown, Toombola, Ailebrack. These four latter are in Connemara.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—One new school: Shannonbridge female, non-vested; conducted by a first-class teacher, and likely to prove a most useful and efficient school.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—Only one National school has been added during the year, viz., Broughal mixed school, taught by a female teacher.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—A school for the instruction of infant children of both sexes has recently been established in Ballymore-Eustace, through the exertions of the zealous and highly intelligent curate of the parish. The schoolroom, a very appropriate one for such a purpose, has been very tastefully fitted up; a liberal grant of apparatus supplied by the Board, and the teacher most carefully instructed in all the duties of her office by one of the most skilful organizers in the service of the Board (Miss Ryan). The school is therefore likely to prove of incalculable service to the parents of the locality, and the example of the manager, Rev. M. P. Langan, will, I hope, lead to the opening of similar schools in other towns and villages.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Roundtown male, and Roundtown female, convent; the probable attendance will be about 100 boys and above 100 girls.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—An increase of one school, non-vested; well built, and patronised by the Earl of Bessborough; it is working well.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—Five schools added in 1866; two of these (Redcross, No. 2, and Monaseed) were applicant before December, 1865, but did not receive grants of books, &c., till afterwards.

1. Redcross, No. 2; indifferent as to accommodation and maintenance, owing to the poverty of local resources.

2. Monaseed; an efficient school in a spacious house (new), well attended.

3. St. Kevin's, female; excellent as to house fittings, and teacher's qualifications; large attendance.

4. Ashford; excellent house, with residence for teacher, who is well qualified; I have not yet seen the school working as National, the grant being recent.

5. Enniskerry; under patronage of Viscount Powerscourt; school-house very suitable; teacher respectably qualified; attendance small; grant to this school made very recently.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—One of an increase; formerly a Church Education School in Mountmellick.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—There has been as yet no recognised increase, but besides the establishment of an evening school at Scariff, on the 11th and 31st of December respectively, were opened the Loughcutra female and male schools, and application has been made to have them taken into connexion with the National system. These schools are calculated each to accommodate an average attendance of 50 children, and will be non-vested, and under lay management.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Two; Kilkeary female, with an average attendance of about 30; room neat but small; Inchavalalen, with an average attendance of about 50; house and furniture good. One school closed by manager.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Two day schools established towards the close of 1866, were taken into connexion by the National Board. They are situated in an outlying portion of the town of Athy, and supply a want hitherto much felt in the locality. Grants to one evening school were cancelled during the year.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—There have been virtually five schools added to the number in this district during the year referred to; two have been actually put on the roll, and applications for three others have been reported on, and will most probably be granted. The two for which grants have been made, are vested in trustees; and of the others, one is to be non-vested, and the other two are to be vested in the Board.

There would be a large increase in the number of applications for aid to build school-houses vested in trustees, if the local landowners could be induced to give sites; but this they seem to be extremely unwilling to do. There was one school removed from roll.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—One, viz., Cordangan, vested in the Commissioners. This is intended to supersede the one at present in operation in Cordangan, which is held in a cabin, altogether unsuitable for a school-house. The Ballycarron male and female schools were opened on the 1st of April. These both promise to be very useful schools.

Appendix D.

Increase, if any, in the number of National Schools during the year, and the character of those added.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—No increase of schools during the year. Three new school-houses are in progress of erection, and will be completed early in 1867.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—Two schools have been added to the roll; they are even now fairly successful, and command a large attendance. Seven other schools are in course of erection, and are likely to be taken into connexion with the National Board early next year.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—1. Davidstown; previously in connexion with the Board; grants withdrawn in 1865, owing to the defective state of the school-house; grants restored, April, 1866; average attendance, 35; school-house in poor order, merely tolerated, as no better can be had at present; the teacher's acquirements and capacities as an instructor are only very medium. 2. Park; building grant for a remote and neglected locality; erection of house not yet commenced.

District 51, Limerick, Mr. Potterton.—Crecora; very flourishing, having already four paid monitors. It is a mixed school; soon, however, to be divided into separate male and female departments. Perry Square, infant; is creditably conducted; has already got a paid monitor.

Drombaun; the fact of its connexion has only just reached me.

There was one school struck off roll.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—Two newly-erected schools have been added to my list of National schools during the past year, and one school, which had been closed for some time past, has been re-opened. The new schools are the St. James' male and female, which were built by Lord Southwell in the parish of Nantinan, at a very considerable expense, and which are capable of affording accommodation to upwards of 300 children.

The other school, referred to above, is the Ashford male National school, which was opened in July last, under an experienced and efficient teacher, and which is now doing very well.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—No increase; but a decrease of one.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Two added; both vested in trustees.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—One mixed school has been added during the year. The school-house (which is non-vested) is thatched, and floor is clay, furniture only middling, but likely to be improved; the attendance is large, and a probationary teacher has charge; the school is very backward, and it will take a considerable time to bring it to a fair state of efficiency. It was much needed in an isolated locality.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Two non-vested schools (Carrignavar male and female) were taken into connexion in August. Both schools are held in a substantial, newly-built, slated house. They were much wanted in the locality, and they are likely to command a good attendance. Application has been already made by the manager, I understand, for grant of salary to an assistant in each. There was one school removed from roll.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—Aghatubrid male and female, Ballycarberry Castle (mixed), Cahersivane (mixed), and Lohar (mixed), were established during the year. They all command large attendances, and from the very backward proficiency of the pupils I found in them, a very small number of whom had ever previously attended National schools, it is evident how much these schools are needed. The buildings in which they are held are of the most inferior description, and nothing but the most urgent necessity would have induced me to recommend the Commissioners to take them into connexion, even temporarily. The respective local promoters have applied for grants to build suitable houses, and it is much to be desired that all possible expedition may be used in completing the official preliminaries.

Raheen male and female, vested in the Commissioners, were opened in August. The building is a very suitable one, and has a tasteful neatly-finished appearance. The rooms are spacious, well lighted and ventilated, and all the appointments and fittings are of an excellent kind.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—There has been no increase during the past year. Two applications have been made, one for a building grant, and the other for salary and books, but they have not as yet been disposed of.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—Kilmalooda (mixed), attendance middling; formerly a Church Education school. Knuckskagh (mixed); attendance good. Lisaloholig (mixed); attendance very fair. Watergate Place, attendance middling; formerly in connexion with Methodist Society. Knuckeenbwee, building; works not commenced. Bauravilla, male and female, building; not commenced.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—Guileen (mixed), situated on the eastern side of the entrance to Cork harbour, and attended by 50 or 60 pupils, was taken into connexion during the third term of 1866; and in the second term of that year the Commissioners granted aid to build at the Old Head of Kinsale a larger school-house than the one there at present, as the latter, among other defects, is quite inadequate to the large attendance. Henry-street male school, in the city of Cork, which had been struck off in the last term of 1865, for insufficient average attendance, was taken into connexion again by the Board in the first term of 1866, and was struck off the roll of National schools a second time in the middle term of the latter year, on account of the small number attending it. Three schools have been removed from roll.

No. 4.—General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—Sufficient except during the winter months, when nearly all the schools in the district are overcrowded.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—Except in a few cases the accommodation provided is ample enough for the attendance, and of a suitable kind.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—There is in this district, taking a general view of the whole, sufficient accommodation for all the school-going population at any season, and too frequently there is room to spare. The greater part of the houses are dry and comfortable, well fitted up, ceiled and floored, walls properly furnished with maps, tablets, diagrams, and prints, and a sufficient space of floor covered with well-made well-arranged desks. But in many of the houses dampness of walls is a great drawback on the comfort of teacher and children, as well as a constant destroyer of books and wall appliances. This arises either from bad masonry or the use of sea sand in building. I find that the simplest, cheapest, and surest remedy is to batten, lath and plaster the walls. The chillest and dampest rooms have been rendered exceedingly comfortable and healthful by this means.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—There has not been any material change in this respect during the past year. In about one-fourth of the schools the accommodation is indifferent and inadequate.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—A few of the schools afford excellent accommodation in all respects; the majority fair, and a few positively bad. One house was rebuilt and several were much improved during the year.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Such as has been already described, but more especially last year.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The accommodation is in every way amply sufficient. Seven excellent school-houses were built during the year, and several others thoroughly overhauled. There are very few really bad school-houses in the district.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Several new school-houses having been erected in the last few years, the school accommodation in this district, as a whole, is excellent.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—In some ten or twelve cases the premises are small or not very suitable; even several of the largest houses are full of pupils.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—There are one or two unsuitable school-houses in this district, but the buildings generally are appropriate, and in some cases elegant, and they afford ample accommodation.

A very handsome new school-house, admirably appurtenanced, has recently been erected by the manager, John Martin, esq., of Killyleagh Mills, at his sole expense, for the use of the pupils attending the Killyleagh Mills National school.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—Almost all the school-houses are weatherproof; but many are insufficiently supplied with windows, badly floored, and imperfectly fitted-up. Of twenty-eight vested school-houses twenty-five afford accommodation which is sufficient in amount, and good or very fair in quality; the other three fail to afford such accommodation. It is remarkable that these latter are among the most efficient and flourishing in the district. Of seventy non-vested school-houses, twelve are very bad, and seven may rank with the best vested schools in the district. The accommodation in the remaining fifty-one is tolerably fair.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—As regards space and other essential particulars, twenty-seven of the schools may be described as good, forty fair, thirty indifferent, and the remaining thirty bad. In a large number of them the provision made for lighting and ventilation is very imperfect; the defect in those respects has in ten cases been in a great degree remedied during the year.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Viewed as a whole, the school-houses in the district afford rather indifferent accommodation; at least thirty per cent. of them are so unsuitable, that if a reasonable prospect existed that better could be provided, they should not be allowed to enjoy Board's grants. Unfortunately the landed proprietors, as a body, are opposed to our schools, hence, in many cases, poor cabins are the only resource unless the people be left without the means of education.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—The school-room accommodation, as to space, is, in general, fairly adequate to the numbers in attendance.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—In nearly all the schools of the district the accommodation as regards size of school-room is sufficient. In many cases, however, owing to an ill arrangement of the furniture, the floor space for class teaching is too confined. The desks are often found crowded up to the fire-place, the teacher thinking there should be sitting accommodation for each child in the school. The rooms, on the whole, are well lighted, are warmed, and tolerably well ventilated.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The school-houses are generally of a superior class; in amount of breathing-space, ventilation, light, and cheerfulness, there is little more to be desired. The new school-houses built during the last three or four years are

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

very fine buildings. There are altogether in the district 162 school-houses, and of these but three are decidedly bad, one of which will be replaced by a new house early next spring. There is accommodation for about 12,000 pupils, for an average attendance of about 8,000. During the three winter and three summer months some of the houses are overcrowded, but the accommodation is generally sufficient.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The houses have been nearly all built expressly for school purposes; they are generally good, and, with scarcely an exception, the accommodation is sufficient for the number of pupils in attendance.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—In a few instances the school-houses are mere cabins, badly lighted and ventilated, not originally intended for school purposes, and unsuitable in every respect; but in the great majority the houses are not only respectable in appearance, but the floor space available for drafts, and the desk accommodation, are quite sufficient.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The school-houses in this district generally are fairly adapted for school purposes, and afford sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils in attendance.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—There has been some improvement during the year in respect of accommodation in schools. Two of the three newly established schools are well built and well fitted up. New or enlarged houses have been provided for three of the pre-existing schools, and in several other instances the houses and furniture have been much improved. In more than one-half of all the schools in the district, however, the accommodation is still of an inferior description.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Many of the school-rooms are defective as regards draft-space, light, and ventilation. Some improvement, however, has been effected. Four excellent new school-houses have been erected during the year, all with slated roofs, and three with boarded floors; another with two rooms has been put into excellent repair at an outlay of some £70, and it is expected that the erection of a vested school-house, with two rooms also, will be commenced a few months hence.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—In most of the schools the accommodation is very fair; in some very middling; and in a few decidedly unsatisfactory.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The accommodation afforded in the schools is steadily increasing year by year, both in nature and in amount. The quality of the accommodation is more looked to in the case of new schools than it used to be, and consequently they are generally found to be comfortable and spacious; and there is no year in which some of the existing schools do not undergo improvements, while in some cases new and vastly superior school-houses are erected to take the place of bad ones.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—Four of the rooms are very ill-suited for school purposes, and four others stand greatly in need of alterations. The remaining 107 are fair, very fair, or good.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Owing to the large proportion of the schools in this district, forty-two per cent., being vested in the Commissioners, the average accommodation is very fair. Taking into account the important conditions of general repair, space, and fitting up, there are, out of eighty-eight schools, fifty which may be pronounced "good" or "fair," twenty-five "middling," and the rest either "indifferent" or wholly "bad." Some of these last are necessarily tolerated from their unfavourable circumstances, and the remainder are partially inoperative, owing to the suspension of the grants to which they are frequently liable.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—The accommodation afforded by forty-three of the 112 school apartments is inadequate at all seasons of the year, but in the case of the sixty-nine remaining ones there is ample superficial area. There are a great many schools in which the furniture is poor and old, and few ready to repair, except the teachers whose means are heavily taxed by their own personal wants.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Many of the school-houses are thatched cabins, with clay floors, and windows not sufficiently high for proper ventilation or light; the rooms too small for the attendance several months in the year; the furniture not of a proper description; and the desks such as to delay the children's progress in learning to write.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—Accommodation satisfactory.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—The floor space in most instances is, under any proper method of organization, amply sufficient for the general requirements of the daily average attendance. It is true the school buildings throughout this district do not as a rule present models of architectural taste and skill, but their chief defects appear to me to be exactly those that characterize the dwellings of the humbler classes generally, seeing they are defective alike in breathing space and in the arrangements for the proper ventilation, lighting, and heating of the apartment.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—The accommodation in many of the non-vested schools, both in the towns and in the rural sections, is very poor. The houses, many of them, have been altered from dwelling-houses, and are very unlike what roomy, well-lighted, and well-ventilated school-rooms ought to be. In winter, when the attendance,

especially at the rural schools, is at a maximum, many of the schools are so much over-crowded that it would seem to be almost impossible for much effectual work to be done in them. The vested schools are all that could be desired in regard of accommodation, and there are a few very excellent non-vested school-houses in the district, which have been built by landed proprietors; but with these exceptions, most of the non-vested schools are quite too small, and ill adapted to school purposes, both from deficient light in winter, and the want of suitable accommodation either on floor or in desks.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—On the whole the area in the schools of this district affords fair accommodation to the pupils in attendance. The supply of light and air is also sufficient, with the exception of some few cases. There are galleries for the accommodation of very young children in the Convent schools.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—No observations beyond those in last report.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Except in eight or ten cases, the floor space is sufficient for the average attendance. In three or four cases the houses are not suitable, being thatched cabins of the ordinary type, and originally built without any especial adaptation to the purposes which they now serve.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The school-houses in this district are, with very few exceptions, good, substantial buildings, generally slated and boarded, and well lighted and ventilated. Some of them are very superior buildings.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—As stated in previous reports, the school-houses of this district are generally commodious, well-lighted, and fairly ventilated buildings; this remark especially applies to the schools conducted by ladies of the religious orders. In one school (Clane Convent) of the latter description, an additional room, with covered passage, &c., has been provided for the accommodation of very young children, at an expense of nearly two hundred pounds to the community.

In the case of schools under the charge of lay teachers, one male school has been transferred to a much more commodious building; in two others suitable offices have been erected; in two cases porches and covered passages have been added, and fitted with clothes-racks, &c. The managers of three schools have provided free apartments for the use of their teachers; in two others the teachers' residences have been enlarged and considerably improved in other respects, &c., &c.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—In many cases very bad, viz.—the James's-street male school and infant schools are held in the rooms of an old private house totally unsuitable for school purposes, very deficient in ventilation and in fitting-up, and altogether too small for the attendance. The John-street female and infant schools are not calculated to accommodate one-half of the children who assemble there. The side walls are only about five feet high—about 100 in a room not fit for fifty.

Dolphin's-barn school is held in a house also most unhealthy and unsuitable—all full of draughts. The two former teachers—young women—died, as I am informed, while in charge of it, and I fear the unhealthy house contributed to their untimely death. Rathfarnham National school is a ruin. The St. Michael and John's female schools are held in an old ruinous store, over a lard and bacon factory, beside unwholesome yards. And the majority of the National schools of the city have *no* playgrounds.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The space accommodation is good and quite sufficient, with very few exceptions, and the supply of furniture is generally satisfactory. The playgrounds—where there are any at all—are generally unsatisfactory, and in many cases there are none, the houses being on side of a road or lane.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The school accommodation is gradually improving. A growing disposition to provide suitable school-houses, where means are available, and to improve existing houses and their furniture, is evident on the part of Managers. Four new school-houses, all of ample dimensions—all floored with boards, two with residences for teachers attached—have lately come into use; and in seven cases substantial improvements have been effected as respects either flooring, additional windows, or new furniture. In the mountainous parts of the district, and in some localities of county Wexford that are not mountainous, very indifferent school-houses are to be met with, as before, and the want of residences for the teachers is still too general.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—About four schools required; for three of which applications are pending, though not forwarded. Class-rooms about to be added to two vested schools.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—In some few of the non-vested mixed schools the accommodation is inadequate, but the general circumstances of the district are in this respect satisfactory.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—In general the accommodation is suitable and sufficient; but at some periods of the year a few of the school-rooms are too small for the attendance.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Thirty per cent. of the school-houses in this district are vested either in the Commissioners or in Trustees. They are, generally speaking, suitably furnished and commodious. Not more than five of the non-vested schools are defective as regards the nature and amount of accommodation.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—Not satisfactory. There are, no doubt, some good school-houses in the district, but the majority are thatched, and of an inferior description;

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

and in by much the greater number of the school-houses the accommodation is sadly insufficient for the number of pupils who attend. An additional room has been built in connexion with one school-house during the year, and another has been supplied with a porch and a gallery, and put into thorough repair. The proceedings of the Board of Works in those matters are extremely slow, and I must take the liberty to state, that in my opinion their plans are by no means the most economical, either in point of cost or of accommodation.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—The distribution of schools and the amount of accommodation generally correspond with the school-going population of their several localities. In a few cases the houses are neither adequate to the attendances nor otherwise suitable; four of these are miserable cabins, deficient in desk and class space, as well as in the means of light and ventilation. I am glad to say, that the Managers of two of these have taken the necessary steps to have good suitable houses built in the ensuing spring.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—With few exceptions the school-houses afford sufficient accommodation for the attendance. The means of light and ventilation, however, are frequently defective.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—In most cases the amount of accommodation is reasonably complete. There are a few exceptions, however; but the Managers are likely to supply the deficiencies and remedy the defects in these cases.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—During the past year the schools have been kept in neater and better order than usual. The nature and amount of accommodation afforded within the school-houses are very fair, save in one or two instances. A large number have neither playgrounds nor privies attached. I consider this latter to be a very great want indeed, and wherever it exists that it should render the school ineligible for aid from the Board.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The *amount* of accommodation varies to a remarkable degree of coincidence with the local attendances. In a few cases it is too limited, and in still fewer, but yet in some, quite in excess. The general *nature*, on the other hand, of the accommodation afforded is not equally satisfactory, as, in far too frequent instances, houses, of an inferior character, and very indifferently, not to say badly, furnished, are to be met with. This great drawback chiefly presents itself in the barony belonging to the county Tipperary.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—There are sixteen schools in the district in which the accommodation is of an inferior description, or altogether insufficient for the usual attendance. In all of these cases, however, with the exception of three, steps have been taken to remedy the defects. In all the other schools of the district the accommodation is sufficient and of a satisfactory nature.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—Good on the whole.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Except in ten schools the accommodation is good, or very fair. In several cases a decided improvement has been effected during the past year.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Several schools in the district are crowded at certain seasons. I would especially refer to Kanturk male and female, Newmarket male and female, Cullen male and female, Millstreet male, and some others. Preparatory schools should be opened in these localities.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—I have not yet inspected all the schools in the district. So far as I have seen, the school-houses are, as a rule, substantial, commodious edifices. The number of those with thatched roofs or clay floors is small comparatively.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The school accommodation generally in this district is of a satisfactory description. The tardiness with which the schools vested in the Commissioners are repaired, is a serious evil, entailing great increase of expense, as the injury, which is allowed to take place from severity of the weather, might by prompter action be prevented. In some of the schools vested in the Commissioners the accommodation is very inadequate and inconvenient, from the structure of the building, the form of the floors, the position and form of the desks. Among these schools, Kilgarvan male National school is the worst circumstanced.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—The accommodation in all the vested and in fifty-two non-vested schools is either very good or fairly so. In seven non-vested schools it is bad, and in seven more it is very bad.

I have reason to believe that, in nearly all cases where a site can be procured, suitable houses will be built during the current year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—The accommodation is sufficient except in eleven school-houses.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—The schools of my district afford in general more than adequate accommodation to the numbers that, on the average, frequent them. A few, however, such as Whitegate (female), to the south, and Crosshaven (mixed), to the south-west of Cork harbour, Ballygarvan (male and female), and Douglas (male and female), some miles south of Cork, and Old Head of Kinsale (mixed), on the headland from which it gets its name, are quite too small for their respective attendances. But the managers of these schools are taking steps to provide sufficient accommodation for the pupils, by establishing

infant schools, enlarging the present school-houses, and building, with aid from the Board, large school-houses. In reference to the proposed schools, which are to be vested in trustees, I should observe, that the Board of Works is very slow in reporting on the sites proposed for them, and the managers are becoming very dissatisfied at the delay that invariably takes place between the time of their application for aid and the signing of the lease.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to Nature and Amount of Accommodation in the Schools.

No. 5.—*State of Schools generally as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.*

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—I have generally found the pupils fairly provided with the necessary books; but I cannot report favourably as to the stock on hands to meet the requirements of promotions and admissions. I think it would be very desirable to adopt some means for the more speedy transmission of parcels from the Education Office.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—In a good many schools the supply of books, &c., was so inadequate that I had to order a quantity to be forwarded, the value to be deducted from the teacher's salary; and, in not a few instances, there was the greatest dearth of slate pencils, although, I believe, this was not the teacher's fault.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—In general the supply of school requisites at reduced prices is fairly or well kept up, but still some teachers have to be occasionally reminded of their duty on this point. They would allow the children to relax in providing the necessary requisites. I always take it as a bad sign of a teacher's activity, usefulness, and attention to business, when I find his pupils depending one on another for the use of books, or, as it is called, "looking on,"—a practice that should be discouraged by every possible means.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—In 70·5 per cent. of the schools in the district I found an adequate supply throughout the year; in 8·5 per cent. there was an adequate supply on each of two inspections; and in 20·9 per cent there was an inadequate supply on each of two inspections. In 29·4 per cent., therefore, of the schools the supply was more or less insufficient during the past year.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—In general the schools were fairly supplied with sale stock, but, in a few instances, the duty of maintaining a sufficient supply was culpably neglected both by manager and teacher.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—The supply is adequate in about three-fourths, except that, at intervals, portions of the stock, more especially the smaller books and stationery, may be exhausted before it would be considered worth while to send for a fresh supply. This year, in particular, some of the requisites applied for were not always in store. In somewhat less than one-fourth of the schools the supply is always more or less deficient.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The schools in general are well supplied with requisites, and a considerable number of them are furnished with natural history prints and apparatus.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—Very satisfactory.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—On last round of inspection I met five cases in which the supply was inadequate. In ten others, a supply had been ordered; all other cases satisfactory.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—Generally speaking, the schools are fairly supplied with books and school requisites; and a considerable number of them with diagrams and apparatus.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—Except in schools whose teachers are classed very low and depend altogether on the Board's salary for support, the supply of "sale stock" kept is generally satisfactory. First Books of Lessons and copy-books, as they pass off the quickest, are the articles most frequently deficient.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—In general they are fairly supplied.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Fully seventy per cent. of the schools were kept well supplied during the year; the remainder more or less insufficiently.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—On the whole the schools of my district have been very fairly, in most cases very well, supplied with books and other school requisites for sale to the pupils, during the past year.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The schools are fairly supplied with reading books, slates, and paper. The higher class pupils are often in want of Grammars, Spelling Book Superseded, and other text-books for home lessons. In many of the schools the maps—especially the map of the World—are soiled and otherwise defaced, and since the withdrawal of the triennial free stock grant, difficulty is found in replacing these requisites.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—In more than half the schools the supply of books and other requisites for sale to pupils is abundant at all times; in some schools there is occasionally a deficiency, and in a few there is a total want of requisites, which causes much inconvenience and loss of time. Instances of the last kind are chiefly confined to schools where there has been a change of teacher.

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The schools are usually well supplied, better than I have found them in any other district.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—On the whole, the schools in this district are kept well supplied with requisites for sale to the pupils. Of course, there are some teachers careless in this as in other respects, and to meet such cases, I recommended the Board to send a supply of such requisites as were most suitable for the school, and to deduct the price from the teacher's salary. In five instances, I recommended this course, and it had a very beneficial effect, the teachers regarding the deduction in the light of a fine, although in reality they were no losers by it, as in general, they were able to dispose of the sale stock so received before the time for payment of salary arrived.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The schools generally are well supplied with books and requisites. The allowance of discount to the teachers induces them to purchase a larger quantity at once than they were formerly in the habit of doing.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—The supply of requisites and books for sale is *good* in about one-fourth of the schools, *fair* in another fourth, and inferior or bad in about one-half of all the schools in the district.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—Most of the schools are fairly supplied with sale stock.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Fair, generally speaking. The poverty of some of the teachers appears still to have the effect, in a few cases, of rendering the supply irregular.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—A vast improvement has taken place in this respect. Schools are now in general well supplied, and there are very few cases, indeed, in which there is ground of complaint because of neglect in keeping them so supplied. This change is owing to the beneficial arrangement, whereby teachers are allowed 20 per cent. discount on the price of books and requisites to the value of £1 5*s.* and upwards, when purchased by themselves. Not only does this afford encouragement to teachers to fulfil this duty without complaint, but it has also acted advantageously in making the proper supply of books to be clearly and distinctly a duty devolving on the teacher more than on the manager.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—In about 80 per cent. of the schools the supply is sufficient, but in the remaining 20 per cent. it is irregular and insufficient generally.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—Total amount of requisites at reduced prices purchased during the year, as per invoice book, was £110 3*s.* 6*d.*, which divided between seventy-six schools (for twelve owing to various causes had purchased nothing during the year), gives an average for each school of £1 9*s.*, very nearly. The majority of the schools maintained throughout the year a supply fairly adequate for current requirements.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—In most instances the schools are kept constantly supplied with requisites for sale to the pupils; the discount allowed on every pound expended by the teachers for this end has contributed materially to this result.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Generally satisfactory; but this is due to the teachers, the managers giving no aid, never advancing any money for the purchase of requisites.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—Very few instances have occurred during the past year in which I have found the schools unprovided with the necessary books and stationery. Upwards of £210 have been expended for their purchase at reduced rates during 1866.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—In few instances is the supply commensurate with the current and necessary requirements of the school. One result of this unsteady and inadequate supply is that the home preparation of lessons is almost wholly ignored, and the pupil's progress is limited to whatever he can acquire within the ordinary school hours.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—The schools have, on the whole, been fairly supplied with lesson books, &c., during the year; and there is a decided desire on the part of the teachers, with a very few exceptions, to keep a sale stock constantly on hand.

Comparing this year with last, I find that the invoices sent to this district during the year 1865 amounted to £155 15*s.* 7*d.*; whilst for the present year they amount to £205 6*s.* 7*d.*, an increase of nearly *one-third*, on last year's purchases.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—In about three-fourths of the schools in this district the supply of books and requisites for sale to pupils is fair. The large maps, supplied as free stock in former years, are in many cases nearly useless, from damp or time, and both managers and teachers are very slow in providing new ones.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—One-third fully supplied in everything, and these probably command one-half the attendance; one-third tolerably, *i.e.* that may occasionally fall short in some requisites; remainder, from the poverty of teachers and pupils, the remoteness from depot or other causes, badly.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Twenty-nine schools well supplied; thirty-seven, fairly; twenty-two, tolerably; eight, badly.

AppendixD.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The supply of books, &c., for sale to the pupils is very fairly maintained in the majority of the schools. As a general rule the children possess the books necessary for their efficient instruction.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—In nearly three-fourths of the schools the teachers have kept up a fair supply of books, writing materials, &c., for sale to their pupils at reduced rates. Of this number, thirty-five schools are well supplied at all times with enough to meet the immediate requirements of the pupils, and a surplus for future contingencies; in the remaining schools—about one-fourth of the entire—the teachers apply for sale-stock at very long intervals, and the amount is generally so trifling as not to entitle the teacher to receive the usual discount; so that the pupils in such cases remain for long periods unprovided with books for home study, and, more frequently still, with paper for their writing or dictation exercises. A greatly increased demand for the cheap and excellent copy-books published by Mr. Vere Foster now prevails, and the introduction of them into our schools has, in most instances, been attended with very satisfactory results.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Pretty well supplied; however, there are some exceptions. It may not be out of place to remark here that the wretched paper covers of the First Books are so easily torn that few children can keep them for any time; they disappear in a fortnight or three weeks, and the child is left for months without a book. If provided with well-bound First Books which they could keep, I have no doubt the first-class children would make much greater progress. A child requires a primer stoutly bound. The deficiency in the junior class, which contains half the pupils on the rolls, is very great. May not much of this deficiency be attributed to the want of books?

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—Generally satisfactory, and grounds of complaint are becoming fewer. The allowance of the per-centage to the teachers has produced good results.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—The majority of the schools have not yet come to be steadily supplied with requisites for sale. In the smaller schools few teachers can afford to advance a pound or two whenever the immediate or the expected wants of the school call for a fresh supply. Payment of the quarter's salary must be waited for. The supply of lesson books has been irregular, owing to the great demand for the new issues of First, Second, and Third Books, and the expectation of a new Fourth Book, which circumstance caused several teachers to postpone their orders.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Generally good.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—The commission allowed to the teachers has been very effective in inducing them to keep on hand a good stock of books and other requisites; and, save in a few cases, which are for several reasons of an exceptional nature, the schools are very fairly supplied.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—In general the schools are amply supplied with books and other school requisites for sale to pupils. During the past year I discovered only very few cases in which the teachers had neglected to keep on hands a sufficient supply.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—In not more than half a dozen schools was the supply of lesson books and requisites found inadequate during the past year.

District 45, Ennis; Mr Barrett.—Fair; supplies fairly kept up. The allowance of a premium on the orders has had a highly beneficial effect in maintaining the supply of requisites in the schools.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Generally the supply is adequate. The teachers, with a very few exceptions, make great efforts to keep a sufficient sale-stock on hands, and the discount allowed enables some of them to provide tablets, black-boards, and maps. The loss of the triennial free stock is, however, beginning to be felt, as many of those given in 1861 are now almost quite worn out.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—More satisfactory than in previous years. The deficiency calling most for notice is in the supply of slates and copy-books.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—Since the rule of allowing teachers a percentage on sums advanced by them for the purchase of requisites for the use of National schools has been adopted, an insufficient supply is of rare occurrence. The chief deficiency is in stationery.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—The supply of lesson books and other school requisites shows a most decided improvement for the present, as compared with past years.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The supply of lesson books and other school requisites for sale to pupils has been, on the whole, very fairly sustained.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—Generally speaking, the schools have been kept well supplied with books and other requisites for sale to pupils during the year.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—Good, with very few exceptions.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—In general the schools are fairly supplied. In only a few did I notice a serious deficiency.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—The schools of the district are, with few exceptions, now fairly supplied with books for sale, but I find that some are deficient in large

Appendix D.

State of Schools generally, as to supply of Lesson Books and other School Requisites, at reduced prices, for sale to Pupils.

maps. I think the Commissioners should, in certain cases, give grants of large maps, such as World, Europe, and British Islands. Teachers regard it as a grievance that they must at their own expense provide maps and clocks. The managers seldom contribute towards this purpose.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—Towards the end of the year, when I visited the schools, I found, in the majority of cases, the supplies of requisites either quite exhausted or inadequate. The absence of an inspector appears to have, in a measure, induced in the teachers an indifference about keeping on hands a proper amount of sale-stock.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The schools generally are fairly supplied with lesson books and other school requisites for sale to pupils at reduced prices.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—With very few exceptions, the schools in this district have been well supplied during the year.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—As a rule, the schools have been kept well supplied with lesson books and other requisites during the year 1866.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—Of the ninety-eight schools in my district on which I received the teachers' annual reports for 1866, four procured from the Education Office no supply of books and school requisites during that year; but sale-stocks of books, stationery, &c., to the amount of £362 18*s.* 2*d.* were received for the other ninety-four. Those four schools which were unprovided with a sale-stock from the office, were supplied with books and other school requisites from schools in the same parishes with them, and under the same managers.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

No. 6.—*Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.*

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—The pupils' attendance is very irregular. The poverty of the people, which requires the employment of children as herds and field labourers, may be assigned as the chief cause of this irregularity.

May, June, October, and November were the months of 1866 during which the attendance was thinnest.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—The attendance was irregular and fluctuating, but differing little from that of former years. From December to March the rural schools are very full. In October the lowest attendance occurs.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—Attendance in general very irregular. April, May, September, October, and November are the months in which it is thinnest, but all are affected more or less by weather and locality. In summer haymaking and bogwork take from school such as are in any way able to assist; and the inducement to employ these is the greater on account that labourers are more difficult to be had, and of course to be paid, than formerly, owing chiefly to emigration; but in my opinion nothing is more effectual in depreciating the quality of the attendance than the multiplicity of schools. This introduces inferior teachers and drives good ones to other neighbourhoods. Those inferior shifting teachers never bring with them anything of energy or zeal, as they are ready or waiting to try some other schools as soon as opportunity offers.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—The attendance of pupils during the past year was very irregular, owing to the variable state of the weather, and the consequent increasing demand for their assistance in field labour. The greatest irregularity occurred, as in former years, in the months of April, October, and November.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—The attendance in the spring and autumn months was exceedingly low, owing to the pressure for agricultural labour. To such an extent did this affect the numbers that at the periods referred to I found attendances varying from five to fourteen pupils in schools whose averages ranged from thirty to forty-five. Except in the winter, children over eleven years of age are scarcely to be found in the schools. In some portions of the district the irregularity is increased by the existence of manufactures, as, in some of the operations, children of very tender years can be profitably employed.

The months of thinnest attendance are April, May, October, and November, also in the end of March and beginning of December.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—Attendance varies with the demand for field labour. The rural schools, more especially, are over-crowded from November to April, and almost deserted in the spring and harvest seasons. This year, in particular, the unusually late period for sowing the flax and grain crops, and the gathering in of the potato crop, coming on immediately after, kept down the attendance for a comparatively lengthened period. Outbreaks of contagious diseases also reduced the attendance in the earlier summer months.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—The attendance this year was in general more irregular than in any previous year. In the months of April, May, October, and November, the attendance at the country schools was almost nothing.

This irregularity is caused by the scarcity of labour which has arisen in consequence of emigration.

AppendixD.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—The attendance has been irregular in the rural districts, owing to the inclemency of the weather, which retarded the outdoor labour. Spring and harvest months are generally low in such schools.

In town schools the winter months are the lowest, as small children do not come out.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—In the town schools the attendance is thinnest during the winter months, small children being unable to attend.

In the few rural schools, attendance is thinnest during the spring and harvest months.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—The attendance of pupils is lowest in the months of March, April, August, September, and October, owing to the occupation of children in field labour during seed-time and harvest. There is considerable irregularity of attendance owing to the causes above stated, and to the fact that, as the population is chiefly rural, the elder children are kept at home when the parents are absent in attendance at fairs and markets. This year the harvest time was very wet, and the ripening and saving of the crops protracted and interrupted, and the bad attendance of the pupils was prolonged into the months of November and December.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—Pupils' attendance very irregular, owing to their being frequently detained at home by stormy weather, or engaged—sometimes for weeks or months together—in assisting their parents.

The attendance is lowest in September and October, and in April and May; it is highest from December to February, both inclusive.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—Attendance on the whole very irregular, particularly during spring and harvest months, when the pupils are kept at home to assist their parents or neighbours in field labour. The main causes of the irregularity in the attendance are the scarcity of labour and the poverty of the great bulk of the population.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—Very irregular, more especially in the spring and harvest, at which times the services of the very youngest school-going children are called into requisition.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—Almost all the schools in my district being rural schools, the attendance in them is irregular, owing to the fact that in seed-time and harvest the more grown of the pupils are kept at home to assist in field labour. The months of April and May, October and November, were those in which the attendance fell lowest during the past year.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. O'Neill.—Very irregular; more so than in former years. Owing to a late and prolonged harvest, the attendance of pupils in the country schools fell very low in the months of September, October, and November. Up till the first week in December the attendance did not rise to the yearly average. In the month of March also, and a portion of April, there was a great falling-off in the attendance, pupils being kept at home to assist at outdoor work.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The prevalence of scarlatina and measles throughout a large extent of the district during the summer and autumn, caused a greater amount of irregularity in the attendance than usual. From this cause some schools were closed beyond the usual time for vacation, and in many others the attendance for several weeks was not one-fourth of the average. In schools free from epidemics the attendance was of the usual character—greatest in January, February, June, July, and August, and least and most irregular in the spring and autumn quarters. The attendance was thinnest in April and September, in consequence of the children being employed at agricultural labour.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The attendance was lowest in March, April, September, October, and up to about the middle of November, pupils being then employed at field labour. It is irregular, but less so than in either the Monaghan or Sligo districts. During 1866, owing to the late harvest, and the extreme difficulty of saving the crops, the attendance in autumn was lower in almost all the schools than at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—The year 1866 was an exceedingly unfavourable one for schools. In the month of April, measles, followed by hooping-cough became epidemic; afterwards scarlatina attacked many localities, carried off a few children, and deterred many more from attending school. Then the seasons were so late, owing to the inclemency of the weather, that on the few days available for farming operations every effort had to be made, and I have frequently seen in the fields young children not nine years of age. Another contributing cause to the irregularity of attendance is the high wages which agricultural labourers must now receive.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—The attendance is very fluctuating. The scarcity of farm servants and the high price of labour cause parents to employ their children more at home than in former years. In the majority of schools the attendance is smaller in April, May, September, and October; in those localities where flax is grown, the attendance begins to fall off in the latter end of July. In a large number of the schools the grown-up pupils attend only for three or at most four months during the winter.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—The attendance is very low in the spring and harvest seasons, in consequence of the children being then employed at field labour.

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

April, May, October, and November, were the months in which the attendance was lowest during the past year.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—The attendance has been very irregular; it was, as in former years, thinnest during the months of April, May, September, and October. The children who can be of any service in the fields are usually kept at home during the spring and harvest, and a good many are employed for a time with turf in the bogs, or minding the house while their parents are at a fair or market in some neighbouring town. A considerable portion of the school time is lost by late attendance; in winter, even, when the school-rooms are for a part of the day quite crowded, pupils will be dropping in up to half-past eleven or twelve o'clock. The teachers might mitigate this evil to some extent by remonstrating with the parents and children on the subject, and by having the fires well lighted during the cold weather at the time when the business should begin.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—Very irregular. I found the attendance thinnest during the months of September and October, and in the beginning of November. I was not in the district during the first five months of the year, but it appears that from the middle of March to the middle of May, the attendance is particularly low. This irregularity is owing to outdoor employment, and also to poverty and disease.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—The attendance during the past year has been more than usually irregular, owing to several causes. Epidemics prevailed to a very great extent, especially measles, hooping-cough, and scarlatina; and these brought down the numbers in many schools. The spread of flax cultivation in many parts of the district, causing an increased demand for juvenile labour, had an important effect in reducing the attendance in many places. In a number of schools, the Roman Catholic pupils were withdrawn for religious instruction preparatory to confirmation, on certain days every week for several weeks in summer of the past year.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—The irregularities in the attendance of pupils in this district are variable on account of its great length and position. It extends from the north side of Dundalk, in county Louth, to the south side of Rush, in county Dublin. In the south end the fruit harvest reduces the attendance in July; and generally over the district, the gathering-in of the cereals and green crops affects the attendance considerably during September and October; the thinnest attendance in spring seems to be in the month of April. The long line of sea-coast here furnishes special employment for children; this is chiefly in connexion with fish and fishing, collecting and carrying seaweed, and other business, casual and variable as to time, but taken in connexion with the poverty of so many families, highly prejudicial to regularity of attendance at school.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—I have no change of importance to report under this head. The pupils who attend "regularly" or during a fair proportion of the school days, are still in a decided minority, particularly in the rural districts; this the attendance return called for this year will show in a very striking manner. As regards the fluctuation in the numbers during the year, the maximum attendance is reached in the first quarter, it falls away suddenly to a minimum in April, and continues low until June. An increase and depression precisely corresponding to this takes place in the second half-year; the periodical disturbing causes being in the first case, the spring sowing, and in the second, the late in-gathering of the harvest.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—During the month of December, when the works of the year have been completed, the schools are overcrowded, and during the months of January and February, before the spring works have set in, the schools are very full also; but during the months of March and April, the seed-time, the rural schools lose more than half their numbers, until the beginning of May, when they gradually refill again, and continue so until the middle of August, at which time the attendance gradually declines, and remains so until December again returns.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—Most irregular; half their time they are absent. Country work, preparation for and attendance at fairs and markets, illness, or apprehended illness in the neighbourhood of the school-house, are thought by the parents sufficient causes for their children staying away from school. The months of thinnest attendance are generally March and April, September, October, and November.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—A good deal of irregularity in the attendance of the children has prevailed generally throughout the district during the past year. This has been owing to several causes; among the rest, to the prevalence of measles, the demand for juvenile labour, and the late and wet harvests we have had. Generally speaking, the attendance is thinnest in April, May, August, and October.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—Extremely irregular. This is to be attributed partly to the apathy and ignorance of the parents, who, wanting education themselves, necessarily fail to perceive or appreciate its advantages to their children. The principal cause, however, appears to be the necessity that exists, in a purely agricultural district like this, for a supply of hands to carry on the several operations of field labour; and this necessity has been considerably increased of late years by the advanced rates in the labour market, consequent upon the vast efflux which the tide of emigration bears annually from

our shores. So marked is the influence which this increasing requirement exercises on the attendance in our schools, that not unfrequently the number of re-admissions within the year amounts to fully the half of the total number on rolls, while the average daily attendance in some months sinks to a tithe of what at other times is found present. The most marked declension in numbers takes place in April and May, and again in September and October, these being the months when the demands for the spring and harvest works are greatest.

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—In the rural schools of the district the attendance is greatly influenced by the farming operations. In these schools, therefore, the large winter attendance begins to fall off about the middle or end of March, and continues low till the oats are sown and the potatoes planted. The attendance begins to increase again about the beginning of June, and continues pretty fair till the commencement of autumn; the months of October and November having a very low attendance. Schools which are in the neighbourhood of bogs are badly attended during the whole summer; as all who are able to work, both boys and girls, are employed in saving turf, or in driving home asses laden with baskets of bog earth, to be converted into manure, and for this work girls seem to be peculiarly selected. The attendance at the town schools is less fluctuating, though even in these the same causes to some extent operate. It has been a general complaint, in all parts of the district, that the attendance during the latter half of the present year, has been lower than during the same period last year. This, I think, may be attributed to two causes; first, the increased tide of emigration from this part of the country during the present year, thus diminishing the amount of available able-bodied labour, and necessitating an increased demand upon the labour of boys and girls; and second, the unfavourableness of the summer for turf-saving, and the late and rainy harvest, causing the labour in the bogs and fields to be spread over a greater amount of time. Owing to the latter cause, the attendance in December was lower this year than it has been during the same month for years previously.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—The general character of pupils' attendance during the year has been rather irregular, of which the cause in most cases is the poverty of the people. The parents frequently keep their children at home when their services are in any way useful. The months when the attendance is thinnest, are the spring and harvest months.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—Average attendance nearly 54 per cent. of number on rolls. In general from the middle of May till the end of August, and from the beginning of November until middle of February, the schools are at their best, as to attendance. In the sea-side schools for a day or two in each moon, when "weed" can be had, a great number of the more grown children fail to attend.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—Very irregular. The attendance is lowest in April and October, owing to the pressure of field work at these seasons.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—There is no material change in the character of the pupils' attendance. In some few schools it is remarkably regular, but in the great majority it is so irregular as to retard considerably the advancement of the pupils.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—The attendance at the schools of this district fluctuated to a most unusual extent during the past year, in consequence of the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in some localities (during the months of February and March), and of cholera and typhus fever—in some parishes to a most alarming extent—in the neighbourhood of the more populous towns and villages (during the last quarter of the past year).

The months in which the attendance reached its maximum were January and June, and it fell to the lowest amount in November and December.

In rural parishes, where the fear of epidemics did not prevail to any serious extent, there was a marked decrease in the attendance of pupils during the months of April and September, *i.e.*, those months in which (owing to the late spring and autumn seasons of 1866) the farming operations had to be performed in a very hurried manner, and the parents were obliged, through scarcity of labourers, to employ their children at field work, and, of course, detain them from attending the neighbouring schools.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—Very irregular. I consider the teachers are chiefly in fault. They make scarcely any endeavour to bring about a regular attendance. They are often late themselves. They permit the children to drop into their classes between eleven and twelve o'clock without a question; and should those children stay away from school for weeks, their teachers make no inquiry into the cause. An apathy pervades them all in this most important point. Were they paid according to the attendances and proficiency of their pupils, very different results might be expected; the teachers would then have a motive for action which at present they want.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The rate of attendance is generally bad. This arises from the children being employed in agricultural works, and in many places, especially towns, from the great poverty of the people rendering them unable to provide sufficient food and suitable clothing for their children.

The necessity, in an agricultural county, for employing children able to be useful, in agricultural works, in spring and autumn, is latterly much increased by the scarcity of

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

labour and consequent increase of wages, some keeping their children from school to diminish expenditure, and the poor doing so more than formerly, attracted by the higher wages.

The decrease in the attendance is most marked in March, April, August, and September. Severe weather in January and December causes a considerable decrease.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—As in other years, the employment of children either directly in field labour, or at home, while their parents were most busily occupied, reduced the attendance very seriously in March, April, and May, and again from August (in some few localities from the middle of July) until October, the periods for getting in crops and for gathering being later in the mountainous tracts which form so large a portion of this district. In 1866 the harvest was greatly protracted by foul weather. In the last four months of the year the prevalence of cholera in the Kingstown district, and in Bray, Arklow, and to some extent in Wicklow, had a most injurious effect upon the attendance. Other epidemics to which children are subject, visited the same localities earlier in the year.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—Limited in April, May, and June, owing to potato digging and turf cutting; in October and November harvest, &c. Owing to demand for labour, the per-centage of attendance as compared with number on rolls has been very limited.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—The attendance is very irregular, especially in April and September. This arises from the poverty of the parents and the scarcity of labour.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—Somewhat more irregular than during the previous year, owing chiefly to the very wet weather at and since harvest time. An additional cause of irregular attendance, in some schools, was the prevalence for several weeks of epidemics in their neighbourhoods, such as scarlatina, measles, and hooping-cough. Attendance is thinnest during the months of March, April, August, September, and October, these being the busiest times with farmers.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Pupils' attendance, generally speaking, irregular throughout the year, especially in spring and harvest, owing to the demands of field labour. The prevalence, since September last, of *fever* in several portions of the district, interfered very much with the pupils' attendance. In February, March, August, September, and October, the attendance was thinnest.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—Generally irregular; demand for aid in agricultural operations, and prevalence of epidemics; March and September.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—Generally irregular. The attendance was lowest in March and April, September and October, when the senior pupils were engaged at field labour. In a few localities the attendance was unusually low during the spring and summer months, owing to the prevalence of typhus fever and scarlatina in those places.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—Still subject to the same fluctuations as noticed in former years, and produced by the same causes—the calls for agricultural labour. The attendance becomes lowest in April and August.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—The months when pupils' attendance is thinnest are December, January, and February.

The attendance of pupils has been more regular during the present year, attributable to greater anxiety on the part of their parents, that they should receive some education, as well as to increased vigilance on the part of the managers, who take more interest in the success of the schools than hitherto.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—The pupils' attendance throughout the year has been rather irregular. The chief cause is the absence of a taste or desire amongst the parents to have their children educated beyond a certain point, which may be described as a competency to read, write, and cipher in an imperfect manner. Consequently they believe that half time at school is quite sufficient, and the children are kept to assist in farming work, or to remain at home while their parents are at market in the neighbouring towns.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—The general character of the pupils' attendance during the eight months of my connexion with this district, has been very injuriously affected by the unusual prevalence of epidemics, especially scarlatina, and also, for about two months, of cholera in the city of Limerick. Making, however, due allowance for these depressing influences, I am inclined to think that the attendance was, on the whole, more regular than in former years, the very wet and lingering harvest notwithstanding.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—The attendance of the pupils is not at all as regular as might be desired. The dearness and scarcity of agricultural labour is, in a great measure, the cause of this, several of the children being kept at home in hurried times to render whatever assistance lies in their power. Generally the attendance is thinnest in the winter months, and at the busy times in spring and harvest.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—The attendance of the pupils on this year does not materially differ from that of previous years, the proportion per cent. of average attendance to average number on rolls being very nearly the same.

The irregularity of attendance chiefly arises from the employment of the pupils in field labour in seed and harvest times, when the pecuniary circumstances of many parents oblige

them to withhold their children from school, though by no means insensible to the importance of their education.

The attendance is thinnest in the months of January, March, September, October, and December.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—Generally irregular and fluctuating, owing to the children's being kept at home at agricultural pursuits, and to the prevalence of measles and other epidemics in several parts of the district.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—Pupils' attendance, generally speaking, irregular, owing to the prevalence of epidemics, as well as agricultural employments. The attendance is lowest in the months of March, September, November, and December.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—My acquaintance with the schools in the district is of too limited a character to warrant an opinion as to the nature of the attendance at them throughout the year.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—The attendance of the pupils was for the greater part of the year as irregular as heretofore. During the autumn the attendance at the large majority of the rural schools diminished to an unusual degree. The scarcity of labourers and farm servants and the consequent large increase in their wages, was the main cause of the falling-off in the attendance.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—In town schools the attendance is regular; in the rural schools it is fluctuating, on account of bad weather, poverty of parents, and, in some localities, the measles. Owing to the emigration of a large number of young men, the children were obliged to work in the fields this year, to a much greater extent than usual; from all these causes, except the measles, the attendance was thinnest in the months of April, March, and December; taking the entire district, the smallest attendance took place in April.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—The attendance is tolerably regular during the summer months, and very irregular during the winter season, owing, no doubt, to the state of the weather. April and August are the months when the attendance is thinnest.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—The attendance of the pupils for the first three quarters of 1866 was much the same in my district as it had been the preceding year; but during the last quarter of 1866 there was a great decrease in several schools, and a total absence of pupils for some weeks in a few, in consequence of the prevalence of measles, scarlatina, and cholera in their neighbourhood. Comparing different schools with one another, as regards regularity and punctuality of attendance on the part of the pupils, I find that these necessary conditions of school progress are best secured by strictness on the part of the teachers, and having the children's parents pay as much as their means will permit them. As a rule, the children attend irregularly when they are taught gratuitously.

Appendix D.

Character of the Pupils' Attendance throughout the year, whether regular or irregular, and the causes to which the regularity or irregularity, as the case may be, may be attributed.

No. 7.—*General Observations as to Proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.*

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This important subject continues to be satisfactorily taught. There are hardly any schools in the district in which it does not receive its due share of attention. *Oral Spelling.*—Fairly attended to. *Explanation*.—I cannot say that the teachers (of course I speak of those teachers only with whom I am officially connected), as a body, are yet properly impressed with the importance of this subject. Their improvement in this respect is very slow indeed. The plan of giving at the head of each lesson the meanings of the principal difficult words occurring in it, is so clearly useful, that one only wonders it had not been long adopted. Like most good things, however, it is liable to abuse. Careless teachers are apt to think that they are no longer expected to go through the labour of explanation.

Penmanship.—Vere Foster's series of copy-books, with engraved headlines, have been of considerable advantage. I have not recommended the use of all the numbers of the series. I think numbers 2 and 4 quite sufficient for the majority of the schools in this district. The shades of difference in the styles of numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7 are too nice to be of any practical utility in country schools. They only leave teachers and pupils in doubt as to the best style to be adopted. Suitable headlines for girls have yet to be introduced into our schools, unless it be intended to make the same headlines serve for boys and girls. I do not say that such a course would be undesirable; but I think, that if intended, there should be an official announcement to that effect.

Arithmetic.—I am able to report progress in this subject during the past year, although I am again compelled to report unfavourably as to the knowledge of the theory which the children possess. I fear the teachers themselves are not very well acquainted with this part of the subject. A love for any branch of mathematics does not characterize the teachers of this district. I have frequently required them to teach an arithmetic lesson in my presence. In no instance have they attempted to give reasons for the operations. As a natural consequence of this mode of instruction, the pupils rarely think. If exercises are proposed to which a *rule* directly and immediately applies, satisfactory answers are generally

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

given (and it is in this respect I say I am able to report progress); but such a simple question as "divide a pound between two persons, giving one half-a-crown more than the other," is rarely solved even by third or fourth class pupils. Their general inquiry "What rule is that in?" is sufficient index to the method of instruction pursued.

Writing from Dictation.—Progressing fairly. Improvement in dictation naturally accompanies improvement in penmanship. But until explanation improve, dictation cannot be quite satisfactory. Few teachers appear to see that these are cognate subjects. They regard dictation as consisting of only two parts—penmanship and orthography—forgetting that from want of power to discern the connexion between words and phrases dictated, the pupils often make the most painfully ridiculous blunders by substituting for them combinations of letters somewhat like them in sound. In Irish-speaking localities, the dictation exercise almost necessarily degenerates into the spelling of isolated words.

Grammar.—Grammar appears to be a favourite subject in most schools. I could well understand this if its philosophical beauties were the objects of attraction, but I confess I am at a loss to account for the charm which the dry technicalities possess for the teachers. Notwithstanding that considerable attention is paid to the subject, the results are unsatisfactory; and I believe they are so because too much attention is paid to technicalities, to the exclusion of reasoning and common sense. In no subject have my efforts to introduce intellectual teaching been so unsuccessful as in grammar. I must only hope that 1867 will show better results.

Geography.—That this subject is progressing satisfactorily is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that the stereotyped list of the difficulties surrounding the teaching of it, is gradually decreasing. Teachers are not so ready to complain of the pupils' want of interest in the subject, parents' contempt for it, &c.; they seem to acknowledge that some, at least, of the difficulties were imaginary, and that the majority were easily overcome.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—By dint of frequently going over the same lessons, a fair proportion of the pupils in most of the schools have overcome the mechanical difficulty of naming words at sight, and have attained a tolerable degree of verbal accuracy and fluency, which when not associated with gross faults, and in the almost universal absence of the higher qualities of style and expression, so rarely met with, one is fain to mark as tolerably fair reading. The pronunciation almost everywhere is characterized by some local peculiarity or other, which the teacher himself has not overcome, and is consequently unable to correct in his pupils. This, however, is a matter of minor importance compared with the absence of those qualities which, when present, indicate that the reader has a proper comprehension of the subject.

The introduction of the new lesson books has, to a considerable extent modified the classification of the pupils. During the last twelve months comparatively few promotions were made to the third class, and hardly any to the fourth. In the new lessons of the Third Book I have not found that much progress has been made, but I am able to report very favourably of the results following from the use of the new Second Book. The extended course of reading, and variety of subjects for examination which it affords, have been most useful to both pupils and teachers; and I am able to say that I never before found the second class children so well prepared on the subject-matter of their lessons and meaning of words, as I have of late. I took special pains after the appearance of these books to impress on the teachers the advantage of going over the lessons slowly and carefully, and I am pleased to find that my suggestions have not been without effect.

Penmanship.—In no branch has there been so evident an advance during the past year, as in writing. In my report for 1865, I referred to Mr. Foster's copy-books, which were then becoming known among the teachers, and expressed my conviction that they would prove useful, especially in those schools, of which there were not a few in this district, where the pupils rarely had good models of penmanship placed before them. In this I have not been disappointed; and although writing is far from being taught with the care it demands, the increased attention which it has received, manifested by the improvement observable in it, is highly encouraging. The new books stimulated both pupils and teachers to exertion, and everywhere the writing is improving and becoming more uniform in style. The junior pupils I find are rarely provided with suitable slates and pencils, the former being generally scratched and dirty, and the latter too short, and not pointed. I have always recommended the teachers to keep on hand, ready for daily use, a supply of pencils of proper length and suitably pointed; but in only a few cases has my suggestion been followed. It is not so much the trifling expense, as the trouble entailed, which prevents the plan being more generally adopted.

Arithmetic.—I have found the children of the first class more familiar with numbers and their symbols, and better able than before to perform mentally little calculations in addition and subtraction; but they have not learned to write the figures neatly. Indeed badly formed figures and work ill arranged on the slates, are characteristics of many schools. The teachers are not strict enough in requiring exercises to be performed neatly, forgetful of, or overlooking the fact that neatness of work leads to accuracy of results. In the higher classes, while the pupils exhibit a fair degree of skill and readiness in the mechanical per-

formance of the elementary operations, they often fail in the practical application of them, when the questions proposed happen not to be stated in the form with which they are familiar. In some of the schools, especially in some near Derry, this branch has been taught with excellent results. I have met with little girls of from *eight* to *ten* years of age able to work with accuracy and despatch in any of the rules up to interest, while in others in the remote parts of the district it is not unusual to find third class girls of from *sixteen* to *nineteen* years of age unable to calculate either mentally or on slates the price of a few articles at a few pence each, *e.g.*, the price of nine yards of calico at 7½*d.* per yard. As a general rule the children whose attendance has been in a fair degree regular are tolerably well prepared in this branch.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—The number of children accustomed to write from dictation is steadily increasing, and I would say that among the junior pupils there has been a greater improvement relatively than among the senior ones. With the latter the work is often performed hurriedly and without due regard to neatness, which in some schools is hardly attainable owing to the slates and pencils being unsuitable. I have recommended the teachers to accustom the children as early as possible to write on their slates from memory the poetry which they have learned. Experience convinces me that this is an excellent exercise. The children are not so much hurried as when they write to the teacher's dictation, and are thus able to give more attention to points of detail which on other occasions are neglected. There is less excuse for want of neatness in an exercise of this kind, and it is a good preparation for the more difficult one of writing from dictation.

Grammar.—The children of the third and fourth classes, and a few in the upper draft of the second, use the Board's text-books on grammar. On the whole, however, it is rather rare than otherwise to meet with a boy or girl whose knowledge in this branch is either accurate or extensive; but for the most part those who have got to the higher classes can distinguish readily the several parts of speech in an ordinary sentence, and are familiar with the accidents, and a few of the best prepared, with the concords and governments. Parsing generally is merely a routine process, resting almost entirely on the memory.

Geography.—In most places the children of the second class, and higher ones, are familiar with the map of Ireland, which is the favourite one, and know a little of that of Europe. The map of the World generally, except in the mere outlines, is not well known, even in the higher classes. One great defect, which prevails almost universally, is the neglect to employ the maps in connexion with the reading lessons. I have met with instances of a class being thoroughly prepared in the lesson on the herring in the Second Book, with the exception of the geographical part of it. Hardly a child could point out any of the numerous places named in it.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The character of the reading over the district is certainly improved. It is more sensible as the pupils appear to understand better what they are reading about. In general, teachers turn the attention of the readers to difficult or abstruse passages for explanation, and the pupils appear desirous of knowing the meaning of what they read. Different means have been used to make children spell and read in a natural tone of voice; but still in too many cases with less success than could be desired. In few schools do the children speak out with that distinctness of utterance or clearness of enunciation which is desirable for the comprehension of the subject by those within hearing. When a teacher, himself a good reader, is in the habit of reading passages as examples to his pupils, the effect is most satisfactory. As to oral spelling, notwithstanding all that has been said and written against preparing columns of words, I attach importance to the practice.

Penmanship.—Increased attention is generally paid to this branch, and the progress of pupils is more rapid. To bad writers V. Foster's copy-books have been of much service; but there is a difference of opinion among teachers as to the amount of their value; some contending that their pupils made more progress with their set copies; others that the younger classes come on much faster than they used to do. But no matter which plan is followed, if teachers depend on the copy lines doing all, the result will be anything but satisfactory. Careful supervision during the writing lesson is required of every one who wishes to do his or her duty, and see with pleasure the result.

The age at which children now begin to write forbids the practice of commencing with large hand, as their little hands would have to move with the pen. These require close attention, or they will get a cramped, illegible style of writing, never to be got rid of.

Arithmetic.—I never consider that children have attained a really useful position in arithmetic until they have mastered the compound rules; from these an immense amount of useful and interesting exercises can be given to improve the mind and strengthen the reasoning powers. In some schools I find all the children fond of arithmetic, and expert in performing operations; in others all hate it. It takes little experience to prepare one to be able to pronounce the character of the teacher from the state of the school; and his mode of teaching a branch from the love or hatred a child shows to that subject.

Considerable improvement has been made in notation and numeration. A plain easy method of teaching these has, generally speaking, superseded that of "*units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c.*," so bewildering to children.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Questions should be given by teachers in varied order, so as to make the pupils think. I have found boys who could readily multiply £1 14*s.* 8½*d.* by 56, quite puzzled if told to find the price of 56 sheep at £1 14*s.* 8½*d.* each.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is regularly attended to in all the schools, but in some of course more effectually than others. I have on my visits paid particular attention to the mode of conducting the exercise with a view of ascertaining the amount and quality of the improvement derivable therefrom, and by attaching almost as much importance to neatness of appearance as to accuracy in spelling, I have observed in many instances very satisfactory progress. From the character of the work done, and the manner of performance, it is easy to estimate the amount and regularity of time given by the teacher, as well as the attention paid by the pupils to the subject. Slates are best for the practice of dictation in general, but advanced classes should be required to write part of their exercises on paper. No portion of school time is more profitably spent.

Grammar.—Of all branches taught in ordinary National schools, grammar is least prized, and consequently most inefficiently treated. To the mere children who now begin to learn grammar it is certainly a dry subject, but it is made still drier by the way in which it is introduced. A child in First Book is told that *a* is an article, and further that it is the indefinite article. Perhaps he has already formed an idea of the word article from having heard a spade called an article of husbandry, or his jacket an article of clothing, but why *a* is an article and *b* not, he is left in the dark. I asked a child whom his teacher had well prepared, as he thought, in this part of speech, for he could point out all the indefinite articles in a page of any reading book, what *o* was, and he replied a round article; following up this train, he called *s* a crooked article, and *l* a long article. From this I inferred that the idea he had of the meaning of the word "indefinite" was drawn from the shape of *a*. I must, however, in justice to teachers and to my own convictions, state that in many of the schools a rational and effective practice is followed, and that in these a fair amount of useful, practical knowledge has been attained.

Geography.—Geography continues to get a fair share of time and attention in all the schools. Maps are regularly used, and junior pupils delight in pointing out places. To these the common large maps serve as blank maps, and for the higher classes blank maps are to be found in most of the schools. It is of the utmost importance that early impressions from map geography should be deeply fixed on the mind, and consequently no ordinary amount of exercise can be called *too much*, or its value overrated. Dr. Sullivan's small geography is in extensive use as a text-book for the preparation of home lessons by second, sequel, and third classes, and the Geography Generalized is used by the higher. Few as yet have the advantage of globes, except the small hinged one, which is found to be of great use in illustrating the definitions at the beginning of the small geography, and especially such as relate to the form of the earth, the lines or circles of latitude and longitude, great circles, hemispheres, &c.

I would say that very fair progress has been made over the district in this branch during the past year.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—During the past year I found the proficiency of the pupils in reading and oral spelling generally fair. In only one school had I occasion to report a marked deficiency in these branches.

Penmanship.—Whilst I am able to report a tolerable proficiency in penmanship in the schools generally, I refer rather to the number of pupils who can write fairly, than to the proportionate number who can write with ease and freedom. Deficiencies in this branch were more frequently referred to in my ordinary school reports during the past year, than in the year 1865.

Arithmetic.—The elementary branches of arithmetic are not intelligently taught in many schools. It is not unusual to find pupils showing a satisfactory knowledge of the more advanced rules, yet failing in test exercise on notation and simple subtraction. There has been an improvement, however, in arithmetic. Deficiency in this branch was referred to in sixty of my reports during the year 1865, opposite forty-seven in the past year; and these were confined to twenty-seven schools.

Writing from Dictation.—I find a greater improvement in writing from dictation than in any other branch of the school programme. During the year 1865 I furnished sixty-eight reports unsatisfactory in this respect. The number of such reports was this year reduced to twenty-eight, and these were confined to twenty-one schools.

Grammar.—In 73·3 per cent. of the schools of this district, grammar is fairly taught, and to a fair proportion of pupils; but I regret to be obliged to report a want of improvement in this important branch during the past year.

Geography.—The number of my reports showing a deficiency in geography during the year 1865, was eighty. The corresponding number for the past year was sixty-four, and these were confined to forty-two schools, or 35 per cent. of the total number reported upon. The proficiency of the pupils is lower in this branch than in any other of the prescribed course; at the same time, considerable improvement has been made.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation.)—The reading generally was accurate in a fair degree, but the style was very imperfect.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

The teachers themselves are not good readers, and have few opportunities of hearing high-class elocution; and it is scarcely to be expected they can teach the art very successfully. In a few cases, under female teachers, the girls read with much taste and spirit.

For a time the attention of teachers was so prominently directed to writing from dictation that oral spelling was somewhat neglected, but this fault no longer prevails.

A few teachers can and do give valuable instruction to their pupils on the subject-matter of the lessons; but the majority, some from one cause and some from another, confine themselves to a mere examination, which tests the memory only, and does not develop thought or intelligence.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is not yet satisfactorily taught. In very few schools is it good, and in a considerable number it is bad. Many of the teachers are very inferior writers, and as yet no really good models (head lines) have been placed within their reach, though Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books have done something to improve this defective branch. The proposal to place in the Commissioners' list several sets of copy-books with headlines from which teachers can make a selection is an admirable one, and no time should be lost in carrying it into effect.

Arithmetic.—Of late years increased attention has been given to the primary rules of arithmetic, to the great advantage of the pupils, but much lack of skill is manifested by teachers in their practical application. Few teachers ever deviate from the exercises given in the treatises used, and they seldom adapt these instructions to the real operations occurring in the daily life of the class to which their pupils belong. Mental calculation is not sufficiently practised; hence the prevalence of finger-counting and other contrivances both tedious and uncertain.

Writing from Dictation.—In most schools writing from dictation receives a fair amount of attention, and of late years there is a marked improvement in the pupils' spelling. The thorough revision of the exercises, however, is so tedious, that for sake of despatch teachers hurry over this part of the work, and so the results are not at all in proportion to the time devoted to the subject.

Grammar.—A few of the pupils in the higher classes could parse a sentence with considerable accuracy. The majority of the children, however, are so young, that little of a kind to be practically useful can be acquired of such a subject as grammar. Besides, very few teachers possess the necessary qualifications for teaching it with success, their acquaintance with good English compositions being very limited. Their literary secular reading is very much confined to the first four reading books published by the Commissioners; works on analysis and composition rarely come into their hands.

Geography.—Only a small number of the pupils use text-books in Geography, and their knowledge is almost exclusively gained by lessons on the maps. These lessons which might be so attractive, interesting, and instructive, are less so than any others except grammar, owing to want of skill and competency on the part of the teachers, to which in former reports I have at some length directed attention.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Indistinct reading continues to be the most prominent and most general defect. Except in a few of the better schools there is really no teaching of reading. I have taken no small pains in teaching teachers how to teach to read; but with very little profit. The majority of them are content with reading which, to me at least, is utterly unintelligible. Many of them do positive injury by suggesting the words at which classes hesitate or falter, and thus hurry them on at a rapid pace; and it is often no easy matter to restrain them in this mischievous practice. The meaning of what is read is much better understood than formerly; but the comprehension of it is often very vague and indistinct.

Penmanship.—Instances of utterly careless writing, more especially amongst beginners, are far less frequent than formerly. Still there are too numerous instances of careless and ill-proportioned writing, and often too little supervision. The general discontinuance of the defective old copy-books has induced more uniformity and neatness in the writing of the lower classes; but there is not a corresponding progressiveness in the more advanced. The handwriting of some of the teachers themselves is admirable, and in a few instances can scarcely be surpassed; but as a general rule it is not they who write best themselves that produce the best writing classes. The writing of girls is comparatively much inferior to that of boys, which is to be attributed to (1) the almost entire absence of female schools; and (2) the partiality for too angular writing, from the delusion that it is more genteel.

Arithmetic.—Only that there is a want of readiness in calculation, and little knowledge of the principles of arithmetic, the proficiency in arithmetic is not faulty. Except in a few of the more backward schools practical arithmetic is fairly wrought on slate or black-board; but mental calculation is too generally neglected.

Writing from Dictation.—Of all the subjects taught dictation is the most satisfactory. Instances of bad spelling are very rare; and in at least 50 per cent. of the fourth class, and in all of the few who are enrolled in a fifth, the punctuation is correct. In giving out dictation exercises the words are merely read to a fourth class; I never dictate the stops nor suffer them to be dictated; and I find at least the full points, and consequent capital letters, correctly given; and very frequently the intricacies of punctuation, such

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

as quotation marks, notes of interrogation, parentheses, &c., as accurate as in the printed text.

Grammar.—In the lower classes grammar is in accordance with the programme; but in the more advanced there is too much routine parsing, little analysis of language, and imperfect understanding of the principles of etymology. I have not noted any improvement in the teaching of grammar. It is learnt and taught mechanically; but solecisms or other grammatical improprieties, except those contained in a few provincialisms, are very rare.

Geography.—Prejudices against the subject of geography seem to be diminishing. The subject is now more or less taught in every school. The introduction of the map of Ireland into the programme of the lower classes seems to have popularized the subject. But the higher classes are little in advance of the lower.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—More than ordinary attention is given to reading in a large proportion of the schools in the district, and, on the whole, I am satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils under this head. Oral spelling, and especially phrase spelling, is better attended to than formerly; but as regards the meaning and explanation of words and the subject-matter of the lessons there is room for improvement in all but a few of the very best schools. Affixes, prefixes, and roots do not in general receive sufficient attention.

Penmanship.—A taste for good writing has sprung up amongst the teachers and pupils in the district, and in consequence I am able to report respectable progress under this head. In no previous year did I meet with so many instances of good writing on the part of the pupils or so many schools in which the subject is well taught. Vere Foster's copy-books are in general use in the district, and they have done much to improve the character of the writing in the boys' schools generally, but they have not been successful in the girls' schools. Soiled or scribbled copy-books are now rarely met with in our schools.

Arithmetic.—Mercantile arithmetic is well taught in most of the schools, but the theory of the rules is almost entirely neglected. Mental arithmetic is successfully taught only in a few of the best schools.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is taught with much success in a large number of the schools, and with a fair degree of success in the others. It is taught *daily* in almost every school in the district. The following instance of what can be done in this subject, even with very young children, may be worth noting:—"On the 13th of December last I visited the Market-street National School along with Mr. Fleming, Head Inspector. I examined the second class, in which were 21 children of about 8 years of age, in Mr. Fleming's presence. On the subject of dictation I asked them to write the following lines:—

"In a crack near the cupboard with dainties provided,
A certain young mouse with her mother resided,
So securely they lived in that snug quiet spot,
Any mouse in the land might have envied their lot."

Fully three-fourths of the children in the class wrote these lines in a neat and well-formed small-hand and with scarcely a mistake in the spelling.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught more or less in every school in the district. In those schools in which the attendance is regular and the course of instruction embraces fourth or fifth class the proficiency of the pupils in this subject is respectable; but where the attendance is irregular and the course of instruction does not extend beyond third class, the pupils derive very little advantage from what they are taught on this branch.

Geography.—On the whole geography is well taught in the schools of the district. The maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland, are better known than in any previous year.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation.—The reading, in so far as the bare verbiage goes, is good; there is but little expression, except in a very few schools. Spelling and explanation in general good.

Penmanship.—Writing on the whole good; in several schools the writing is excellent, and the copy-books are kept scrupulously clean.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is very well attended to in all the schools. Owing to the very low age of many of the pupils, the theory is not so well impressed upon them as could be desired in National schools.

In the Carrickfergus Model School the knowledge of arithmetic is minute and extensive.

Writing from Dictation.—The great majority of the pupils can write from dictation with ease and correctness. In many cases the composition is very creditable.

In the more advanced schools, I generally test their powers, by reading the description of some animal or natural phenomenon, allowing them to write an occasional word which may suggest the subject, and then write the whole in their own language; in several such trials I have been agreeably disappointed with the accuracy of the little writers.

Grammar.—In the ragged schools I must generally be satisfied with a knowledge of the parts of speech.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

In schools composed of the lower middle classes, grammar is pretty well attended to, and in some it is well understood and practically applied.

Geography.—The definitions and maps are well known in most of the schools. A knowledge of mathematical and physical geography is comparatively rare.

The Carrickfergus Model Schools have a very perfect knowledge of geography generalized, connected with the great historical events of the different countries.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. J. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Fairly taught, but the want of a lesson-book intermediate between the second and third class books is very generally felt already. Hitherto the teachers have been using the Sequel or easier lessons of old Third Book. These are now, however, disappearing rapidly from the schools.

My own experience is that such a book gives time to the children to attain the necessary proficiency in arithmetic, &c., and at the same time removes the objection made by parents, that the scholars are kept too long in the same reading-book.

Penmanship.—The boys in several schools write a good legible hand. The writing of the girls is too angular—so much so as to be illegible in some cases; even the writing of the schoolmistresses is faulty in this respect, as many of them must have seen when checking the "Lists" with me during the last round of inspection.

Arithmetic.—In many of the schools the pupils work questions in the commercial rules readily, and yet I have found them sorely puzzled by a plain, practical question, requiring a moment's reflection. The teaching is faulty in this respect. There is not sufficient mental training. It is not unusual to see boys and girls working proportion and practice, who are obliged to count on their fingers to ascertain the sum of two digits. Mental arithmetic, by which I mean so much as is applicable to the every-day business of life, is too much neglected also.

Writing from Dictation is universally but not effectively taught. In consequence of the large number in the divisions in the schools here, there is seldom sufficient time for a lengthened exercise, or for the correction of the errors pointed out by the teacher. Without this correction, the exercise is merely a test of the pupil's progress,—but that is not teaching spelling. To correct this the same exercise should be given for a second day, or one or two of the worst, selected for correction by all, on the following day.

Grammar.—Passably taught in the advanced classes.

Geography.—So far as I have been able to observe, hitherto, too much confined to mathematical geography. Maps and local geography not well known.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading generally is greatly improved; it is executed by the pupils with sufficient ease and intelligence to enable them hereafter to prosecute their own study and improvement pleasurably and without difficulty. This is perhaps all that the nature and circumstances of our schools will enable us to attain, and we must be content to forego the higher excellence of a graceful and pleasing elocution.

Oral spelling and explanation are very fair.

Penmanship.—This branch still presents some features of improvement in this district, in the style and execution of the copies, and in the cleanliness and neatness of copy-books. The results obtained from the use of the new copy-lines have not realized the expectations which I indulged in my last report.

Arithmetic.—This branch, which, in elementary schools, such as ours are, is of the utmost importance, is very fairly taught in almost all my schools, proper attention being paid to a good knowledge of the tables and a familiar and intelligent acquaintance with the simple and compound rules. Expertness and comprehension in the higher rules become afterwards of easy attainment.

Writing from Dictation.—This very useful exercise is practised in all my schools, and in some of them from the Second class upwards. The manual used is the "Spelling-book Superseded," and experience has proved it to be a most useful and successful text-book. Nothing is more marked in my experience of the National schools than the improvement in spelling.

Grammar.—The definitions of the parts of speech are taught in all my schools to second class pupils, and in a few to the advanced pupils of first class. The pupils of the third and higher classes have a pretty fair acquaintance with the text, and can parse etymologically or syntactically, or both.

With the brief and often interrupted attendance which is made by a large portion of the pupils, no very high proficiency can be expected in this branch.

Geography.—The "Introduction to Geography and History," and the "Geography Generalized," are used as text-books in nearly all my schools. A very fair acquaintance with general principles has been attained, and there is a tolerable knowledge of the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In large schools, and in those situated in the towns of Ballyshannon and Donegal, an intelligent and well-pronounced style of reading is successfully cultivated, but in the

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

majority of the small rural schools verbal accuracy is all that is aimed at. In a few instances the pupils' ignorance of English as a vernacular language interferes with their attainment of a satisfactory facility in reading. Oral spelling is well attended to. Explanation, except in a few choice schools, is either neglected, or, as an art, not understood.

Penmanship.—Proficiency in this branch, being highly valued by parents of pupils, is attained by many schools in this district—notably by those situated in and near Ballyshannon. The remote mountain schools, however, often fail to produce good writers; and they will continue to fail in this respect until either the Palmerston copy-books are fully brought into use, or the teachers have the patience and skill to set good head-lines themselves.

Arithmetic.—There is considerable inequality in the proficiency attained in practical arithmetic by schools lying in different parts of this district. North-west of Donegal the teachers appear to place it above all other subjects, and hence the expertness displayed in its elementary operations by their pupils is frequently admirable; in the southern schools, however, while not exactly neglected, it is rarely taught with noticeable success.

Writing from Dictation.—Much attention is given to writing from dictation; and, in general, the correctness and neatness of the exercises are exceedingly creditable to the teachers. This is, in fact, a branch which I have hardly ever to report as badly taught.

Grammar.—Mechanical parsing, as it may be termed, including the occasional quotation of syntactical rules, is taught with great success. It may, however, be doubted whether much advantage arises to pupils from being able thus to parse a simple sentence. The attempt is rarely made to teach grammar as a science. Even the power to *apply* such rules as are given in our grammars, is very seldom imparted. For instance, when "a nominative comes between the relative and the verb," in the text of a Third or Fourth Book of Lessons, the exception is to hear the "relative" parsed correctly, even by senior pupils and monitors.

Geography.—In the majority of the schools the proficiency in geography is unsatisfactory. One reason for this is the contempt in which such knowledge is held by the peasantry. Moreover, the insufficient wall-space for maps in many of the schools, and the practice of keeping the maps rolled up, except on special occasions, often render it impossible for the pupils to become acquainted with the relative position of the places they name or hear named. And when this is not the case, it unfortunately happens that, generally speaking, the pupils are made best acquainted with those parts of the world which least concern them. The "island of Madagascar," the "branches of the Arctic Ocean," and the "area and population of Africa," are the kind of points uniformly attended to; while even to fourth or fifth classes little or nothing is taught about the United States, Canada, the Australian Colonies, or England and Scotland. As for the geography of the county and province, it has not yet been introduced.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The general results of my examination on this most important subject are tolerably fair. In teaching it sufficient attention is not given to the matter and meaning of the lessons read, and on this account the reading in not a few cases is rather mechanical, wanting in thoughtfulness and intelligence. This defect has been in some measure developed and fostered by the dry and uninteresting lessons of the former reading books; and their replacement by the admirable series now being issued will, I believe, impart a healthy, vigorous tone to the reading in the schools. The new books are eagerly purchased, and read with avidity by the pupils. Oral spelling very fair. Phrase spelling is now practised in all the schools of the district.

Penmanship.—I have during the year given considerable attention to this subject, examining generally at each visit, whether incidental or regular, the copy-books of the pupils in attendance. The results have been proportionately satisfactory. Good writing, it is true, is not, except in a few cases, to be found in the schools of this district; but, on the other hand, bad writing and carelessly-kept exercise-books are now seldom presented for inspection. In my opinion, the subject has undergone a fair amount of improvement.

Arithmetic.—Except in a small proportion of the schools, the attainments of the pupils in the practical part of this branch are of a rather limited character, whilst their answering in the theory of the subject is very moderate indeed. Some improvements have been effected during the year. The more useful tables are more carefully taught and better known, and increased attention is given to the explanatory part of the subject, and to those rules and operations that come most frequently into use in the everyday business of life.

Writing from Dictation.—This useful branch is pretty fairly taught to the senior classes in the great majority of the schools of the district; and it has during the year been introduced to the junior classes, in which it is now regularly practised, with more or less success. The chief defect in connexion with the subject is, that, except in a few schools, the exercises are written on slates, not, as they should be, on paper. This defect I hope to see remedied soon in a great number of the schools.

Grammar.—The great bulk of the pupils are not, I think, deriving much practical advantage from the instruction imparted to them in this branch. Their attendance is so

irregular, and scattered over such a wide period as to make the acquirement of a sound useful knowledge of the subject nearly impossible.

AppendixD.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Geography.—This interesting branch is receiving a tolerable amount of attention. It is taught in a fair proportion of the schools from text-books, and in all of them by aid of maps, in the tracing of which the pupils in not a few schools have acquired reasonable facility. Mathematical and statistical geography is, however, but little known even in the best schools. To this defect the attention of the teachers has during the year been frequently directed.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Very considerable improvement was effected on this important branch during the past year, which was owing to the increased attention given to oral spelling and explanation. I find by a comparison of my notes of the first term of inspection of the year with those of the last, that the improvement in reading is in exact proportion to the improvement in spelling and explanation; the same remark almost equally applies to dictation. Proper attention to explanation, more especially with the junior classes, insures intelligent reading; whilst correct dictation is a certain consequence of correct oral spelling.

Penmanship.—The use of copy-books with engraved head-lines has been productive of much good in improving the writing, which is now much neater, better proportioned, and more uniform than formerly. Green's Edinburgh Copy-books had been in pretty general use previous to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's, and to those I chiefly attribute much of the improvement which is now perceptible in the writing.

I regret to have to state that Vere Foster's copy-books have not fulfilled the expectations I had formed thereon. During the year I exercised the strictest vigilance over the writing; the teachers, as a body, zealously acted on my suggestions, and did all in their power to raise the standard of writing in their schools; nevertheless, I must say that the results are not fully in proportion to the care bestowed, which arises, I believe, from the head-lines being rather too cramped, too finished, too small, and wanting in that flowing easy freedom, which characterizes really good writing.

Arithmetic.—This highly important branch is very fairly taught in about 50 per cent. of the schools; in the others but poorly. The defects are:—The elementary rules are not sufficiently attended to, so as to secure a thorough mastery of them; the black board is not called into sufficient requisition; and lastly, the pupils are left too much to themselves. Principles are either not meddled with, or are taught in a way which would incline a person almost to prefer that no attention had been given them, as he cannot but painfully feel that the children have wasted time in the rote learning of technical terms and definitions which would have been better devoted to the securing of correctness and rapidity of calculation. Though I gave much attention to this branch at my inspections, both by way of illustration and suggestion, yet I cannot report that any marked progress was effected during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—This is taught in all the schools, and very fair progress was made in it during the year. At my last tour of inspection for the year, there were only some eleven schools in which I had to draw the special attention of the teachers to the subject, as against some twenty-six at my first. This good result in dictation was owing to the close attention given to oral spelling.

Grammar.—So far as the strict requirements of the school programme are required, but little fault can be found. The pupils of the second, sequel, and third classes that give fair attendance, are seldom unable to *name* the parts of speech required of their respective classes, but beyond this, I regret to say I cannot, in the majority of cases, report favourably. The *text* of grammar is greatly neglected; syntax, for all practical purposes, is hardly known at all. It seems to me to be a very questionable course, to examine on grammar, in schools where the subject is not taught with a fair degree of rationality. Much valuable time is absolutely wasted in such schools, in the parrot repetition of nouns, verbs, and adjectives; time that would be infinitely better employed in spelling, reading, and explanation. In some instances the less a teacher knows about grammar, the more certain he is to make the main part of the examination of a class turn upon the subject. Ask such a man to examine a class on the subject matter of a lesson, and a thousand to one, but the second question he puts will be to tell the part of speech of some word in a sentence; whenever he is held for a question on the subject of the lesson, he is sure to fly for refuge to simple parsing. Day after day this unmeaning, pernicious practice goes on; lesson after lesson is passed over without proper explanation or examination; hence it is that the poor children gain so little knowledge from what they read, and that they read so mechanically.

Geography.—This branch is very popular with children, and is also, I understand, becoming very much so with the parents, which certainly was not the case some years ago. Emigration and the cheap press are, I conceive, the cause of the growing popularity of this subject. During the year I devoted considerable attention to improvement in the mode of teaching geography. As an example of the faulty way in which map lessons are too often given, I may mention that in a school I was inspecting in an early part of the year, I happened to ask one of the more advanced children present to point out in what direction America lies, and was much surprised and disappointed to find not one present able to do so. Nor was this an

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

isolated case, as I found an almost similar want of knowledge of the *relative* positions of places to exist in the great majority of the schools. At present, the great outlines of the map of the world, and the geography of Ireland, are very fairly known in nearly all the schools.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I have noticed some improvement in the matter of reading in the schools generally during the past year. On the whole, the pupils of the advanced classes read with a fair amount of ease and intelligence; their pronunciation is indeed often faulty, but this is in a great measure owing to local accent, and to the mode of speaking they are accustomed to in their homes. There is one defect which is often met with in the very low classes, I mean that of allowing the pupils to read the words of the lessons as if they had no connexion whatever; that is, they are not taught to *group* the words according to the sense. Thus they either pause none at all, or they make equal pauses after every word. In fact, they might as well be reading words printed in vertical columns. This defect is, of course, confined to the junior pupils, but it is allowed to go too far even with these. I have paid particular attention to the matter during the past year, and I believe with some success. Oral spelling is well attended to; explanation fair.

Penmanship.—I am happy to say that very fair progress in penmanship has been made during the past year. As a rule, all the pupils above first class write on paper; and in some schools I have found the advanced pupils of First Book engaged at writing on paper. I believe good will result from the introduction of copy-books with printed head-lines.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic continues to be very fairly taught, and to a still increasing proportion of the pupils. Notation and the elementary rules, especially, have received increased attention during the past year. All the pupils in the schools who have mastered words of three letters, are taught to make figures on slates at least. I found the classes in general up to their programmes as regards arithmetic.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is still well attended to. I continue to examine at every inspection in writing from dictation all the pupils who are returned to me as learning it. All the pupils in all my schools who have got as far on as to be able to write round-hand fairly on paper are put to write from dictation on slates. It is still a *desideratum* that the pupils of third and fourth classes should more generally write from dictation on paper; such an exercise being so very near an approach to what they will hereafter be called upon to do for themselves and by themselves.

Grammar.—On the whole, grammar is fairly taught, and the pupils' proficiency is very respectable. All above the junior division of the first class learn the parts of speech at least. The pupils of third and fourth classes in most schools make a pretty good attempt at syntactical parsing.

Geography.—Geography receives sufficient attention in most of the schools of the district. All the pupils get lessons on maps at least; and in my opinion this is as it ought to be. It is true the very young pupils cannot be expected to *know much of geography*, but then they are, as well as the more advanced pupils, consigned to the teacher's keeping for five hours daily. To keep them from weariness, he must keep them more or less employed; to keep them reading and spelling all day would disgust them. How then can they be better employed than in standing to the map of the World occasionally, and pointing out continents, oceans, seas, &c., on it, under a monitor, when the teacher is engaged with a more advanced section of the school? It is not waste of time, but it is a judicious and a pleasing variety; and it will have the effect of making future progress in geography all the more easy.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—As regards the pupils of the higher classes little if any progress in reading has been made during the past year. In few of the schools is the reading lesson explained beforehand by the teacher or prepared at home by the children. This may be seen by the pupils, when called up to class, inquiring or disputing about the number of the page or lesson. The lesson being unprepared is read without interest or intelligence. If the children even of fourth class read distinctly, with correct utterance, and without much hesitation, the teacher rests satisfied—naturalness and expression being unlooked for or supposed not to be attainable.

The junior children, on the other hand, have made, I think, fair progress in reading during the year. The new reading books—especially the First—so much wanted, are greatly prized by both teacher and children, and have contributed, no doubt, a good deal to the improvement in reading so observable during the last six months.

Oral spelling is carefully taught in the schools without any exception, and the meaning of isolated words made known to the children; but the absence of geographical or other allusions shows that explanation of the subject matter of the lesson books is not properly attended to.

Penmanship.—Some improvement in penmanship has been made during the year. More neatness in the keeping of the copy-books is observable, but the style of writing either on

Appendix D. General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

slates or paper is still far from satisfactory. The want of personal superintendence by the teacher during the writing exercise is seen in most of the schools, especially in those schools that have not assistants or monitors. This is a very great fault. Mistakes in spelling or other errors may be corrected at any time, but advice and directions, to be of any use, must be given while the exercise proceeds, they come too late afterwards.

Arithmetic.—Fair improvement in arithmetic has been made in the majority of the schools. All pupils from highest division of first class work on slates or black board. The higher class children are generally found quick at slate arithmetic, but sufficient time is not given by the teacher to the examination and correction of the exercises. One or two slates may be carefully examined, and if the *answers* wrought out on the other slates correspond with those already examined, the teacher rests satisfied, setting down all as right, overlooking the copying and collusions that even in the best disciplined schools may be expected.

Writing from Dictation.—This exercise is confined generally to the third and fourth and higher classes. The proficiency though fair has not been so satisfactory as in former years.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar has been satisfactory; much more so than in former years. The programme, as regards the subject, is, in most of the schools, carefully attended to. The attainments of the pupils in the greater number of the schools have been found equal to the standard, and in some few schools, considerably in advance of it.

Geography.—But little progress has been made in this subject during the past year. The parents of the children manifest no interest in this branch of school instruction. The result is that text-books are not purchased, and consequently home lessons are not learned. Again, since the withdrawal of the triennial grant of free stock, the schools are not well supplied with large maps. Those maps remaining of the last free stock grant are in most instances so soiled or otherwise defaced as to be of little use, and in all the schools difficulty is found in raising funds to purchase others in their stead.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—So far as accuracy is concerned the results are satisfactory. In the junior classes there is greater fluency, and the attempts at grouping words into sentences are more successful than they were a few years ago; and in these classes there is decidedly more rapid progress. The defects are more marked in third and fourth classes; indistinctness is by far the most common fault, pronunciation is generally correct, but monotony and want of expression are still very common. In some schools, where the teachers read well, and read frequently for the imitation of the children, the style of reading is good; but I fear very many teachers neglect this most rational method of teaching to read. The explanation of words and examination on the subject matter of the lesson is fairly attended to, and oral spelling is generally good.

Penmanship.—There is considerable diversity in the success with which penmanship is taught, which will probably grow less from year to year, when engraved copy lines have been longer and more generally in use. I confess I expected more uniform results than I have yet met with from the introduction of "Vere Foster's copy-books," but I may have looked too soon for fruit. Children who had made some progress in writing before these copy-books were introduced, had to change their style to some extent; their penmanship, therefore, appears at a disadvantage; this is especially the case with females, who had learned an angular hand; but I have no doubt that children who commence and go regularly through this excellent series of copy-books, will make more rapid progress and acquire a more graceful style than they could have done under the all but total absence of system which formerly prevailed. There is a remarkable increase in the number of pupils who write on paper.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is a favourite subject in most schools, and is generally very fairly taught. Much care is devoted to the teaching of notation, and I rarely met with glaring defects in this fundamental part of arithmetic. In some schools first class is not sufficiently exercised in mental addition and subtraction; where this is the case the slate arithmetic of second class is in a backward state, and the children have acquired the pernicious habit of counting on their fingers, or by making strokes on their slates; this mechanical arithmetic is a great barrier to progress. In many schools quickness and accuracy have been attained to a great degree.

Writing from Dictation.—There are fewer failures in teaching dictation than any other subject. In many schools the pupils of second class and highest draft of first class transcribe the words of their reading lessons on slates. Under proper supervision this is a good preparation for writing from dictation. As regards results, the most prominent defects are wrong punctuation, or the total neglect of it, improper use of capital letters, and, in writing poetry, neglecting the division into lines; the spelling is usually correct. In the best schools dictation on paper and letter-writing are practised weekly.

Grammar.—Grammar is better taught now than it was a few years ago. In all but the worst class of schools there is a fair proportion of children able to parse syntactically, or acquainted with the parts of speech; but I frequently hear ungrammatical expressions, common among the lower classes, occurring in the children's answers, without being noticed

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

or corrected by the teachers. In schools where composition is regularly taught, however, I find the exercises carefully corrected, and, on the whole, very creditable.

Geography.—There is less time given to geography than any other of the usual branches. The geography of Ireland is well known in most schools; the maps of the World and Europe are fairly taught in about half the schools, and a general course in very few.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—As a general rule the pupils read with a fair degree of fluency and intelligence, though not with much taste or eloquence. I have not often found them deficient in oral spelling, or in a knowledge of the subject matter of their lessons.

Penmanship.—The penmanship has been improved by the introduction of Vere Foster's copy-books with engraved head-lines, though teachers complain that the earlier numbers of the series are not so well adapted for beginners; in number one, especially, the writing is too small. There is a larger number of the children in the schools of this district writing on paper than I have found elsewhere, and it is commenced at an earlier age.

Arithmetic.—Owing to the increased cost of labour, and the desire on the part of farmers to have their work performed as far as possible by the members of their own families, a large number of pupils either leave school at about twelve or thirteen years of age, or attend irregularly after that period; this being the age at which the more advanced rules of arithmetic begin to be learned, the proficiency in these is limited. The terms employed in the science and the *reason of the rule* as given in Thompson's Arithmetic, are not sufficiently explained, but in many schools the children perform calculations with as much accuracy and despatch as can be expected at their ages.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation receives the necessary amount of care and attention from teachers, and is, on the whole, taught with a fair degree of success.

Grammar.—This branch of instruction is usually commenced at an early age, but the progress seems rather slow; though in most schools some of the pupils in second class, and nearly all above that class, can refer each word to its proper part of speech, only a few are able to parse even an easy sentence correctly. The subject is not sufficiently or intelligently taught from text-books.

Geography.—Local geography is perhaps rather more successfully taught here than I have found it in other districts, though there is still a want of that systematic arrangement of lessons and preparation on the part of the teacher which are so desirable. The instruction is too much confined to a mere list of names; the climate and productions of the different countries, and the employment of the inhabitants receiving little attention.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, the important subject in the school course, receives more attention now than formerly, particularly in the junior classes. By careful teaching a child of six years of age, and of ordinary capacity, can be taught to read sentences containing no words but monosyllables in less than a year; and where I find a pupil of seven years in the first class for more than twelve months, unless under very exceptional circumstances, I consider the teacher negligent. It is most important that the ability to read should be acquired as early as possible, as without it the child cannot assist in his own education, and children now leave school so young. Hence I have insisted that the junior classes, particularly the first, should be instructed directly by the teacher, and not left to a monitor or senior pupil. I believe that the actual proficiency in reading is always a little higher than the tabulated results would lead one to expect, as a child may have an intelligent idea of the subject matter of a reading lesson, and yet, from the smallness of the stock of words at his command, be unable to convey that impression to an examiner; or again, the reading of a boy may be laboured and harsh, and still he may fully comprehend the author's meaning.

Penmanship.—In no subject was the improvement during the year so marked as in writing. In very few schools have complaints been made either against the style or manner of execution. This satisfactory state of things must, in a great measure, be attributed to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books. The influence of these was of a twofold character: first, the pupil was presented with models easy of imitation, and hence he was sure to take greater pains; and secondly, the attention of the teacher was more or less excited by the excellent hints printed on the wrapper of each book, and from which he obtained definite notions of the relative proportions and shapes of the letters.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is a favourite subject in schools; a considerable portion of each day is set apart for instruction in it, and yet the results are by no means satisfactory; even in a well-taught school, with large senior classes, the number of failures in an exercise similar to that which might arise in marketing, and which even country people readily solve mentally, is really surprising. Pupils who without difficulty work out intricate problems in compound proportion, fractions, or interest, frequently fail in such questions as—Find the price of a load of hay weighing 11 cwt. and 3½ stones at £3 per ton; 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lb. of flour at 2*s.* 6*d.* per stone; or, the wages of 19 men for 7 weeks of 6 working days each, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per day for each man. The chief cause of this is, that the pupils are left too much to themselves during the arithmetic lessons, if lessons they can

be called, the teacher generally confining himself to indicating how the more difficult exercises in each rule are to be solved.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—In order to produce satisfactory results in this subject, less labour, less skill, and less diligence are required from the teacher than in any other. Constant or regular phrase-spelling in the junior classes, half-an-hour's daily practice in the senior, with repetition of the lists of misspelled words, are all that are required, and it must be said that in most schools the proficiency is fairly satisfactory. A secondary advantage, not at first contemplated, from the regular practice of writing from dictation is, that the style of reading is improved by it. The teacher first reads aloud in his most distinct manner the passage to be written, and the pupils have an opportunity of hearing better reading than during even the reading lesson itself; and again, as the pupils commonly examine each other's exercises, they have some little practice in reading manuscript.

Grammar.—Grammar is skilfully taught in but few schools. It rarely ever forms the subject of a separate lesson, but is mixed up with "home lessons" and reading. As the home lessons in this subject are got over in many schools, the scholars would not lose much by their entire suppression. A pupil repeats in answer, say, to such a question,—"What is etymology?"—"Etymology treats of the derivation, classification, and inflection of words,"—but not one in forty knows the meaning of any of these words; they convey no ideas to his mind; the teacher, even if inclined to explain, has no time to do so, for the "tasks" of a large number must be heard, and the time-table places only half an hour at his disposal for grammar, geography, tables, spelling-book superseded, and perhaps one or two other subjects. It is only during the reading, in connexion with explanation, that any useful knowledge of grammar is acquired, and the only surprise is, that the pupils learn so much during so short a time.

Geography.—Geography is a subject which is becoming more popular every day. There is scarcely a family in the country which has not a member either in America or in some of the colonies, and hence a great interest is taken in anything relating to these places, not merely by grown persons but also by the children attending the schools. Nearly all the children in the second and higher classes are acquainted with the map of the World, and those in third and fourth classes possess a tolerably fair knowledge of the maps of Europe and Ireland.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—A fair proportion of the pupils attending the schools read with ease and fluency, and attention to the proper pronunciation of the words. In too many cases, however, is the reading merely mechanical, and wanting in intelligence. I fear that too little attention is given to the meaning of the words of the reading lesson, and the analysis of the passages contained in it. In the first and second classes considerable improvement has been made. More attention is now given to the proper grouping of the words. Oral spelling is satisfactorily taught.

Penmanship.—In no branch do I observe so much improvement as in penmanship; this I attribute in a great measure to the use of Vere Foster's copy-books. The teachers attach more importance to this branch than they did formerly, and during the writing lesson exercise more careful supervision.

Arithmetic.—Fair progress has been made in the majority of the schools in practical arithmetic, as far as proportion and practice; but owing to the irregularity of the attendance and the short time that the grown-up pupils remain at school during the year, very little proficiency has been attained in the advanced rules. In very few of the schools are the pupils made familiar with the reasons of the rules or the principles on which the several operations depend. Want of sufficient time is most frequently assigned as an excuse. Towards the close of the year, in accordance with my suggestions, more attention was given to the theory of arithmetic. I expect, therefore, that my next report will be more favourable.

Writing from Dictation.—Satisfactory proficiency has been made in writing from dictation. The advanced classes, in most schools, write the dictation exercise on paper. This has led not only to improvement in spelling, but also in penmanship. In some schools, at my suggestion, the dictation exercise is varied by causing the pupils to write out from memory a short anecdote previously read to them, and in the advanced classes a portion of the day's reading lesson. This exercise, while serving the purpose of writing from dictation, also serves as introduction to original composition.

Grammar.—Grammar, as taught in the majority of the schools, is almost confined to mere mechanical word-parsing, or what is usually called "etymological parsing." Even in those schools in which the pupils are taught to parse syntactically, few attain to an intelligent acquaintance with the structure of the sentences they parse. I have suggested, with advantage, an earlier introduction of the rules of syntax. After the pupil has learned the inflections of the nouns he should be taught the rules of syntax, having reference to the cases, &c., of nouns, and so on with the other parts of speech. He would then get an earlier introduction to the relation which one word has to another in the structure of sentences.

Geography.—Geography is for the most part taught orally, only a few of the pupils use

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

text-books. The proficiency in this branch is very limited, being confined in the junior classes to an acquaintance with the outlines of the map of the World, and in the senior classes to a meagre acquaintance with the maps of Europe and Ireland.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation). —There is an improvement in reading, as far as mere verbal accuracy is concerned; but in point of style I cannot say that there has been any progress. In many schools in which the reading was very bad, I suggested to the teachers to give additional time to reading, and also, that when a sentence was rendered inaccurately the pupil should be made to read it over again as often as might be necessary to secure at least verbal accuracy. Where these suggestions have been acted on an improvement has been effected; but it is vain to expect that teachers who are themselves bad readers can teach others to read well. Oral spelling is fairly attended to, but explanation is not well taught. I met with but very few teachers who are aware of the fact that words can be rightly explained to children only in reference to their previous *experience* of *things;* and that explanation should, therefore, be an unfolding of the *properties* and *relations* of the things to which the words refer, and with which antecedent experience has given the children germs of some acquaintance.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is improving. I attribute this, in a great measure, to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books. The use of them is gradually leading to greater accuracy and uniformity in the style of writing, while the quality of the paper in them is much superior to that in those formerly supplied by the Board.

Arithmetic.—I believe that there has been greater progress during the year in arithmetic than in any of the other subjects of the school course. Next to reading it is the subject which I have taken the most pains to effect an improvement in. Finding that mere written suggestions in the Observation Books on this, or on any other subject, were comparatively fruitless, I have been in the habit of *exemplifying* the teaching of arithmetic at most of my inspections. The results have, in a great measure, realized my expectations, so far at least as the junior classes are concerned; but in the arithmetic of the senior classes the progress has been less marked. This I attribute to the incompetency of many of the teachers, and to the undue proportion of female teachers in charge of mixed schools in this district. I very rarely find arithmetic well taught by a female teacher.

Writing from Dictation.—In the mere spelling of the exercises there has, I consider, been some improvement; but in the style of executing the exercises there is still great carelessness apparent. In a few of the better class of schools the exercises are occasionally written on paper, and where this practice is observed the writing from dictation is much superior to what it is in the schools in which the exercises are always performed on slates.

Grammar.—I have nothing to add to the remarks which I made on this subject in my annual reports for the years 1864 and 1865. I am still of opinion that the time and attention devoted to it in our ordinary rural schools could be much more profitably employed in the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic. I am unable to see any value in a mere superficial acquaintance with a few parts of speech, and with a few of the technical terms of grammar; and it must be admitted that the vast majority of children finally leave school with no higher acquaintance with grammar than that just specified. The time employed in learning a branch which—considering the pursuits in life, and the sphere of the pupils—is practically useless, seems to me to be time *wasted.* Such, too, is the opinion of most of the parents of the poorer class of children. They frequently tell the teachers that they do not want to have their children taught grammar; and they are often most unwilling to buy class-books on this subject. For these reasons I consider that grammar should—like geometry, or algebra, or book-keeping—be taught to those only who wish to learn it, and not, as now, to *all*—whether they wish it or not—who enter a National school. The proficiency in this branch is of the same character as described in my last annual report.

Geography.—As with grammar so with geography; most of the parents do not exhibit much desire to have it taught to their children. Making allowance for the influence of this feeling the proficiency in geography is tolerable.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency of the pupils in reading in most of the schools is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. That it is often too mechanical and devoid of taste and expression is true. The children frequently read without regard to the sense of the passage, and occasionally in a sing-song, drawling tone, which is anything but pleasing to the ear of a listener; but I am disposed to think that these defects are, at least, not more noticeable than in former years, and that in some cases they have been partially, if not entirely, removed. Oral spelling is generally well attended to, and explanation moderately so. The teachers as a class are not skilful in examining on the subject of the reading lesson, partly because they do not take the pains to prepare for the exercise, and partly because many of them being untrained have had only printed models, and but few of them, for their guidance, or other teachers possibly as unskilful as themselves.

Penmanship.—This branch is taught to a larger number of children than formerly, and I think the quality of the writing is somewhat improved. I suggest the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books into all schools, the teachers of which do not write a reasonably good

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

hand. This appears to have been attended with some advantage, but it is to be lamented that a large proportion of the teachers leave the children intrusted to their care to form their hand as best they can, without the careful supervision which is necessary to insure success.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is, perhaps, as well taught as any other branch. The teachers attach considerable importance to it, and the parents of the children, knowing something of its practical value, are anxious that it should receive a large share of attention. The method of teaching pursued is not, I should think, more intelligent than formerly. The various rules are not explained very clearly, frequently not at all; but in many schools the pupils have learned to work out ordinary book exercises, corresponding with the programmes of their respective classes, with accuracy and despatch. Still greater facility in the practice of arithmetic might be attained without much difficulty. To this end the tables should be committed carefully to memory as a daily lesson by the senior first, second, and third classes; repetitions of the rules passed over should be more frequently instituted, and longer time given to class teaching on the floor.

Writing from Dictation.—It is not many years since this branch was first introduced into the National schools. There are few now in which it is not systematically taught. In this district it is taught to the third and fourth classes, and generally to the senior second besides. The results attained are, on the whole, very gratifying. The teachers do not now think it necessary to search for puzzling sentences on which to exercise the pupils, but select an ordinary passage from the class-books which the children have read, and such that they should be able to spell it over in clauses orally. In this way considerable improvement has been effected, and few glaring mistakes are made by the more advanced in the written spelling of words and sentences of ordinary occurrence.

Grammar.—Grammar continues to be fairly taught. The children in many of the schools are well up to the requirements of the programme. In the third class they can distinguish the parts of speech in any ordinary sentence, while in the fourth they can parse simple sentences, quoting the rules of syntax as they proceed. Even third class pupils are not unfrequently met with who parse wonderfully well.

Geography.—In many of the schools this branch is being taught with commendable zeal, and with a large measure of success. I have observed a tendency on the part of some teachers to confine the attention of the pupils rather much to the maps, while others showed a disposition to allow the home lessons to supersede map teaching. I have been at pains, when anything of this kind came under my notice, to urge the necessity of guarding against either extreme, and an improved method of communication is now more extensively followed.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Considering the great importance of this branch of elementary education, much higher results should be aimed at. Incorrect and coarsely vulgar pronunciation, and indistinct utterance, are defects which, though very common in this district, do not always show that teachers are negligent, as children in the humbler ranks long retain the modes of speaking and articulating to which their parents familiarized them. But that monotonous and unnatural drawl which is very frequently heard, argues want of care or want of aptitude for the teaching of this branch, on the part of instructors. Teachers should be most careful to cause their pupils to imitate correct speaking. This plain view of the matter, though so obvious and so strongly urged by educationists, is still strangely neglected. Even children, before leaving first class, might be trained to group words in a natural manner to a much greater extent than I find to be the case at present. Oral spelling and explanation receive a tolerable degree of attention.

Penmanship.—Writing appears to be in a transition state, and to be undergoing a change for the better, since the introduction of Vere Foster's excellent copy-books. Of course some time must elapse before the advantages arising from the use of good paper and easily imitated head-lines can be fully seen. One great defect is still noticeable, and that is, the want, in very many schools, of suitable pens. Careful and constant supervision also, on the part of teachers, to a higher degree than has yet been attained, is, in not a few cases, urgently required.

Arithmetic.—Proficiency in this branch, which on all hands is admitted to be so essential, is, as might be expected, fair. But as that part of exact science which pertains to the largest part of the population, it is worthy of more attention than it receives.

Writing from Dictation.—This very useful exercise is sufficiently general, and is carried on with tolerable success.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught too mechanically, and syntactical parsing, so highly useful for developing and strengthening the reasoning powers, is that part of it in which the answering of the pupils is the least satisfactory. However, gradual improvement may be expected, as teachers appear thankful for suitable suggestions, and willing to act on them.

Geography.—I did not find a school in this district in which the proficiency was such as to satisfy the requirements of the programme laid down by the Commissioners.

District 24, Bailieborough; Mr. Bole.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is receiving an amount of attention commensurate with its high importance

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

to a much greater extent now than formerly. Teachers are becoming alive to the fact that good reading *per se* is a valuable acquirement, and deserving of being steadily and perseveringly aimed at. The defects in this subject which have been so often and so fully exposed in Inspectors' reports, are becoming much less common, and the defective methods of teaching reading, to which reference was so often made in the same reports, are also disappearing. Oral spelling, both of words and phrases, receives a due amount of attention, and improvement is perceptible in explanation also.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is improving much, and is receiving more careful attention than formerly. Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are very extensively used, and with satisfactory results. The chief fault which I have found in the use of them is, that teachers have not been sufficiently careful to adapt the different books in the series to the stage of progress and the capacity of the pupils, so that in some schools pupils in the advanced classes might be found writing books number 2 and 3, while in others, pupils in the junior classes would be using books 5 and 6. This fault, however, is not likely to be found any longer, the attention of the teacher having been very fully directed to it. I would recommend that writing on slates be inserted as one of the qualifications in the programme of first class number one. I have followed the plan of having all pupils, even the youngest, taught writing, and have found the results very satisfactory.

Arithmetic.—The results of examination in arithmetic have been more unsatisfactory than in previous years, and this defect I ascribe more to the irregular attendance of the pupils than to any want of care on the part of the teachers, this being a subject in which any break in the pupil's course is more likely to be felt than in some others. A great amount of practice in the rules of arithmetic, particularly in the simple and compound rules, is essential, in order to make the pupil an expert calculator, and where there is not time enough afforded for this practice, failures may be expected to take place when pupils are under examination. Mental arithmetic is well attended to, and in a fair proportion of schools the theory of the rules is pretty well taught.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is one of the subjects in which I generally find the best results. It is a subject of great importance, and in which continuous and attentive teaching is necessary to secure good results. It affords in general a very good test of the effectiveness of a school, as it shows at the same time what has been accomplished in writing and in spelling, while the quickness and accuracy with which the pupils follow the dictation of the passage give some insight into the extent to which the cultivation of the mind has been carried.

Grammar.—I find the same results to record in this subject to which I have formerly called attention, viz., that the junior pupils are in general more fully made up on the extent of grammar prescribed for them than the senior classes are. Failures occur oftener in parsing than in distinguishing the parts of speech. This state of things is not satisfactory, and I have been labouring to combat it. As a large number of the pupils leave school either before they have reached the higher classes, or after having been a short time in them, it is obvious that the number who have learned to parse correctly must be comparatively small; and, having directed my attention a good deal to this question, I consider it doubtful whether the mere ability to distinguish the parts of speech in the manner taught in our schools, which is likely soon to pass from the memory, constitutes a useful acquirement, or repays the time and labour which it costs. At the same time I do not see how the treatment of this subject could be advantageously altered.

Geography.—I have rarely to complain of the instruction in geography. It is made more interesting than it used to be, and the excellent maps to be found in all our schools, together with the lessons in descriptive geography which occur in the lesson books, render it easy to teach geography fairly. At the same time there are still some teachers who show a great want of skill in dealing with this subject, and who are disposed to adhere to the old, dull, mechanical, and uninteresting method of teaching it. On the whole, however, there is reason to be satisfied with the manner in which it is taught.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In most of the schools reading has not been well commenced and carried on, as scarcely half of the pupils in second class can read the words of First Book lessons *from stop to stop;* and I have met many in third class unable to read First Book properly.

Penmanship.—A considerable per-centage of the writing in third and fourth classes is *very* fair, and some second class pupils in many schools have made a good beginning; but I find a serious want of judgment and care in respect to instructions on the elements of writing, letter-making, joining of letters, &c. The introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's writing charts should be followed by much real improvement on the part of both teachers and pupils.

Arithmetic.—As far as I have been able to judge from my half-year's experience in this district, I consider that the following distribution represents the state of this branch over the district:—

Poor in nearly half the schools, say	49	per cent.
Either middling or fair in -	36	„
Very fair or good in - -	15	„

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—This seems tolerably well attended to generally. In fully half the schools I think it might be described as fairly, or very fairly, or well taught. It has not been best or most successfully attended to by the highest classed teachers in this district; a circumstance which is at variance with my former experience.

Grammar.—This subject does not appear to be judiciously introduced, or efficiently carried on. Committing definitions, &c., to memory from the book, seems to be the chief attention given to it in a very large number of the schools. Explanation and *application* of definitions and rules rarely attended to, I fear, with suitable energy.

Geography.—My observations on this subject are only a little more favourable than those on grammar. The rhyming of ill-committed or wrong definitions, or perhaps of whole paragraphs from the book, seems far in advance of any real knowledge of outlines of maps, relations of countries to one another, positions of places, productions in relation to latitude and climate, or any other useful application of this subject, in most of the schools.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading generally improved in point of verbal accuracy and distinctness, owing to the check of mutual correction in class, now very generally adopted. Oral spelling improved in respect of careful and complete enunciation of the letters, and division of the syllables in the junior classes, and further in the knowledge and application of the rules for spelling in the more advanced. Explanation of the words and subject receives a great deal of attention, and is conducted on practical and intelligent principles.

Penmanship.—Improved both in quality and quantity. In all the good schools the whole of the second class now write on paper, from Vere Foster's No. 1 and 2; the higher classes using the more advanced numbers of that excellent series. There is scarcely a school in the district in which those copy-books have not come into use during the year, and the teachers one and all appreciate them highly. The acquisition of a good and fluent hand by the pupils of National schools, so long a desideratum, now appears easy of attainment; but will be still more so if Mr. Foster's project of a supply of superior pens (some of the "nibs" now sent out are exceedingly bad) and *ready-made ink* shall be approved by the Commissioners.

Arithmetic.—Proficiency fair; method of teaching improved according to the following arrangement:—Instruction commences with floor lesson to senior and junior drafts respectively in turn, including tables or mental arithmetic, or both, according to stage of advancement, exercises in notation, and particularly demonstrations of model examples, worked out on black board, by master and by pupils at discretion, illustrating the particular "rule" or branch of the subject which the draft under instruction may then be either entering on or engaged with, with explanations of the process and the reasons; the desk work at a later period of the day to have special reference to the foregoing lecture; similar examples being solved by the pupils from the text book. Constant exercises on the simple and compound rules, and on the important ones of proportion and practice, strictly enjoined, and general proficiency in these encouraged rather than partial (and almost always superficial) acquaintance with extra subjects by a few pupils.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this subject is generally satisfactory. In the new time tables drawn up by me, the subject is set down as a desk exercise, and those of the junior section who cannot write strictly from dictation copy words from the book. A good proportion of the higher, second, third, and fourth classes can generally write with a fair degree of accuracy a passage given out twice (section by section) from the easier lessons which they had previously read.

Grammar.—The knowledge of this subject is limited in extent, but improved in accuracy. I generally require from the second class to distinguish with certainty, intelligence, and reference to the terms of the definition, the noun, adjective, and verb. Besides naming the articles, the third can further generally distinguish the adverb and pronoun, and name the remaining parts of speech. The most testing exercise in this case is to make the pupils name all the "nouns," for instance, in a certain page, then the adjective, &c., &c., confining attention to only one class of words at a time. In the fourth class a fair proportion can generally parse, more or less fully, a simple sentence.

Geography.—The knowledge of the maps continues to be more extensive, connected, and generalized. This is the full extent of the information reached by the second, and the majority of the third classes. In the best of the latter, and in the fourth classes generally, is acquired some knowledge of statistics, to show the latitude and longitude, distinguish the most marked physical features, mountain and river systems, and to exhibit some acquaintance with the climates, productions, and population.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading in all the schools is plain and intelligent; there is scarcely a school in the district in which the proficiency in this branch falls below the standard required by the programme. The pupils are able to tell the meanings of the difficult words of their daily lessons, as well as to spell them, and are very ready to give explanation on the subject matter.

Penmanship.—The pupils of the third and fourth classes write plain, legible hands, but few are able to write a flowing and masterly system of penmanship. As a general rule, the

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

pupils write well when their master writes well; as he must have acquired this power from following some fixed principle, he understands the art of training the pupils to follow this plan, and to write well; all other means only contribute to this end, but always are unsuccessful. The Board should have a clever teacher of writing in the training schools.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in this branch is fair, and in many schools above the standard required by the school programme. Pupils in the third classes are often found able to work sums in proportion readily and correctly. The impression on the minds of children in the rural districts is, that they go to school to learn to read, write, and to calculate. The parents of the children attach much value to the knowledge of this branch, and this has secured a large amount of attention to the study of arithmetic.

Writing from Dictation.—This is a subject in which the pupils submit to be instructed, but do not enter upon it with pleasure. A child finds writing words or sentences on a slate a very laborious task, and the pupils of the higher classes find it difficult to write simple essays on subjects with which they are familiar. I often make the junior classes write, from the dictation of their own memories, simple sentences which they know by rote; and in the case of the higher classes, I train them to write out from memory the select poetry they have learned from the books, or the substance of a lesson with which they are familiar, and they find the task easy.

Grammar.—All the pupils in the schools, from those enrolled in the advanced division of first class, learn this branch. In most schools the pupils of the third class can define and distinguish the parts of speech, and decline the nouns and pronouns; and the fourth class can parse a plain sentence, but know little of that part of grammar which teaches how to write correctly or to write with a proper style.

Geography.—All the pupils, from First Book upwards, learn this branch. The subject has a great many attractions, and can be acquired by means of the eye, the ear, and the memory, with little aid from the understanding. The proficiency in this branch is high, but it is a subject which the parents of the pupils regard as useless; and besides they do not wish that they should pursue a branch of science which would tempt them to leave their homes, or to travel abroad to visit curiosities which are introduced to the imagination at school.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Many of the pupils read fluently and accurately, but few with intelligence. Several of the teachers allow the children to neglect the stops, or pass over the words difficult of pronunciation without mastering them; very few of the elder pupils can read the poetic lessons properly; indeed, many of the teachers labour under the same defect. A common fault is the indistinctness in which the last word of a sentence is read. Oral spelling is fairly taught. The answering in explanation of words, and of the subject matter of the reading lesson, is not satisfactory enough, and must be so till the teachers have acquired a greater amount of information, by reading something more than the newspaper and school books.

Penmanship.—Some improvement is taking place in this branch, both in the male and female schools. Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books have conduced to this. The copy-books are kept much cleaner and neater than formerly. The desks are too often in their size and shape most inconvenient for writing; the supply of ink is not good in general, cotton in the bottles, and scarcely one fit for the use of the Inspector or a visitor. Perhaps these defects help in training for writing in after life, in any position, on any sort of support, with any sort of pen, and the smallest possible quantity of ink. Some of the teachers do not yet pay sufficient attention to the correction of the copy-books, or to the mistakes in spelling, or the form of the letters. The number of pupils who write on paper is on the increase.

Arithmetic.—The nominal progress in this branch is considerable, as it is one whose value is so much appreciated by the parents. But coming to results, the number of pupils able to work easy sums in subtraction, in division, division of money, or the rule of proportion, is much smaller than it ought to be. Many of the teachers coolly say, when a pupil fails to give a correct answer, that he knows the rule well. Several of them assert that a child who has grossly failed in an easy rule is well able to work sums in the higher rules. Notation is not sufficiently attended to in several schools, though so easy of acquirement, if regularly taught. The figures are often so badly made as to be easily mistaken. Many of the female teachers err in this respect in their returns and accounts.

Writing from Dictation.—Generally this branch is well attended to, and fair progress made. The most considerable improvement is in the second class pupils, many of whom make a satisfactory attempt for children of their age. Composition and letter writing receive little or no attention. Perhaps it would be well to include those subjects in a programme for the senior draft of fourth class, as that is the highest book read in most of the schools. Few pupils remain long enough to qualify for the Fifth Book; which, indeed, in its present state is almost useless for the majority of the boys of National schools, and, if possible, less useful for girls.

Grammar is committed to memory pretty fairly, but the application of it in parsing and speaking, for which alone it is useful, is too little attended to. The advanced pupils seldom parse poetry, but continue at easy sentences in prose, in which, after a time, they

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

learn nothing new on this subject. As so little attention is given to correcting the pupils' mistakes in speaking, or teaching them to speak correctly, the parents lay no value on this branch, and think that much time should not be given to it. The teachers in many instances speak very incorrectly, using wrong cases, or tenses, or parts of speech—being very little better in this respect than their neighbours. They do not pay sufficient attention to correctness in their own language, or the teaching of parsing as distinguished from merely committing the grammar to memory.

Geography.—The teachers do not make this branch interesting by narratives and descriptions of the various particulars respecting the history, appearance, and productions of the different countries, which would make the subject the most agreeable of all to the pupils; but they are not much to be blamed for this, as few of them have ever read of these things themselves. Physical geography is not taught with sufficient fulness in most of the schools; local geography might be made very interesting to the pupils if a full treatise, properly written, were issued by the Commissioners. The supply of maps is good enough in general for ordinary purposes. The old plan of the teacher delivering a set oration in front of a map, and after a time saying nearly the same thing, whatever was the commencement of the lesson, has ceased in this district, to the great benefit of the pupils.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I have great pleasure in reporting that there is fair attention given in all the schools to oral spelling and explanation of words, and subject matter of the reading lessons. In reading, the children are gradually getting rid of the prevalent local vulgarisms; but I find much difficulty in getting the teachers to insist upon the children using their own free, easy, natural, conversational tone of voice in reading.

Penmanship.—The introduction of the copy-books prepared by Vere Foster, being of a better quality of paper than formerly in use, and every page having a well-executed headline at top, has contributed much to improve the style of penmanship in this district during the past year. Greater improvement, of course, will be expected in future years.

Arithmetic.—There is no branch of ordinary school education in which I meet with less proficiency on the part of the pupils than in arithmetic. This I attribute not altogether to the difficulty of the subject itself, but rather to the want of frequent and lucid explanation of the theory of the rules to whole drafts or classes simultaneously. During my visits to the schools for the past year, I generally had to report the state of proficiency in this branch as unsatisfactory.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is very fairly attended to in all the schools, and very accurate spelling has been attained in several of them. It has been a very rare occurrence with me to be obliged to report unsatisfactorily on the state of proficiency arrived at in this most important (because truly practical) branch of school education.

Grammar.—Little children find grammar an abstruse subject, not easily comprehended; nevertheless, I have had little cause to complain, during the past year, of the want of careful teaching. Fair average proficiency has been arrived at generally in the minimum standard of knowledge required from the different classes in grammar.

Geography.—Teachers do not find much difficulty in making their pupils take an interest in this popular branch; consequently, it is very rare to meet with cases where instruction in geography has not been given to an amount fully up to, and often beyond, the standard required in the several classes.

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This subject is in few instances well or skilfully taught. Too little attention is paid in the earlier stages to what is the absolute requirement and condition for all subsequent success; namely, the endeavour to make the eye familiar with each verbal form and combination, and thus secure from the first a certain amount of ease and fluency. Too much time is usually spent in loose and often irrelevant questioning on the subject matter, and other kindred topics, while too little pains are bestowed on enabling the child to master the difficulties that stand in the way of his making any real progress towards learning to read. Were teachers to consider how much that is purely mechanical enters into the first essays of the learner, it cannot be doubted, that instead of wasting time and effort in endeavouring to render their methods what they deem intellectual, they would at once address themselves to what are the real necessities and requirements of the case.

Penmanship.—In many cases the results in teaching this subject, viewed simply as such, may be regarded as satisfactory; but when one comes to scan narrowly the methods by which these results have been obtained, he will find them in general very clumsy and unskilful. To the absence of any gradual and progressive system, by which it is sought to lead the pupil step by step, as it were, from the simpler and more easy, to the more difficult and complex combinations of letters, as presented in the forms of certain words, coupled with the want of active and vigilant supervision, I mainly attribute the defects that mark instruction in this branch. In proof of what is here alleged, I may mention, that not

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

unfrequently I find the more advanced copy-books in Mr. Vere Foster's series, put into the hands of mere beginners, while in their efforts to reproduce the head-line, if such were practicable, little or no guidance or assistance is rendered by the teacher.

Arithmetic.—In some instances the elementary requirements of this subject appear to be taught with fair ability and success to the junior portion of school; but as the examination extends to the higher classes, it is generally found that the knowledge evinced is more routine and mechanical than intelligent and well-grounded. This, I think, is readily accounted for by considering in how few instances the teacher seeks to impart to the pupils a sound acquaintance with the general principles and processes involved in the operations under any rule. Instead of employing the black board for this purpose, while teaching the classes on floor, the teachers for the most part appear to confine its use exclusively to setting such copies of letters and figures as are deemed suitable desk exercises for the junior portion of pupils. Hence it is, that in the majority of the schools of this district, the children, as a rule, are found deficient in all the essentials of a sound and practical acquaintance with this most important subject, and if tested by any fair and well-selected exercise out of a text-book other than the one they are familiar with, or by a question, such as may occur in the ordinary requirements of every-day life, and divested of a bookish garb, invariably they exhibit such ignorance, or adopt such awkward methods of working it, as plainly evidence the superficial and unskilled character of the instruction.

Writing from Dictation.—This portion of the school course, so far as the mere orthography is concerned, is occasionally to be found taught with fair skill and care. As a rule, however, it extends no further than a mere slate exercise, as I know of but one or two instances where it is required to perform the exercise on paper. Rarely, too, does the instruction include even a rude knowledge of punctuation; while, in too many instances, teachers fail to make the exercise subservient to a practical knowledge and application of the rules and principles of spelling, as given in the text-book used. I have not a single school in district where it is even attempted to introduce the pupils to the merest elementary form of composition, by reading over to them some short lesson with which they are fairly familiar, and requiring them to give the substance of it briefly, and in their own words.

Grammar.—This subject, too, for the most part, is found to be taught in a manner at once routine and mechanical, and utterly useless so far as the purposes and requirements of after-life are concerned. Simple word-parsing, and this in a very loose and inexact manner, is the utmost that even the highest classes attain to. Although Sullivan's Grammar and other text-books are to be found in the hands of the more advanced pupils, still it is but seldom that the lessons thus prepared at home are made to have a practical value in being applied to the parsing exercise. I have in no instance in this district found any teacher attempt to introduce the pupils to even the simplest form of grammatical analysis. This, perhaps, was hardly to be looked for, seeing how brief and irregular is the period of most children's attendance at school, but it is a matter worthy of remark, that even in the case of monitors the lessons given them on this subject rarely aim at so necessary a requirement.

Geography.—This subject, so far as mere local details are concerned, is in a number of cases pretty fairly taught, and with, at least, an average degree of success. A few of the senior pupils may also be found more or less indoctrinated in the elementary principles of mathematical geography. What is most the subject of censure and complaint with reference to this branch is, that it is generally taught in so discursive and unconnected a manner, as to preclude the pupil from perceiving what advantage or interest attaches to a knowledge of it. It seems, so to speak, a mere collection of dry bones, without any due order and arrangement, and wanting even the natural ligaments to connect them. Taught as it should be, it becomes in the hands of the careful and skilled instructor, a subject full of life and interest, and one calculated to attract rather than repel the youthful student. I have further to remark, that while in many schools throughout the district, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Vere Foster, blank maps are to be found, yet in few cases do they appear to be turned to any useful account, by making them subsidiary to fixing upon the minds of the pupils the subject of a lesson given on the other maps. This, I regret to say, continues to be the case, although I omit no opportunity for pointing out to the teachers how admirably adapted they are to impress upon the learner's mind a full and correct transcript of all that it can possibly be sought to convey by maps; namely, an accurate and minute knowledge of the relative position and size of the different political and natural divisions of a country, the situation of its principal towns, together with the chief physical features that mark it. It is by following this method, that such eminent success is found to attend the teaching of this subject in most of the schools of Germany.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading, taken separately from oral spelling and explanation, and viewed merely as a mechanical utterance of the words in the book, is, on the whole, tolerably fair. The vulgarisms, or rather provincialisms of pronunciation, are less noticeable than one might be disposed to anticipate. Much, however, has still to be done before there is even an approximation to correctness in some of the vowel sounds.

AppendixD.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

The oral spelling, take it all in all, is quite up to the reading. Phrase spelling is now fairly appreciated and carefully practised in nearly all the schools in the district, and the words at the commencement of the reading lessons are taught as a home lesson. The explanation, however, is in a less satisfactory state than either the reading or spelling. In many of the schools, including perhaps two-thirds of the whole, and some of these even ranking as among the best schools in the district in many respects, the first and second classes especially, even when able to enunciate the words fairly, show little ability to appreciate the sense of the passage read; and if by a lucky exception a pupil in these classes now and then gives evidence by the intelligent expression of his countenance that he has grasped the meaning of the words in the book, still this is too frequently to be attributed to the maturer age or brighter intellect of the pupil, and not to any care taken by the teacher in educating the thinking faculties of the little ones under his charge. The defect in this respect extends even to the third and fourth classes, and is noticeable in the monotonous hurried manner in which the reading is frequently executed—so much so that it is often impossible for a mere listener to catch the sense of what is read. An intelligent appreciation of the sense is wanting in all such cases · for when a pupil knows what he is reading about he will unconsciously adopt a sort of natural elocution and modulation of voice which will enable a listener to follow the subject read without a book in his hand.

Penmanship.—This important subject is very unequally taught, and with corresponding success. In a few schools as good penmanship is to be found as in any schools in the country; in a tolerable number the execution is pretty fair, but in a large number—say half the schools in the district—there is still a great deal to be done before the writing can be considered as even passable. I think I notice during the year some progress in nearly all the schools in which Vere Foster's copy-books have been adopted; but even among these, the teachers who are most successful in their use are exactly those who would teach writing carefully without them. A majority of the teachers here seem to have little idea of how to teach writing successfully; and some of them, I am sorry to say, do not take the trouble to do what little they might. In many instances I have found the books soiled, scribbled over, and badly kept, and no effort made by the pupils to imitate the head-line either in *shape* or *size*, and as little pains apparently taken by the teacher to impress upon his pupils by careful supervision that a head-line is meant to be something more than a mere reminder of words to be written. In all such cases it is little matter whether writing be taught with or without head-lines, as the want of success in teaching how to write, and the consequent low proficiency of the pupils, is equally apparent in both cases. On the whole, however, I consider that the adoption of copy-books with engraved head-lines is the sure way to secure anything like a regular style of writing in those schools where the teachers either cannot or do not write a fairly executed copy; and, for these latter, engraved head-lines are much more necessary than for the few who write well, and who take a pride in teaching their pupils how to write well also.

Arithmetic.—In all the schools in the district, with a few exceptions, the pupils are fairly up to the programme in arithmetic, and in not a few in advance of it. Too frequently, however, even in the best taught schools, the operations are performed in a purely mechanical manner; and when an example of a practical nature is given, but requiring a slight effort of thought, it is often disappointing to find how many, even in the highest classes, are unable to take a common-sense view of the question, and work it out satisfactorily. To take an example:—"If a grocer uses for a pound a weight which is half an ounce too light, how many false pounds will he weigh with it out of a cwt. of sugar?" This looks simple enough, and yet I have found that more than half the class in most schools, and frequently the whole class, who are said to know proportion, will be puzzled with such an example, when even perhaps every pupil will work out readily the price of cwts. qrs. and lbs. at a given price per cwt. The same also is the case to some extent with those working the compound rules. Though they may be able to subtract, multiply, or divide an example when dictated or written down on the black board, still, if a practical exercise be proposed, such as finding the difference between the rents of two farms, the price of a given number of sheep at so much a head, or the price of one sheep when the price of a certain number is given, they will often stand in mute astonishment till by a quiet hint from the teacher they learn that they are required to subtract so-and-so from so-and-so, or to multiply or divide such an amount by such a number, as the case may be. This I fear can only be remedied by the teachers themselves looking upon arithmetic in its practical bearing, and by feeling that it is not only necessary that their pupils should be able to perform the ordinary arithmetical operations, but that they should also know in a given instance what they are expected to do in order to arrive at the correct result.

Writing from Dictation.—This subject is, on the whole, fairly taught to the third and fourth classes in most schools in the district. With a few exceptions, and these not the highest classed teachers, there seems to be an impression that the second class should be confined to copying from their books, as an exercise preparatory to writing from dictation, which is only regularly commenced with them when they are promoted to third class. In fact, one of the highest-classed and best paid teachers in the district, whose

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

second class is in 3 drafts, and numbers from 40 to 50 in daily attendance,—a man who has always been considered a successful teacher,—frankly owned to me that he had never given a lesson in writing from dictation to even the highest draft of this class, but that he kept them regularly writing from their reading books at the time set apart on the time-table for this subject; and on inquiring afterwards in other schools, I found that this practice was quite common. This being the case in regard of the second class, it is not to be expected that the pupils in the highest draft of first class are able, in many instances, to write from dictation out of the "beginner's book"; but. indeed, this defect is as often to be attributed to the inability of the pupils of this class to form letters, as to their incorrect spelling. An improvement is beginning to show in this respect, however; and I hope soon to be able to report that writing from dictation, at least to the extent of the programme, is being carefully and regularly practised in all the schools in the district. In a few schools the pupils of the fourth class write the dictation exercise on paper, a practice which I hope, before long, to see extended.

Grammar.—The proficiency of the pupils in this branch is perhaps as high as should be expected, taking the state of the more necessary subjects into account. I have found that in most schools having a fourth class a majority of the pupils in it can parse an easy sentence in prose in such a way as is expected from probationary teachers; and that, generally speaking, the third-class teachers not only know the parts of speech fairly, but in many cases they can apply the more useful rules of syntax also. The second and first classes are, in most of the schools, in a less efficient state as regards their knowledge of the parts of speech; but though I am in the habit of examining in grammar to the extent required by their programme, I am disposed to some extent to overlook mistakes in these clssses, if I am satisfied that the reading, writing, and arithmetic are carefully and successfully taught.

Geography.—With a few praiseworthy exceptions, this subject is taught in nearly all the schools in a loose, rambling way, no attention being paid to either "classification" or "comparison." When "maps only" are used, the few facts taught are seldom the most important or the most interesting, in no case of course rising above the level of the teacher's knowledge, which is often woefully limited. And even when text-books are used I have found, for instance, that a second-class trained teacher had taught the counties of England to his highest class as a "task" or "home lesson" without any reference to the map, though there is a good map of England in the school.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The efforts of the teachers to advance their pupils in this essential branch have been attended with a fair amount of success during the year. The number of children able to read fairly continues to increase, which is a very pleasing feature in our schools, as the advancement of pupils in other subjects mainly depends on their proficiency in reading. I cannot report so favourably of their intelligence in explaining the lessons, and the meaning of difficult words occurring in them, to which deficiency I continue to direct the particular attention of the teachers.

Penmanship.—The proficiency of pupils in this subject is on the whole satisfactory. The printed head-lines on the pages of the series of copy-books supplied by Mr. Vere Foster have many obvious advantages, and I look forward to great improvement attending their use, particularly in those schools whose teachers are unable to write head-lines worthy of imitation by a pupil anxious to acquire a good style of writing. I may here remark that the children who attend Convent schools both read and write better than the children who attend ordinary National schools.

Arithmetic.—Steady progress has been made in this very important branch of knowledge, particularly in the elementary rules. In schools situated in poor rural localities, where the attendance is very irregular, only a small proportion of pupils are learning the advanced rules. At my several inspections during the year I directed special attention to arithmetic, and the teachers with very few exceptions have been careful to act on my suggestions. In most schools "arithmetical tables" are well taught, and in those most efficiently conducted the pupils in the advanced classes are required to know the "reasons" of the different rules. When examining children in this subject I always attach much importance to the proper formation and neatness of the figures.

Writing from Dictation.—In the advanced classes in all the schools of this district, writing from dictation is considered one of the principal tests of literary proficiency. It is taught daily and with very fair success, and in no branch has more progress been made during the last few years. The pupils in third and fourth classes generally write from Third Book, and a very fair proportion can write any sentence with ease and correctness. The exercise is executed on slates, with long slate-pencils.

Grammar.—This subject presents much difficulty to the pupils of our schools, and a thorough and satisfactory knowledge of it is seldom attained. The pupils in fourth class can generally parse a plain sentence fairly, and those in third class know the parts of speech, and I find from experience that this is all we can reasonably expect. In many cases the parents, as I am informed, show an unwillingness that their children should learn grammar, preferring that they should devote all their time to reading, writing, and

arithmetic. However, the proficiency in this branch in the several schools during the past year shows no retrogression.

AppendixD.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Geography.—The large maps supplied by the Commissioners, and now to be found in all our schools, render the acquirement of a knowledge of this subject comparatively easy. The answering of pupils during the year on the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland was, on the whole, satisfactory, showing very fair progress on the proficiency exhibited in former years.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, oral spelling, and explanation very much improved where the new series of lesson books, up to Third Book, have been early introduced: the former, through the large addition of interesting poetry, and the more judicious arrangement of the prose lessons; the latter from the same causes and the new matter introduced in the spelling columns.

Penmanship.—A marked improvement in this respect appears wherever the Palmerston copy-books have had fair trial. A better series may be procurable, but certainly the head-lines and paper issued under the above title have effected a radical improvement in the teaching of this important branch. The teachers did not at first appreciate the copy-books, and many of the parents objected to them as containing less paper than the old "blue" and "pink;" but the majority have now their prejudices removed, the former from experience, the latter from reckoning the amount of writing space.

Arithmetic.—The teaching of this branch is yearly becoming more efficient. Greater attention is given to theory and reason for rules, and the result is a greater proficiency in practice, a more thorough knowledge of the processes, and better prospect of the knowledge thus acquired being retained for useful purposes in after-life. I observe marked improvement in numeration and notation, but there is one defect at the very threshold which I find it very difficult to combat, namely, the want of due attention to the tables. In many instances, in schools otherwise in a satisfactory state, I have noticed pupils jotting down marks and *counting* for want of knowing elementary tables. Mental calculation does not receive the attention its importance requires.

Writing from Dictation is taught to a greater or less extent in every school in the district. I have endeavoured to have copy-books used for the purpose instead of slates, or even alternately with them, wherever there is a Fourth-Book class. In the Model, Convent, and a few of the better-class ordinary schools, a due proportion write accurately or well; in about one-third of the remainder, fairly; and in probably one-half the schools the advanced pupils in First Book write from dictation or copy easy sentences of monosyllables, and, of course, all above are more advanced in the art.

Grammar.—Rudiments taught in all the schools. The children in advanced division of First Book learn the definitions of at least three parts of speech; Second-Book pupils, the definitions of all; third, these with the simpler inflections; and fourth, syntactical parsing. More than 50 per cent. of pupils examined have been found fairly up to this standard; yet, rarely, except in the special cases mentioned at "writing from dictation," i.e. Model schools, Convent schools, and a few of the better ordinary schools, have I found anything like a fair attempt at composition, even where the pupils can parse difficult sentences.

Geography.—Maps are taught in all the schools, but rarely with intelligence. Thus, classes who appear under teacher's examination to be quite familiar with outlines and general features fail to define orally the position of important towns, rivers, or even states; and in like manner, if the order of the text be disarranged for them, they fail to give the substance of paragraphs which they can repeat accurately in book form.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Twenty-five per cent. of the total number examined were able to read the Second Book fairly. Twenty-two per cent. were able to read the third or higher books with intelligence. These per-centages are almost identical with those recorded for 1865.

Penmanship.—This is the only subject of the school course in which marked progress appears to have been realized during the past year, there being an increase of seven per cent. under the heading "able to write fairly," and an increase of 1·2 per cent. under the heading "able to write with ease and freedom." This improvement being coincident with the introduction of the copy-books lately issued by Mr. Vere Foster and sanctioned by the Board, it may fairly be concluded that at least a portion of the merit should in justice be assigned to them.

Arithmetic.—There is no noticeable change in the proficiency under the headings "able to do simple subtraction;" "able to do compound division;" "able to do proportion or practice." There is considerable improvement observable in notation, the per-centage of the entire number examined who were found able set down numbers up to seven places of figures having increased from 22·6 in 1865, to 27·7 in 1866.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency under the respective headings differs in no appreciable degree from that recorded under the same headings last year, and is, I think, almost as high as can be expected, taking into consideration the circumstances under which the schools are placed as to attendance.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Grammar.—There is a slight increase in the number found "able to distinguish the parts of speech," 25·7 per cent. of the total number examined in 1866 ranking under this head, as against 22·2 per cent. in 1865. The ability to distinguish the parts of speech, is, however, in itself of little practical value, and parents have some ground for the opinion prevalent among them as to the inutility of grammar, when their children leave school, as the great majority of them do, without advancing beyond this stage.

Geography.—A fair knowledge of this subject, to the extent required by programme, is found in nearly all the schools, except a few which are insufficiently supplied with maps.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly taught—within the limits specified in former reports—in fully four-fifths of the schools of the district. The classes, on the whole, read correctly and fluently in their respective lesson books, and in the higher classes, third and fourth, the reading is intelligent if not expressive. Really good reading, however, in the full sense of the term, is only to be met with in the Model and Convent schools, and in a few of the best ordinary schools. Spelling is very successfully taught. Explanation, though slightly improved, is still far from what it ought to be. This defect arises more from inability to express or convey their meaning, than from want of intelligent comprehension of the subject on the part of the pupils. Children, afraid of trusting their own powers of expression, too often remain wholly silent, thereby appearing deficient in knowledge, when they are only wanting in confidence.

Penmanship.—Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books are now in pretty general use throughout the district, and the result is a decided improvement in the writing of the pupils whose teachers write badly. In schools where the teachers are good writers, there is always a corresponding proficiency in the penmanship of the pupils. One of the chief causes of bad writing in our schools is the want of supervision during the writing lesson, and in most schools, owing to the limited teaching power, this defect seems likely to continue.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is, on the whole, well taught; the pupils are constantly exercised in the simple and compound rules, and the proficiency in each class is fully up to the requirements of the school programme. The defect is that it is taught in too abstract a manner, and the pupils generally exhibit a want of readiness in applying their knowledge to comparatively simple questions arising out of every-day transactions.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch is efficiently taught in nearly all the schools, but I do not encourage the instruction of very young children in it, until they can write with tolerable freedom. Such children derive more advantage from extended phrase-spelling. Pupils accustomed to phrase-spelling find little difficulty in writing from dictation when they have acquired sufficient skill in penmanship.

Grammar.—Grammar is taught according to the programme in all the schools, but with very varying success. So far as pointing out and defining the parts of speech, and parsing, in due form, an easy sentence, the proficiency is, on the whole, satisfactory, but there are only a few schools in which a really useful knowledge of the subject is conveyed; and even in these but few pupils remain long enough to reap the full benefit of the course of instruction. It is, however, a favourite branch with most teachers, and I fear that a great deal of valuable time is bestowed upon it, which could be much more usefully employed, considering the results produced.

Geography.—So far as geography can be learned from the maps, the pupils possess a very fair knowledge of the general features of the World, and a more detailed knowledge of Europe and Ireland. Unfortunately there is a vicious method of teaching this subject, traditional among our teachers, from which it is almost impossible to wean them; so that while local details are drilled into the children, to an extent perfectly surprising to unprofessional observers, the more interesting natural features of the different countries, their climates, vegetable and animal productions, the distinctions and peculiarities of their inhabitants, in race, colour, language, and civilization, are wholly overlooked. It is a pity that a subject capable of being made so attractive and interesting, should be still taught in so bald and mechanical a manner.

District 37, Naas; Mr. O'Galligan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—In my report for 1865 I alluded to the apparent want of progress in reading exhibited by the pupils, of the female schools in particular, of this district; and this I attributed to the introduction of more intellectual text-books for the use of the junior classes, and the necessity of making the children familiar with the context (strange to them in many respects) before they could judiciously be advanced to any of the higher classes. This remark has almost ceased to apply to the schools for pupils of either sex; they now appear to appreciate the new First and Second Books, different as the modes of expression are from those which they are accustomed to use at their domestic firesides. The new Third Book also, has, since the close of the past year, been introduced into nearly all of our schools, and is now almost exclusively used by the pupils of the third and even fourth classes. So replete, indeed, is that work with interesting matter and attractive woodcuts that the pupils of higher classes often submit voluntarily to "depression" in order that they may enjoy the pleasure of reading so agreeable and instructive a school-book.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

In Convent schools this branch continues to be taught with marked success, though even in those schools the poetical extracts are not as yet read with the intelligence and modulation of voice one would expect from the pupils of teachers who are so highly educated, and devoted to the interests of their vocation. Intelligent reading is, however, becoming, though slowly, a more favourite study with most teachers of this district; but few of them devote sufficient attention to the preparation (over night) of the chapters appointed for the reading exercises of the following day.

Oral spelling is still taught with very creditable success in most schools of the district; but whether it is due to the inherent difficulty of the language, or, more probably, to culpable indolence on their part, the examination of the pupils on the subject matter of the lesson, especially when a poetical extract is selected for the reading exercise, is not conducted with the amount of patience and skill required.

Penmanship.—As stated in another place, the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books has in general been attended with very satisfactory results; the principal exceptions to this rule occur in the larger female schools, where the pupils are often supplied with copy-books at too early an age, and, in the absence of sufficiently watchful superintendence, are allowed to fill one or more pages daily of their copy-books with careless, badly-proportioned writing; in some schools pupils scribble away in this fashion until progress is entirely out of the question. This evil would effectually be checked if the junior pupils were obliged to lay down their pens at the end of every third or fourth line, and not allowed to resume them until their copy-books had been looked at, and an appointed signal given. Female pupils, especially those whose parents are in comfortable circumstances, object to the roundness of style which characterizes the advanced or "finishing" headlines, and as "number 8" is far too minute for school use, two or three additional numbers, with headlines of angular hand—the latter of an open but still decidedly feminine character, more legible than the Italian style, but less cramped and formal than the French—would render those copy-books more popular in girls' schools than they are at present. The difficulty of procuring good black ink is an inconvenience that most female teachers complain of; their attempts to use the Board's ink-powders generally result in the destruction of their dresses and the production of a pale watery fluid that is quite unfit for school purposes. If manufactured ink were supplied, in portable jars, at a moderate price, the pupils would not (as now) be told to bring their own ink, and be prevented very frequently from writing at all, if the penny jar has been forgotten at starting, or the contents spilled on the way. Small wooden or tin trays, with pigeon-holes corresponding to the size and number of the ink-wells, and a hinged lid to protect the ink in the latter from dust or excessive evaporation, would contribute much to economise this most useful fluid, and save the clothes and needlework of the pupils from being spoiled by the overflow of the inkwells, &c.

Arithmetic.—In consequence of the facility with which mercantile situations in Dublin or the larger towns can be procured by parents for their male children, this useful branch is generally very well attended to in most of the boys' schools of the district—I mean the practical application of the rules as far as proportion and commercial arithmetic. Sufficient attention is not, however, directed, in most of the schools, to the principles on which those rules depend, to the technical terms employed in working them, or even to the methods by which the results can be most easily and surely verified. In some of the girls' schools also, slate arithmetic is taught with great success, but in general too little care is devoted to the accuracy of the calculations, and the pupils themselves frequently are allowed to copy the work from their neighbours' slates, thus totally defeating the labours of the teacher and depriving themselves of all benefit derivable from their presence at such instruction. Increased attention to the practice of mental arithmetic also, is still much needed in many of the schools frequented by male pupils, and in most of them which are conducted by female teachers.

Writing from Dictation.—This most useful branch is generally taught with a considerable amount of skill and success in this district. The principal defects which deserve notice on the present occasion are, 1st—That many over-zealous teachers oblige their pupils to write on paper (from dictation) at too early a stage, and though the eye is in this way trained to accurate spelling more speedily than could otherwise be effected, the progress of the pupil in penmanship is greatly retarded, if not checked altogether. This "spinning of Penelope's web" would, however, be remedied if teachers could be induced to substitute a neatly pointed slate pencil and slate for the paper and steel pen, and allow the use of paper (for dictation exercises) only once weekly to their younger pupils. 2nd—Some thoughtless teachers needlessly, on the other hand, allow their senior pupils to read the subject of the exercise from the books which contain it, and call the result a "dictation exercise!" 3rd—Many teachers again give "*bonâ fide*" dictation exercises, but forget to vary the subjects so as to make them sufficiently attractive for the advanced pupils, and rarely avail themselves of the excellent pieces given in the new lesson books.

Grammar.—In my previous reports I was enabled to bear testimony to the high degree of success with which this rather difficult branch was taught in the schools generally. In a few cases where experienced male teachers have, owing to emigration principally, been succeeded by others of less skill or weaker capacity, a falling off is perceptible. In general, however, it is taught with very creditable results by the male and female teachers, and as many

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

of them have adopted the practice of giving (each week) a parsing exercise (a line or two of "blank verse" being generally selected for the purpose) to their advanced pupils, many of the latter possess a respectable knowledge of the subject; and if they are not sufficiently enlightened to be able to appreciate the vigour and other good qualities of their native language, they can at least perceive the grammatical connexion and primary meanings of the words which compose the text of their daily lessons. At the same time it must be admitted that very few of the teachers care to analyse the language for their own instruction; much less do they incur the censure which the French Minister of Public Instruction, in a recent circular, has administered to the teachers of primary schools in that country, namely, that of mystifying the subject altogether by the introduction of a difficult system of analysis, and of abstruse technical terms (such as "complex") which, in his opinion, are better adapted for the lecture-hall of a venerable college than for the humble, but not less useful floor, of a primary school-house.

Geography.—In former reports I adverted to the anomalous fact that a subject of such endless variety and interest as geography should be regarded by most parents (of the humbler classes) as a branch that is wholly unsuitable for the instruction of their own children, the greater number of whom are doubtless destined by Providence to spend their lives in scenes far removed from their native land. At the present period of the world's history there is scarcely a spot on its surface, from "Prince Patrick's Island" to its "Antipodean" relation, "New Munster," that is not possessed of interest to the natives of this country. Every year, however, I find a decline in the proficiency of the pupils, relatively speaking, in this now most useful branch of knowledge; and this is the more inexcusable as it is a subject which does not require any unusual amount of talent; but simply a fairly retentive memory and moderate application on the part of both teachers and pupils; the absence of such knowledge by the latter will certainly be regarded (when they have attained maturity and sought far distant lands for a settlement) as the evidence of a very imperfect education having been provided for them in the parishes where they had spent their "boyhood's days."

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The best reading is in the Convent schools. In the boys' schools this subject does not receive the attention it requires. Few of the male teachers take the trouble of reading for their classes; they let the boys rattle away, and if the pronunciation is correct and the reading tolerably fluent they are satisfied. Explanation appears to be much neglected. The first class children, especially in the infant schools, are kept too long learning to name the letters before they are required to read. The method of teaching pointed out in the preface of the book is *not* carried out, and the consequence is that, though the number in First Book in this district is very great, few of them can read at *all*. Looking over my note-book I took, without any selection, twenty of the schools inspected by me last year. There were 1,937 children present, and of that number over one-half, or 1,005, were in the First Book. On that list four were Convent schools; the rest were ordinary day schools. Spelling is attended to.

Penmanship.—Penmanship has made some progress since the introduction of Vere Foster's copy books; but the children do not begin early enough to write on paper. Half of the pupils of this district are in the First Book, and scarcely any of that class write on paper. The senior drafts should be required to get copies. The time spent in the school is very short, and they cannot begin to learn writing too soon. I find second class children only fit for series 2 or 3, provided with copies 5 or 6, for which they are totally unfit. I see no teacher's marks in the copy-books, no faults pointed out for correction; no proof of careful superintendence in the majority of the ordinary schools. The ink too is bad, and badly preserved, in open bottles that gather in the dust.

Arithmetic.—Practical arithmetic is taught, or professed to be taught, to all in First Book able to read. Slates are put into their hands early enough, but the proficiency in this branch of the great first class, which includes one-half the children of the National schools, is very little. Very few of that class can add easy numbers on slates; fewer still, scarcely any, can work a sum in simple subtraction of two or three places. The programme in this branch does not require much from the junior class, but even the little it requires is rarely attained or attempted to be attained. In the Ringsend Infant School the other day, of forty-nine in First Book not one could work the simplest sum in addition, or even write the figures; to name the figures when written for them was the extent of their arithmetic. Even in schools of a high class notation appears to have been much neglected. In the girls' schools the deficiency in this branch is much more apparent. I speak only of the *ordinary* schools.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency table in the report sheet is not explicit here. There should be a distinction between the dictation of the junior and senior classes. Junior classes write words of one syllable only, and what would be for them "fair or good" would not be so for boys of a higher class. But there is no place on the proficiency table to mark the distinction. Dictation copy-books are confined to a few schools, but slate dictation is general. However, I fear the supervision of the teachers is very superficial.

Grammar.—I conceive the children in First Book and in the junior drafts of the second class should not be required to know the parts of speech, though the programme states

AppendixD.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

that they are to know three or four parts of speech. I have seldom found any first class child able to distinguish the adjectives in an ordinary sentence. I consider their time might be much better employed in learning to read and write and cipher; these are essential—grammar and geography are not. Lessons on these subjects to infants on the galleries are of very little use; the results are next to nothing. In the large Convent schools grammar is taught with great success to the senior pupils. The examination papers of the Baggot-street monitors were in this branch most satisfactory.

Geography.—A lesson on the map three times each week would be a sufficient time for first and second class pupils to devote to this branch, provided they attended with regularity. They are required to know the outlines of the Map of the World, viz., the continental boundaries, a chief river and the chief mountain chain in each continent, with the seas that form the oceans—on and off map. This is not much, even for first class children, and it might be made a very instructive and agreeable lesson to any child if teachers took an interest in the subject; but, as it is, five per cent. of the first class children cannot answer those simple questions. What is the use then of the maps and charts that hang on the walls of the infant schools? They make a show, and only mislead the public. Second class children are also required to have some knowledge of the Map of Ireland; but ask them to name the capital of any province, or the rivers on which the Irish cities are built, or the chief lakes and mountains, or any simple question of that description, and you will get no answer.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading is generally fair, and the oral spelling generally good. Improvement in reading is much impeded by a habit, almost incorrigible, which the teachers have contracted, of asking questions on grammar, geography, and meaning of words at the end of every sentence, the minds and ears of the pupils being thus diverted from the faults that might be pointed out to them, with regard to pauses, cadence, pronunciation, and grouping of words. I do what I can to prevent this, and it is not now done in my presence; but I know the habit continues. Oral spelling well attended to, and generally satisfactory. Explanation is generally in a low state, few teachers being successful in giving instruction in it, the terms used being often more difficult than those they are used to explain.

Penmanship.—Receiving increased attention with fair results, but in many cases there is neither taste nor skill in the method of teaching.

Arithmetic.—Receives a due amount of attention, and in general with favourable results.

Writing from Dictation.—Receives great attention, and in general fair progress is made in it.

Grammar.—Great attention is paid to grammar, but in many instances it is not taught judiciously, and the effects produced are not equal to the labour and time devoted to it. However, some progress has been made in it, which is likely to increase.

Geography.—This subject also, speaking generally, is not judiciously taught, but it receives a great deal of attention, and some progress has been made in the knowledge of local geography. Very little done in other branches. In estimating the proficiency and progress in this and other branches great allowance should be made for the very low rate of attendance in all the schools. That even the amount of progress indicated by me should be attained under such unfavourable circumstances is owing to the extreme quickness and intelligence of the children.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading continues to improve as respects mechanical accuracy, and is becoming in a slight degree less monotonous than before. Classes tried in unprepared lessons acquit themselves, for the most part, better than formerly. The new editions of Lesson Books, up to Third, have imparted a freshness felt agreeably and usefully by both teachers and scholars, numbers of the latter, through their unsteady attendance, or sometimes through defective teaching, having for years been unable to pass from a particular lesson book, or perhaps beyond the first half of such book. As a part of the mechanical improvement which is being slowly effected I may note that in the majority of schools the pauses are now reasonably well attended to. Vulgarisms are not glaringly prevalent in this district, but in many cases there is not evidence of steady effort to correct bad pronunciation, either in the reading or in answers to the teachers' questions. It is not uncommon, for instance, to hear children say "Uls*thur*, Muns*thur*," &c., during the lesson on geography, without objection from the teacher, who perhaps would correct such pronunciation in the course of a reading lesson. Considering the reading as a measure of mental training, its most striking defect is the severance of words which the sense requires to be grouped together, a habit extremely prevalent in the junior and middle classes, and too often characterising the reading of more advanced scholars in a degree which seems to prove the absence of any mental process in connexion with the utterance of the words of a book. Rote work is, no doubt, the main cause of this mindless delivery. As correctives I constantly suggest:—(*a*) that the teacher should instruct by example, reading aloud *parts* of sentences—some dozen or less of words—at a time, and getting the class to read aloud in imitation; (*b*) that, attention having been called to the meaning of a phrase, the pupils be caused to *speak* it, not looking at the book, as well as *read*; and (*c*) that unprepared passages be

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

read as often as practicable, to vary the routine. Where there are two reading lessons in the day, as is generally the case with junior classes, I am accustomed to advise that the second lesson should always be in an unexpected part of the book. It is often most difficult to persuade the teachers that they ought to aim at imparting the *power* of reading generally, rather than expertness in getting through particular books. The clearest and best reading is undoubtedly heard in the girls' schools, and particularly in the Convent schools, where teaching by example is largely resorted to, and the effect of the teachers' general culture and information is reflected by their pupils.

Oral Spelling.—In this branch a rather creditable degree of proficiency is met with in the greater number of schools. Consecutive spelling of clauses is generally practised, but the examination therein is not always precise enough or calculated to keep up the attention of the whole class to each clause. The "Spelling Book Superseded" is used by a satisfactory proportion of the scholars, being the home lesson book which is most readily purchased. The "verbal distinctions" are in some cases very intelligently known, but in the majority of schools the examination on them is not sufficiently clear or practical.

Explanation is still one of the weakest points in the teaching, and it is to be feared must remain so until the general body of the teachers shall have opportunities of more extensive reading. The place of the *bonâ fide* explanation is too often usurped by a series of questions, followed, in case of pupils' failure to answer, by hasty and meagre information from the teacher. Some of our very best instructors frequently fall into this error. When asked to take a class through a new lesson they rarely think of interpreting such terms as may be new to the children, but proceed to question on the meanings as freely as if the lesson had been really explained before. I must add that impatient examination is a very common fault. One finds it most difficult to obtain a few seconds "law" for the class to think on a question. Many teachers when off beaten tracks are slow in examining, but would appear to expect the scholars to pull up lost time by speedy answers. The forms of questions put by average teachers are not seldom discouraging and impracticable. Very young children are constantly called upon for definitions; not only asked "What is a bath?" "What is wine?" but "What is a boy?"—grass?—fire? "What is Ireland? &c. To many such questions there is of course no reply—save one got by rote at former examinations—from children who would have answered readily and with interest rational questions directed to *their experience* of the appearances, uses, &c., of the objects named in their lessons. I have heard a teacher who ought to have known better ask a first class, "What is whey?" and receiving no answer, tell the children, "The serious [serous] part of milk." In truth, the greater number of the teachers with whom I am acquainted do not appear to attempt to conceive the child's point of view, and require more reading and thence a wider range of thought to enable them to lead their scholars skilfully "from the known to the unknown."

Penmanship is decidedly progressing, through the general adoption of the Palmerston copy-books, the special merit of which is their laying the foundation, piece by piece, of a clear style, and also through the somewhat increased diligence in supervision of the copy-books. The proportion of pupils learning to write on paper has continued to increase during the year. An impatience to advance to the rather small writing in Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of the series of copy-books is by many teachers not sufficiently discouraged, and I should be disposed to recommend that the issue of those numbers be limited. Progress is most conspicuous in the junior and middle classes. Such senior pupils as had acquired a cramped style, in schools where the teachers' writing was of that character, profit little by use of the advanced copy-books.

Arithmetic upon the whole is not improving in an equal degree with reading and penmanship. As respects the higher rules, the standard of answering is not rising. The head pupils of each year are somewhat younger than those of the preceding, and perhaps still more irregular in their attendance; but in the lower classes the programme laid down under the Board's direction is receiving increased attention, and the younger classes are acquiring the power to make simple calculations at a much earlier age than was formerly done. I still find it necessary to urge very emphatically repetitions in arithmetic—particularly in the compound rules and reduction—advising that the exercises shall involve few figures, but shall test ability to apply as many of the tables as practicable within a given time. Neatness in slate-work and in figure-making on paper, as I have often before had to remark, is considered as non-essential by many teachers, the pupils of some not atoning for the defect by speed or accuracy. Figures of doubtful shape—1 or 9 being mistakeable for 7, and so on—and other ill-looking types, are faithfully transmitted in many schools. It would be well that the second edition of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books should contain a greater number of examples of figures, and also that example-sheets of manuscript figures, as well as letters, should be supplied for hanging on school walls.

Writing from Dictation.—I can again report favourably of this exercise. Schools in which it is neglected are quite the exception in this district. In most cases I find that the pupils who have attended pretty regularly catch the sentences dictated with business-like promptness, and are more expert than formerly at rectifying blunders, when assisted to do so at the close of the exercise. Children in second class, at which stage dictation was unthought of a few years ago, often produce a very creditable exercise in passages from the early portion of the Second Book.

Grammar.—An acquaintance with the principles of distinction of parts of speech is spreading slowly among the junior classes; but in too many schools, and notably in classes taught by assistants and monitors, the recollection of particular words as having been previously referred to their parts of speech is relied upon instead of the *principle* of classification. Progress from this stage of the subject to a practical knowledge of syntax is seriously impeded by the very difficult terminology with which the early portions of the text-book actually bristle, so to say, to the sore discouragement of the very young learners into whose hands this text-book is now put. A like remark may be made as to Geography. When these treatises were first prepared, simpler language would no doubt have been rejected by schoolmasters of all grades; but looking particularly to the youthfulness of the pupils now to be dealt with, it is assuredly time that the gradual and explanatory method, so ably recommended by the learned author of the prefaces of those works, should be followed in the body of the books, in the introductory portions at least, and that all the definitions presented at the outset should be in the simplest language. It can scarcely be denied that it is beginning at the wrong end to require children to learn off at the very threshold of the book such sentences as "Prosody treats of the accent and pronunciation of words, and the laws of versification," and that an exhaustive classification of the letters of the alphabet should be reserved for an advanced point of the learner's course, a point so advanced indeed as to be unattainable by a very small per-centage of the children who in the schools of this or other districts commence the study of grammar. It has all through been my experience that the long words which so torment the learners are very imperfectly explained to them, and in four cases out of five remain during the pupil's school course mere sounds, "signifying nothing."

AppendixD.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

By lecture from the teachers, rather than through use of text-books, the third class children in about a third of the schools are acquiring a fair knowledge of the inflections of nouns and of "government" in simple cases, as a preparatory to the regular parsing expected of the fourth class. In the last exercise not much improvement is noticeable.

A very fair knowledge of the derivations given in the Lesson Books, Grammar, and Spelling-book Superseded is attained by the best scholars in rather more than one-fifth of the schools. This study is attractive to intelligent children, especially when brought to bear on the explanation of Irish names of places, and the knowledge exhibited is one of the items which seems agreeably to surprise occasional visiters to the schools.

Geography.—The knowledge of map-outlines is improving among the junior classes. With the senior classes, indeed with all, too much time is given to the geography of remote countries, and the information regarding them is not duly linked on to the geography of the British Empire. The teachers do not "begin at home" in a sufficient degree; ignoring Dr. Sullivan's excellent *preface* on this subject, they follow the body of the text-book. From pupils who are learning many of the minute divisions already effaced by Von Bismark and other irresistible logicians of fact it is vain to ask aught of the great trunk railways, the overland route, the great ocean steam lines, the lines of telegraph, the *distances in time* of England, America, Australia, &c. from Ireland, for these matters are not "in the bond:" text-books are silent on them. Irish geography indeed is taught in an unmistakably insular manner, and it would be most desirable that there should be no separate *large* map of Ireland on the school-walls. It is surprising how widely astray even educated persons often are as to the parts of Great Britain which are opposite to particular points of the Irish coast. I recommend at every opportunity the Board's large map of the British Isles, and I intend no jest in remarking that it makes a good deal of difference in early political impressions whether a large map of Ireland only or one of the United Kingdom is constantly exhibited in a primary school. The National school children—may it not be said all school-children!—want a text-book which shall tell them of their own country many "common things" which they are too readily presumed to know already, which shall give more prominence to important matters now consigned to the background of small print, and introduce them to no foreign country without telling them the probable business of a British subject in or with that country, the way of reaching it, the comparative sizes, populations, resources, &c. of other countries and the United Kingdom, and these points not incidentally, but as the primary and essential items to be known.

Of contemporary history, which ought to be so intimately interwoven with school geography, absolute ignorance is unfortunately almost the rule in the schools with which I am acquainted. Only yesterday all the *pupils* of a pretty good school attempting no answer to the question, "Where are the Houses of Lords and Commons?" an intelligent senior monitor answered, "In Dublin;" and not long since, in the best rural school for girls in the district, the head class (fifth), some of whom had attained the perfection of an ordinary National school education, when asked, "Whom did Her Majesty succeed to?" answered, "Her father." "Who was her father?"—"Albert;" "Henry the Second," &c. The answers commonly on such points would be amusing were not the small amount of information thereon supplied by the school-books, so much to be regretted. The class of girls just alluded to were reading the lessons on *Modern* History in the boys' Fifth Book, and had got as far as *Attila's* time.

It would not be hard to show that history for schools should, like geography, "begin at home," commence with yesterday, and work up the stream of time.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading has decidedly improved. General explanation, consequent upon introduction of diagrams, has greatly improved. Oral spelling fair.

Penmanship.—Penmanship has improved, and is now generally fairly executed.

Arithmetic.—The counting in junior classes has much improved. Slate exercises fairly executed.

Writing from Dictation.—Not only do pupils spell fairly, but very considerable care is taken to see the work executed neatly as well as promptly.

Grammar.—I consider this subject to be fairly taught. Pupils in junior classes are in general up to the programme.

More attention will be required to home lessons and committing of tasks from text-books.

Geography.—I cannot report satisfactory progress in this subject. The teaching still continues quite too mechanical, and is not practical.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I have this year observed a still nearer approach to a more desirable relation between the two qualities of intelligence and expression, the latter of which is so generally cultivated to the prejudice of the former. The general amount of proficiency, both in reading and oral spelling, remains much as it was during last year, and in most schools maintains a due preponderance over all subjects except writing.

Penmanship.—The new copy-books, by securing uniformity of shape and constant presence of model, have occasioned a very great improvement in the style of writing. The greatest change has taken place in such of the female schools as used to be remarkable for their inferiority in this respect, the ill-taught girls finding it most easy to accommodate themselves to the change.

It may not be out of place here to notice the admirable suggestions of Mr. Vere Foster regarding the present arrangements for the supply of pens and ink to the schools, in which suggestions I entirely concur.

Arithmetic.—Notwithstanding my adoption of a somewhat more difficult formula in testing their knowledge of proportion, the proficiency of the pupils in it and in compound division was considerably higher this year than last. This is to be attributed to the beneficial effect of making a thorough knowledge of the primary operations the chief object of aim. Last year the only improvement effected was in the knowledge of these primary operations themselves, but sufficient time has now elapsed for the teachers to improve the superstructure as well as deepen the foundation; and I shall not be surprised soon to find as many pupils acquainted with compound as were formerly able to work a question in simple proportion.

Writing from Dictation.—Fair results were exhibited in this, but, strange to say, rather below what I should have expected from the combined proficiency in writing and oral spelling.

Grammar.—A gradual but steady improvement has taken place in the method of teaching, and the mode of examination has put a still further stop to the recognition of words as old acquaintances.

Geography.—The class-programmes and the proficiency table do not agree with sufficient exactness in their division of this subject, so that the latter does not always exhibit the exact state of a school as regards instruction in this subject. On the whole, the answering of the pupils was very fair, but much below what it might have been made by equal efforts more methodically directed.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in this branch is in general very satisfactory. Even very young children are in most cases able to read the First Book of Lessons fairly, after an attendance at school of only two or three months. In teaching it, the teachers have aimed at correcting wrong pronunciation, at making their pupils read naturally, and at making them understand thoroughly what they read; so that explanation forms a part of every reading lesson. The pupils, in consequence, are in general intelligent and agreeable readers; to which pleasing result the practice among the teachers of reading frequently themselves in presence of their scholars has greatly conduced. Oral spelling is also carefully attended to.

Penmanship.—This branch is now generally well taught, and the proficiency attained by the pupils in it is satisfactory. I highly approve of the use of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-lines for boys, but to try to make girls adopt his system of round writing, while angular hand is considered more fashionable, would be futile.

Arithmetic.—This branch has had great importance attached to it by the teachers, who in consequence have generally been very successful in teaching it throughout the year. In most of the schools the majority of the pupils in second class, and all above that class, know notation and numeration perfectly, while the answering in all the higher rules by the pupils learning them, who form a fair proportion of the attendance, has been very satisfactory. Theory has been judiciously combined with practice, so that very many of the pupils are able to give "the reason why" for every operation they perform.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—To this subject great attention, as it deserves, continues to be paid by the teachers, and the proficiency attained by the pupils in it is, as usual, up to my highest expectation. The junior classes practise it on slates, but the majority of the pupils in the senior classes practise it on paper, and their exercises, with the teachers' corrections, are preserved for my inspection.

Grammar.—This subject is on the whole fairly taught. Most of the pupils in second class, and nearly all above that class, are able to name the different parts of speech in any sentence, and a fair proportion of the pupils in the senior classes are able to parse correctly any sentence in prose or verse. Some few grown boys and girls, who attend school for a short time previous to emigrating, do not try to learn grammar or geography, but by direction of their parents, and with my approval, devote the whole of their limited school-time to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Geography.—This branch receives a fair share of attention, and the answering of the pupils in it during the past year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In order that correct notions on this subject may be possessed by the pupils, I have directed the teachers to make them well acquainted with the names, bearings, and distances of the towns, villages, rivers, and mountains in their own neighbourhood.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Style of reading received increased attention during the year, and in a fair proportion of the schools an improvement was effected. The monotony, disregard of punctuation and of the proper grouping of the words, so prevalent heretofore, was less observable. Intelligent explanation of the subject matter of the lessons read daily continues in a backward state. Throughout all the schools the *vivâ voce* spelling of words in groups, as they occur in the lessons, is practised daily; and the senior pupils possess a very fair acquaintance with the rules for spelling.

Penmanship.—Considerable progress has been made in penmanship, owing mainly to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books with engraved head-lines. The latter enabled the teachers to devote more time than formerly to the supervision of the exercise while the pupils were engaged at it. In some schools even first class children attempted the copies in the earlier numbers of the series.

Arithmetic.—Arithmetic is fairly attended to, so far as regards quickness and accuracy in solving questions, up to proportion, practice, and interest. The teachers do not appear to recognise the value of this subject as an intellectual exercise. The principles on which the rules depend are satisfactorily explained in but few boys' schools, and not at all in girls' schools.

Writing from Dictation.—In writing from dictation the pupils have made satisfactory progress. In almost every school the character of the pupils' exercises afforded evidence that this essential branch had received the attention which its importance merits.

Grammar.—The majority of the more advanced pupils can distinguish the parts of speech with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and understand the meanings of the terms employed. A fair number can parse easy sentences syntactically. Analysis of sentences is but little known.

Geography.—The pupils generally have a fair acquaintance with the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland, and the general features of the Continents. The use of text-books in grammar and geography was more general last year than previously.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading is, on the whole, very fair; a very large proportion of the pupils in the senior classes read well; and in almost every school in the district the junior classes are progressing satisfactorily. The proficiency in oral spelling is, on the whole, fair; but in explanation the general proficiency is low.

Penmanship.—The proficiency in penmanship is, on the whole, very fair. A large number of the male pupils have attained a useful style of penmanship; but in the majority of cases the female pupils write a sort of transition style between angle-hand and round-hand, which in its present stage is legible indeed, but exceedingly large, coarse, and ungraceful. I have no doubt, however, that when these pupils shall have had time to develop this style of penmanship more fully, they will write as well at least as the male pupils do now.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in arithmetic is, on the whole, fair. A satisfactory number of the pupils in all classes are able to succeed fairly in the standard questions in notation, simple rules, compound rules, proportion, and practice.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in writing from dictation is very fair. In all the schools in the district exercises in this branch are done every day, and in very many of them the exercises performed by the senior classes are done on paper, and are in several cases executed with a very creditable degree of neatness and accuracy.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is, on the whole, only tolerably satisfactory. A pretty large number of pupils in the junior classes can distinguish the parts of speech in their lessons, and no inconsiderable number of pupils in the senior classes can parse syntactically, on slate or paper, an easy sentence pretty fairly, distinguishing with sufficient accuracy the nominatives, verbs, and objectives, and referring correctly the qualifying words to the other words to which they belong; but the style of parsing generally is not sufficiently definite, the inflections of the nouns and pronouns being seldom given fully, and the

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

compound tenses being seldom designated by their specific names; and I have also to remark that the spelling of the grammatical terms in most of the exercises which I had to get done, was extremely unsatisfactory.

Geography.—The proficiency in geography is, on the whole, very fair. In most of the schools in this district the proficiency of the senior classes is fair and improving, and that of the junior classes is very satisfactory.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading has improved very much during the past year. Teachers' attention having been directed to the necessity of attending more to reading as such, they now generally make it a duty to read the lesson of the day for the imitation of their pupils, and they have thus not only improved the style of reading of the latter, but their own also. In a few female schools it is really good, the more advanced classes reading the Selections from the British Poets and the Literary Class Book with taste and expression. The new series of lesson books, containing as it does such a variety of well-selected poetical pieces, is calculated to foster this taste.

Penmanship.—Since the publication of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books, a marked improvement has been effected in this important branch. The style is becoming more uniform, and the letters are more accurately formed, as the teachers have now more time for superintending the exercise as it proceeds. In many of the schools the writing is really excellent, and in nearly all there has been a decided improvement during the year.

Arithmetic.—Very fair progress has been made in this branch. More time is now generally allotted to it on the time-table—viz., one half hour on the floor at the black-board or class exercises, and one in the desks at text-books, to each division of the school. The result is that notation and the simple and compound rules are better known, and the pupils work their several exercises with greater facility, neatness, and accuracy; though, perhaps, a smaller number have reached the advanced rules, to which the less experienced teachers too frequently promote their pupils before the simple principles and more elementary processes have been thoroughly mastered.

Writing from Dictation.—Proficiency under this head generally satisfactory. In the majority of the schools the pupils of third and higher classes write ordinary sentences selected from their respective reading books with neatness and tolerable accuracy, while the junior classes write easy sentences from First Book fairly. In a few of the most efficiently conducted schools the exercise is generally written in copy-books provided for the purpose, and the several errors in these are corrected by the teacher in *red* ink. This will, I hope, during the current year, be the rule rather than the exception, as a want of superintendence of the exercise as it proceeds, and of care in correcting the errors, continue the great, though oft-noticed, defects in teaching this important branch.

Grammar.—General proficiency in this subject very fair. It constitutes one of the home lessons of the third and higher classes, and these are fairly acquainted with Dr. Sullivan's text-book. Formerly as much time was given to this or to geography as to reading or arithmetic, and sometimes more. I have taken care to correct this during the past year, and I believe the time-tables now show a more judicious distribution of the school hours. Generally all pupils of third class, many of second, have a fair knowledge of the parts of speech; while those of fourth and fifth classes can parse simple, and occasionally complex, sentences syntactically.

Geography.—This branch continues to be fairly taught in nearly all the schools of the district. Pupils of third, and, in a few cases, those of senior second classes and above, prepare home lessons in Dr. Sullivan's "Manual of Geography and History," or in the "Geography Generalized;" while all receive regular or occasional lessons on the maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Their acquaintance with the last is generally fair, often accurate and minute.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I am unable to make any statement in this important respect. I did not enter upon the inspection of my district until the middle of June, and from that time until the end of the year was so engrossed with the preparation of the primary report, imperatively called for this year, and the very tedious occupation of checking the attendance returns for 1865, prepared by the teachers, that a careful and comprehensive examination of the pupils was impossible.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils in attendance at National schools in this district have improved in reading during the year. They, in most cases, read with intelligence and a fair degree of fluency. *Expression*, however, is not observable in the reading, except of the pupils belonging to a few of the schools. Oral spelling is taught satisfactorily, and the teachers in all cases endeavour to explain the meanings of words and phrases to the pupils in their charge with a fair amount of success.

Penmanship.—Owing to the increased attention bestowed upon this important branch by the teachers of the district, considerable progress has been made, and the writing is generally characterized by care and legibility. In some cases it is both free and finished, but this occurs in only a few of the higher class schools. The copy papers published by

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Mr. Vere Foster are in general use throughout the district, and teachers speak in the highest terms of the benefit and assistance which their introduction into National schools has given in teaching penmanship.

Arithmetic.—This branch is the most popular with both teacher and pupil, and is accordingly taught with very fair success. More attention has been paid to the attainment of rapidity and correctness in the performance of the operations, and the principles of the rules are taught with a fair degree of care and intelligence. The practice of transcribing arithmetical questions on paper, insuring neatness and accuracy, and facilitating practical application in after-life, is carried out to a considerable extent in the schools of the district.

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools of the district, except infant schools, writing from dictation is taught, and in most schools a fair amount of proficiency has been attained. This exercise is now generally conducted on paper, with good results.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is somewhat similar to that of the previous year. The text-books are not well known, especially as regards the rules of syntax.

Geography.—This branch has become more popular with the pupils, and a considerable improvement has taken place in their proficiency during the year. The answering in local geography was generally fair; but in mathematical and physical geography it was, except in a few cases, rather superficial.

District 49, Waterford.—No report.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading, save amongst the advanced classes in the Convent schools, is, in general, poorly taught. As a rule, the pupils pronounce the mere words of an exercise fairly enough, but do not group them, or give the intonation as required for expressing the full sense. Oral spelling is fairly attended to for those words occurring in columns at the heads of the lessons; the amount of explanation is in some instances limited even to the meanings of these. In the new series of reading books *an attempt* is made to give the *applications* of these words, or the meanings which they possess in the text. I think this work should be left to the teacher, as it must be in the case of the far greater number of words in the lessons not so explained in the columns. The plan which I propose is, that the pupil should repeat the sentence or clause in which a proposed word may occur, and *thence* to give the application.

Penmanship.—The penmanship is generally bold and legible in character, showing very little approach, however, to a finished current hand, suitable for business purposes. The use of the "Palmerston copy-books" has effected much good in producing uniformity and regularity of hand. Owing, however, to the teachers' not keeping a sufficient stock of each of the different grades on hands, I have frequently found pupils using those not at all adapted to their proficiency; thus frustrating one of the principal objects of this excellent series. In order to observe at a glance, from individual copy-books, the progress made in a given time, I have suggested that the exercise for each day should be written only on *one* page of an opening in the copy-book until the end be reached—then to be recommenced on the other page, left blank. Thus, if there be twenty leaves or so in a book, and supposing a child to write in this manner one page daily, a comparison of the exercises on each folio will indicate a month's progress.

Arithmetic.—The great defect in teaching arithmetic is the neglect of inculcating a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles and methods; the consequence is that learners spend a long time stumbling about, as it were, in the dark. Teachers are too much in the habit of imposing exercises with large numbers, in the mistaken view of giving, as they call it, "practice;" but much of this is "work without hope," at least to the pupils.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency attained in writing from dictation is very fair, and indicating much progress. This is a branch to which I have drawn the particular attention of teachers; the practice of writing the exercises on paper, on the plan set forth in my report for 1865, has undoubtedly produced certainty in spelling and quickness in writing.

Grammar.—Grammar is in general poorly taught, and in such manner that I am unwilling to say there is any possible benefit derived from it; certainly none adequate to the time and labour given away. Grammar should be taught on a method somewhat similar to reading; *i.e.*, the nature of a few elementary parts being known, the relations and combinations of these may be taught. When a few letters are known words and sentences may be formed from these and read; so when a few parts of speech are understood, the relations and position of these in simple sentences may be also taught and understood. I recommend the parts of speech expressing *objective* ideas to be taught first in order, such as the noun and verb—next the adjective and adverb. Those expressing subjective ideas and relations to be learned subsequently; such as the article, pronoun, preposition, and conjunction.

Geography.—Although geography is a subject of such positive use and present interest, its study has not been attended with the results that might be expected. Amongst the senior classes, certainly, a respectable amount of proficiency prevails in the geography of Europe and the World; but amongst the junior classes much time is wasted in requiring

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

them to point out unimportant details, instead of teaching them the broad general facts; the relative positions and magnitudes; the shapes and boundaries of the principal divisions and regions. The advanced classes are taught the principal productions and general physical features of each country. In pointing out the rivers, I always require the children to commence at the source and move the pointer, as the water runs, towards the mouth. This gives some knowledge of the slopes and declivities of a country, and by going in this way over the affluents, a clear idea is gained of what is meant by river basins and drainage. The methods of *comparison* and *classification* are also adopted: these are of the highest use in affording conceptions of facts and impressing them on the memory.

District 51, Limerick; Mr. Potterton.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—It may seem needless to preface the following remarks with the observation that they apply, of course, to the district *as a whole*, and not with any special leaning to any of the three counties, parts of which are included in it, and which differ widely, and very strikingly, in all educational aspects. "Reading" may be briefly described as little better than indifferently mechanical; in few cases, comparatively, does any indication of taste or expression relieve or cheer the wearied ear of the Inspector, listening day after day to the wearisome, but not always unintelligent, monotony. "Oral spelling" is fair, on the whole; but much remains to be done in the way of "explanation."

Penmanship.—Penmanship, though still (speaking with general reference to the district at large) far from good, has begun to manifest some gratifying indications of progress, and this especially in "male" and "mixed" schools. This hopeful state of affairs with regard to so important a branch of elementary education is due, in the main, to the general use, in the classes of schools referred to, of the "Palmerston series of copy-books," or rather of Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, in it.

Arithmetic.—As regards "arithmetic," I may observe that on my first tour of inspection of this district, I found theoretic knowledge, though moderate enough, still in decided advance of practical skill. This, in my mind, very undesirable state of affairs, has been considerably altered and improved by the pretty general use, weekly or fortnightly, of *competitive* examinations in this branch. I have introduced such practice largely in my previous districts, and with excellent results, as both teachers and pupils generally take to it with much interest, zest, and emulation; and in my present district I am disposed to anticipate a more than ordinary measure of success, in rendering the pupils at once correct as well as "ready reckoners."

Writing from Dictation.—Generally speaking, this branch has been one of the best taught in all parts of the district, save in a miserable group of schools in county Tipperary.

Grammar.—Grammar, generally speaking, is not at all skilfully taught; and in consequence, the pupils' acquaintance with it is not of much material value.

Geography.—The observation just made under the head of "grammar," applies with nearly equal force to "geography" also. I look forward, however, very confidently to much improvement in the management of these two branches during 1867.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The pupils of the junior classes read with a fair degree of fluency and correctness, while those of the senior classes are generally able to read with ease and tolerable intelligence. The principal faults are indistinctness, and want of accuracy and correctness. I have directed the attention of both teachers and pupils to these defects at my several visits, and hope during the coming year much will be done towards remedying them. Very satisfactory proficiency has been attained in oral spelling. The spelling of phrases is practised in all the classes, from the highest to the lowest, and by this means the pupils are well exercised in spelling not alone the difficult words, but also the simple words of the language.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is satisfactorily taught in all the schools of the district. In almost every case, I have been able to return the pupils of the senior draft of second class, and the junior draft of third class as able to write small-hand "fairly," while the pupils of fourth and fifth classes, and of the senior draft of third can write a good hand "with ease and freedom." The use of copy-books is required in all the classes, from the senior draft of first class upwards, and to this early use of paper in learning to write, may, in a great measure, be attributed the satisfactory proficiency which the senior classes have attained in this useful branch of their school course. I may add that the excellent copy-books prepared by Vere Foster, Esq., have been introduced into all the schools of the district, and with very beneficial results.

Arithmetic.—This subject continues to receive the attention which its importance as one of the most useful branches of the school programme demands, and the proficiency acquired by the pupils is, on the whole, satisfactory. The principal defects are want of accuracy in bringing out the correct result, and also want of expertness in arriving at the answer by the easiest and shortest methods. The pupils of second class are generally able to write numbers to seven places of figures, and to work questions correctly in the simple rules, and the senior draft in compound rules. The pupils of third class can generally work sums in the compound rules and reduction, and easy questions in proportion, and the pupils of the senior classes can work questions in fractions, practice, and the more advanced rules of arithmetic.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is satisfactorily taught in all the schools of the district, and the proficiency attained by the pupils is very gratifying. All the pupils are required to write their exercises on paper, and these are afterwards carefully revised and marked by the teacher. The pupils of the senior classes are generally able to write passages, consisting of ten or twelve lines selected from Third or Fourth Book, without any mistake, or, at most, one or two errors; while the pupils of third class can write similar passages with "tolerable accuracy."

Grammar.—Grammar has improved in most of the schools of the district during the past year. The pupils are generally up to the requirements of the school programme; that is to say, they are able to distinguish the parts of speech in the junior classes, and can parse sentences very fairly in the senior. The text-book is, however, not well known. I have examined the pupils in this respect as often as circumstances permitted, but in most cases the result was not satisfactory. Special attention has been directed to this defect, and I hope, by testing the knowledge of the pupils in this way as frequently as possible, that it will be entirely removed.

Geography.—The progress in geography has been satisfactory. The pupils have a very fair knowledge of the maps, specified in the programme, and can answer readily questions upon them; but, in the same way as in grammar, the text-book is not well known. The teachers excuse themselves on this point by pleading the difficulty of making the children prepare home lessons; and there is no doubt, but in most cases, the excuse is a valid one. Farm labour is so very scarce in the country localities, that the children are kept constantly employed, both before and after school hours, and have consequently no time left to devote to the preparation of home lessons.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The reading is, on the whole, correct and fluent; the enunciation clear and audible, but in many cases void of feeling or emphatic expression; the subject matter is fairly comprehended; oral spelling and explanation duly inculcated; and this subject attended with fair and progressive results.

Penmanship.—In nearly all the schools a very fair degree of proficiency in penmanship has been attained; the writing is, on the whole, bold and legible, the copy-books well and neatly kept, and a proper supervision exercised over the same by the teachers. This branch of instruction holds a prominent place in the schools, and both teacher and pupils appear to be duly impressed with its importance.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the pupils in practical arithmetic is generally good, quite in keeping with the requirements of the school programme, and with the literary wants of the pupils; but the principles of arithmetic, as a science, are not as fully inculcated in some of the schools, particularly as regards the junior pupils, as might reasonably be expected; yet in this department, also, improvements have taken place within the year.

Writing from Dictation.—Writing from dictation is attended with due results in far the greater number of the schools; in none is the subject neglected; and the proficiency of the pupils in this branch may, on the whole, be deemed satisfactory.

Grammar.—This branch of instruction holds its wonted position in the schools; is attended with results quite in keeping with the school programme, and with the literary wants of the pupils, and commands as much attention as the subject requires for the ordinary purposes of life.

Geography.—In nearly all the schools the pupils are duly instructed in the outlines of the principal or more useful maps, and have acquired a good knowledge of local geography, but are not, as yet, sufficiently conversant with mathematical, physical, and political geography—though improvements in these departments of the subject have taken place within the year.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Generally speaking, the pupils of the senior classes read with a fair degree of ease and intelligence; but in several cases the children of the junior classes read in a hurried manner, and without paying due attention to the proper grouping of the words. Explanation of subject of lessons, &c., requires increased attention in several of the schools. Oral spelling very satisfactory.

Penmanship.—In no branch has there been so marked an improvement during the past year as in penmanship. As soon as I learned from Mr. Vere Foster that his copy-books were ready for issue to schools, I recommended the teachers to send for a supply of them. They did so, and to the use of these books I attribute, in a great measure, the marked improvement effected in this branch.

Arithmetic.—This branch is well or fairly taught in a very large proportion of the schools of this district. Mental arithmetic now receives much more attention than heretofore.

Writing from Dictation.—This very important branch continues to receive due attention, and the proficiency attained by the pupils in it is *very* satisfactory.

Grammar.—As a rule, the pupils of the senior draft of third class, and those of the higher classes learn to parse syntactically; and the pupils of the junior draft of third class, and, in the more efficient schools, those of the senior draft of second class can distinguish the parts of speech.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Geography.—Geography is now well and successfully taught in nearly all the schools of the district. A marked improvement has taken place in this branch during the past year.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—I am enabled to state that the reading, in a large majority of the schools in the district, is fairly satisfactory as regards distinct enunciation and intelligent grouping of the words. In case of some, the reading is really expressive, and the poems of the lesson books and British Poets are recited with considerable feeling, and due appreciation of the meaning. On the whole, I have every reason to be satisfied with the general progress in this branch. Oral spelling has a fair amount of attention, and, in most schools, the proficiency is good; explanation of the subject matter is, I regret to say, rather backward, especially in case of those schools which are in charge of third class and probationary teachers. I cannot refer to any perceptible progress in this branch, which demands more earnest attention from all our teachers.

Penmanship of nearly all the schools continues to improve, and I think that much is owing to the introduction of Mr. Vere Foster's copy-books. They are now used in nearly all the schools of the district, and the good results are clearly manifest. However, I would gladly see an improvement in some of the numbers of the series—namely, in numbers 1, 3, and 8. Number 1, as I think, is too small; 3 too difficult; and 8 quite unsuitable for a pupil of a National school. The other numbers are admirable specimens of penmanship. In place of number 8 it would be desirable to introduce ornamental writing.

Arithmetic.—This branch continues to be well taught. Our National teachers attach special importance to arithmetic, and I cannot specify any defect that deserves notice. Theory, in case of the advanced classes, is not forgotten, and in a considerable number of the schools the pupils usually transfer their questions from slates to paper, thereby securing more neatness and accuracy. As regards the junior classes the operations are chiefly confined to the slate or black board. I would here remark, that the teachers should be more careful to suppress "copying" during the performance of this exercise. They should encourage, not intimidate, the backward pupils to frankly acknowledge their inability, and then kindly help them through the difficulty, afterwards illustrating same on the black board. In this way this mean and pernicious practice will be obviated. There are other remedies, such as dictating different questions to different pupils, causing them to face one another, &c.

Writing from Dictation.—In all the schools of the district, this branch is generally performed on slates, and in not a few on paper. The success attending it is on the whole good; while in some schools it may be regarded as excellent. I cannot point to any defect except to want of neatness. The pupils should invariably write straight and attend to symmetry in the shapes of the letters. In many cases the teachers are content if the pupils spell correctly, even though they write badly. After a short time, I hope to have this defect remedied.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is somewhat similar to that of last year. Those in fourth and fifth classes usually make a fair attempt at syntactical parsing; while those in third and some of the second classes can refer words to the parts of speech. I think that the amount of knowledge attained by the pupils is satisfactory, especially when we consider its relative importance to other branches of the school programme. The chief desideratum is the more practical application of grammar in the ordinary phraseology of the pupils and teachers. It should be borne in mind, how few even of those respectably educated can parse a sentence with correctness; yet these same seldom make any gross mistakes in speaking or writing. Rules of syntax soon make to themselves wings, fly away and never return; whereas, the ordinary conversation which we learned at the school or domestic hearth remains. Hence, I would say, the great necessity on the part of our teachers to inculcate grammatical language in the answering of the pupils; epistolary correspondence and composition have made but little progress, except in a few respectable schools. This latter branch, from its great practical utility in every-day business, demands much more earnest attention.

Geography.—Local geography is, generally speaking, carefully taught in nearly all the schools. I grant that it might be improved as regards statistical knowledge. Again, except in a few cases, the pupils are backward in *historical outlines;* though a considerable amount of this information can be had from Sullivan's text-books. It is, indeed, painful to find an intelligent lad or girl of thirteen or fourteen years of age wholly ignorant of the most ordinary historical facts. Hence I am of opinion that much more on this head should be introduced into our lesson books. It would not be very difficult to give a simple outline of the principal important events in English, Scotch, and Irish history without offending the prejudices of any sect. Again, at the present time, when there is so much dissatisfaction with the existing state of things in the minds of the peasantry, it would be very desirable that a brief synopsis of the English Constitution, as well as that of the other leading countries of the Old and New World, should be sketched in our lesson books, in order that the rising population might be able to compare the privileges and blessings of their own islands with those of other countries, which they now, doubtless, regard as models of perfection. While recently glancing over the published report of the "Endowed Schools, Ireland, Commission," I happened to see the following remarks, and

as they so much accord with my own views, as already expressed in former reports, I gladly transcribe a few extracts.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

"We have rarely found history taught in the primary schools. . . . . We feel that the difficulty of teaching mediæval and modern history in mixed schools is considerable; but we think that the evils arising from its total exclusion greatly outweigh the disadvantages which may arise from making it a part of the general school course."

"In the primary schools of Germany the elementary principles of jurisprudence form a part of the regular course. We see no reason why our own youth should not learn the general nature of the laws and constitution under which the country is governed."

In a few respectable schools of the district English history has latterly received attention, and at a recent public examination in the Derinagree male school the answering of the pupils in this branch was such as to elicit expressions of surprise and admiration from all present. The principal teacher ably examined the senior pupils on the leading features of the several reigns from the Norman Conquest down to our own times, such events as the following rapidly passed in review:—The Battle of Hastings, and its results; the granting of Magna Charta, and its privileges; the Wars of the Roses; the Battle of Bosworth Field; the Spanish Armada; the Union of England and Scotland; Plantation of Ulster; the remarkable events in the reign of Charles I.; the Commonwealth; the banishment of James II.; commencement of the National Debt, in the reign of William and Mary; Wars in the reign of Anne; War of American Independence; French Revolution; Battle of Waterloo; &c. I cannot see any reason why the pupils in all our National schools should not be familiar with such facts as these; nay, I confess, it is a matter of regret that they are not.

Extra Branches.—In nearly all the male schools under first and second class teachers, some of the fourth and fifth class pupils learn geometry, mensuration, algebra, book-keeping, and in some few cases, physical science; but the proficiency in these branches is generally superficial.* Music, vocal and instrumental, has been latterly introduced into a few schools, with excellent results. Drawing is yet left out except in two schools of the district.

In female schools needlework is usually done, but I cannot say that the results are satisfactory. Unless where a special industrial teacher has been appointed, the schools are too scantily supplied with sewing materials, and the time and attention bestowed on it are not sufficient. At least *one hour*, not less, should be devoted to plain sewing in all female schools, and where there is a special teacher appointed, *two hours* should be the minimum; besides, the Commissioners should insist on a proper supply of materials, and a record of all articles of dress made up in the schools. It is surely as important for a girl to know how to make and mend her own and others' garments as to be able to trace the path of the Gulf stream and account for its origin, to find the longitude at sea by the chronometer, or the moon's angular distance; or tell, it may be, in what parallel of latitude the Fee Jee islands are to be found. I would also fain hope that the day is not far distant when ordinary household operations, not omitting culinary ones, will have some attention, at least, in our National schools. It is not, at present, an uncommon complaint on the part of the more respectable portion of the community, that the pupils in our schools cannot wash a floor, make up a shirt or dress, or boil a potato. Surely the education of these young persons is incomplete under these circumstances. My attention has been recently directed to these matters by a most intelligent lady who patronizes several National schools. Can we then wonder that in afterlife we meet ragged children, ill-fed labourers, and thriftless and slattern mothers? It is to be feared that the literary doses, administered to the female children, are too strong, and not well suited for the general improvement of our social system. To be practical, how can this knowledge be imparted? I answer:—by retaining on the Board's list such works as The Finchley Manual for Female Servants, or introducing some such information into our lesson books. It would surely rank under the head of "Common Things."

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—As my experience of the district extends over some three months only, and as I have been unable to inspect all the schools even once, I shall, this year, offer no remarks as to the proficiency of the pupils.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—This important branch of the school course, and to which so large a portion of the school time, and the energy and attention of the teachers and pupils, are so necessarily directed, was dealt with satisfactorily in the great majority of the schools. I have found good results generally from the plan I suggested to the teachers some years since of causing the pupils of the first, second, and junior division of third class to use pointers, such as a pen-holder or pencil-holder, when teaching. The concentration of the sight necessitated thereby causes rapid progress in correct reading. I also found excellent effect from the plan I have latterly used of examining the pupils on the subject

* In my report for 1864 I recommended that these branches should be more encouraged by the Commissioners.

Appendix D.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

matter of the lessons, allowing them to hold their books open, and causing them to find the answers to my questions in case they should not have remembered them. This plan, I find, is an excellent test of the pupils' general attentiveness to study, and of the degree of attention and intelligence with which they are taught. Oral spelling is quite satisfactorily taught. Explanation of the difficult words and phrases is attended to with varying skill and success.

Penmanship.—A very fair measure of skill and neatness is noticeable in nearly all the schools. The rude domestic and labouring occupations to which so considerable a portion of the time of the grown pupils is devoted, militates considerably against acquirement of excellence in writing.

Arithmetic.—I found as in former years the school programme fairly followed by the teachers as regards arithmetic; and fair expertness and correctness in performing the exercises appropriate to the several classes.

Writing from Dictation.—This branch continues a daily exercise in nearly all the schools. The great majority of the fourth class pupils write correctly, or not with many mistakes, from the Third and Fourth Book. All the third class, and an important division of the second, are fair learners of this branch.

Grammar.—Grammar was taught during the year orally and from the text-books, and with fairly useful results.

Geography.—The answering of the pupils was generally satisfactory in geography.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—Reading is fairly taught in most of the schools of this district, the children being generally able to read fluently the lessons of their respective books; except in a few of the best schools, however, the pupils do not show by tone and emphasis that they understand what they read: the pronunciation, too, of several words, is often faulty; but this can be hardly avoided in the mountain schools. Oral spelling, both of single words and of phrases, is taught with great success. Explanation, on the contrary, is badly taught. All teachers exercise their pupils in explanation, but generally in a mechanical manner; in fact the definition almost always consists of more difficult words than the term to be defined; also, too much time is devoted to explaining single words.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is fairly taught. In several schools the writing is remarkably good, and in most the books are kept clean; in some schools it is difficult for a teacher to effect much in this branch from want of space and from badly shaped desks: the number of such schools is diminishing each year.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the junior classes in slate arithmetic is generally respectable; sufficient attention is not given to mental calculation in any class, as a general rule. The senior classes generally know the rules required by the programme, but often fail when the question is proposed in an unusual manner. Mental calculation is generally confined to making the pupils commit to memory a few of the rules given in the text-book. There are a few schools in which this subject is taught remarkably well.

Writing from Dictation.—The proficiency in this branch is generally good. In nearly all schools the fourth class write dictation on paper.

Grammar.—The proficiency in grammar is not as good as in the preceding subjects; the programme is fairly followed, and the pupils in second class, and in third, can tell most of the parts of speech, while the fourth and frequently the third class are learning to parse syntactically. The amount of useful knowledge gained is, in many schools, only moderate, as appears by the mistakes made by pupils when tried in any passage after the first few lines of a lesson. One cause of the moderate proficiency in grammar, I believe, is, that the parents of the children consider that the time spent in learning grammar and geography is completely thrown away, and consequently teachers do not take as much pains with this subject as with the others. Comparatively few poor people will buy grammars.

Geography.—Proficiency is tolerably fair in geography in the four lowest classes. The fourth class are not always as forward as they should be, from want of text-books; they can generally point out on the maps very fairly, but fail in physical geography, while of mathematical geography the merest rudiments are imparted.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—*Reading* (including oral spelling and explanation).—The proficiency in reading during the year 1866 was much the same as in the two previous years;—tolerably good as to accuracy, but indifferent as to intelligence. Oral spelling has been well taught and carefully attended to. I have again to report a sad deficiency in explanation.

Penmanship.—Some improvement has been effected in this branch—owing to a scrutinizing examination of the copy-books, and, in some measure, to the introduction of the Palmerston series of copy-books, which have not been as successful as I anticipated.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency of the senior classes on the whole gave me satisfaction. The pupils were fairly prepared in compound rules, simple proportion, and practice. I was not pleased with the proficiency of the junior classes in notation, numeration, or simple rules. Mental arithmetic has been neglected.

Writing from Dictation.—I consider this branch most successfully taught. During the

year I only found twelve schools in which the pupils signally failed in writing ordinary sentences with almost thorough accuracy.

General Observations as to proficiency of Pupils found in attendance at inspections made during the year.

Grammar.—As a rule the pupils of fourth class were able to parse syntactically, and the pupils of third class could readily distinguish the parts of speech. In this branch I cannot say anything favourable of the pupils of first and second classes.

Geography.—The only serious defect I found in this branch was mathematical geography, which is imperfectly and unsuccessfully taught.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—No observations under this head.

No. 8.—*State and Prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.*

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 1, Letterkenny; Mr. Connellan.—I. The older teachers, who it may be safely said are incapable of improvement, have naturally made up their minds to live and die in the service of the Board, if they are only permitted to do so. It is most painful for an Inspector to find fault with these men, whom he sees in their worst days.

The younger teachers are all improving as instructors and school-keepers. Mr. Joyce's excellent little Manual of Teaching, which is now in the hands of several of them, has been productive of much good. The great fault of their method of teaching lies in neglecting to make the pupils think. I am far from advocating the giving of a reason for *everything* to young children; I am only condemning the system which generally prevails in this district, of rarely giving a reason for *anything*.

Teachers are often unable to explain, even to themselves, the unsatisfactory answering of their pupils on subjects which have received a good deal of attention. They think "nervousness" or "fear" on the children's part must be the cause. I cannot believe in the "nervousness" or "fear" of children who are remarkably brisk in answering whatever they know. The true explanation is that the poor children's memories have been overtaxed.

The teachers are in general satisfied with their positions, not, I fear, because they have any great love for teaching, but because they see no more desirable or remunerative occupations within their reach. The want of suitable residences near the schools is much felt in this district. It is a want which I am sure all interested in education are anxious to see remedied as soon as possible.

Within the past two years a change of teachers has taken place in 30 schools in this district.

II. The moral tone of the schools continues satisfactory.

III. I can see no improvement in the management of the schools during the past year.

IV. The chief impediments to the spread of education are the poverty of the people, and the almost total absence of local interest in the schools.

The former evidently affects schools and teachers in various ways, but its influence might be lessened to a considerable extent by the removal of the latter impediment.

District 2, Londonderry; Mr. Porter.—Little has occurred during the past twelve months to render it necessary for me to add to, or materially to modify, the statements in my report for 1865.

In respect of method and skill in the performance of their duties, the teachers are certainly no less distinguished than formerly, but it would perhaps be going beyond the truth to assert that as regards these a marked improvement is noticeable in the body.

It need scarcely be said that the changes foreshadowed in the system on which payment of salary has heretofore been made, affecting seriously, as it must undoubtedly do if carried out, the income of a large number of teachers, creates alarm among them. Many of them already are not overpaid, and they hardly expect that the anticipated change will add to their salary from the Board. From local sources they look for little increase of aid; and although school fees should, and with active exertion on the part of managers and others I have no doubt would, bring in something more than at present they do, yet it is far from clear that, under a system of capitation payments on attendance and ascertained results of education, the teachers of the ordinary rural schools would be as well off as they are under the existing one.

This is the teachers' view of the change in question, and they may be pardoned for regarding with alarm what would unquestionably seriously affect so many of them. They of course calculate on the introduction of the system now in operation in England; which, it is needless to bring forward statistics to show, if applied pure and simple to the existing state of things in this country, would fail to secure the object intended, and would for a while at least be fatal to the cause of education in many places.

But in a question of this kind, while a consideration of what affects the welfare of the teachers cannot be left out of account, the main object must be the promotion of popular education; and, so far as experience has gone, the plan of apportioning state payments to the ascertained results of education has much to commend it.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 3, Coleraine; Mr. Irvine.—I. State of education in this district much the same as reported last year. Teachers in general seem anxious to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner, and several of them are much improved. The Honorable Irish Society, the Worshipful Companies of Clothworkers and Ironmongers, besides others of the resident gentry, contribute, by local endowments, to the comfort and respectability of many of the teachers of the district. These are far from being dissatisfied with their profession, and have no notion of change. Others who do not enjoy these advantages contrive to live decently, and appear as respectable as possible, and with this object in view they try to improve so as to be able to take and occupy a higher position in the scale of classification. Their dwellings, generally speaking, are remarkably clean, and not uncomfortable.

II. I can say without hesitation that the moral tone is good. I never hear a complaint of fighting, lying, or bad language, one proof that attention is effectively given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit. Teachers themselves set a good example. They live in peace and kind fellowship, and the number of those that are marked by envy or selfishness is exceedingly small.

III. Management in most cases nominal. Thirty-five of the managers are cleric, and 23 lay. Of the former there are 3 Established Church, 8 Roman Catholic, 22 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist. One school is under the management of a lady, and that is the best managed school in the district, not in one, but in every respect.

I think managers in general could and should do much more for the good of their schools than they do; of course I except a few whose names I have entered in my own book under the head "Good Managers."

IV. I cannot say there are any real impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district.

District 4, Ballymena; Mr. J. Brown.—The greater or less efficiency of a teacher as an instructor of youth is easily ascertained by the relative results produced; and when tested in this way by carefully prepared tabulations extending over the past two years, when my official connexion with this district commenced, I have no hesitation in stating that a general improvement has been going on in this respect, and also in the several other details of school-keeping.

During the past year 16 per cent. of the teaching staff of this district voluntarily resigned their situations through a desire to improve their circumstances; but of these only 6 per cent. left the service of the Board, the others merely removed to schools with higher local emoluments attached. Subject to the above fluctuations, I am gratified in being able to report that the teachers as a body continue to be devoted to their business, which in not a few instances they discharge with fidelity and zeal.

I have not observed any material change in the social standing of the teachers during the past year. They occupy a position higher than that from which the majority of our teachers are obtained; but in this district they are below the social position of middle-class farmers. Where it is otherwise it depends more on individual character and private worth than on their position as teachers.

Due care continues to be given to the cultivation of a good moral tone in the schools; but there is not similar evidence of care bestowed on the proper formation of good habits, and this is to be attributed in most cases, I apprehend, to the want of a full appreciation of these on the part of the teachers themselves.

The schools of this district are almost equally divided under the management of committees and of individuals. Sixty per cent. of the whole are under the superintendence of clergymen, 23 schools being under the care of 8 Roman Catholic clergymen; 3 under that of a non-officiating clergyman of the Established Church; 43 under the care of 19 Presbyterian ministers; and 4 under 3 Protestant Dissenting clergymen; 51 per cent. of the remainder are under the management of laymen occupying a position enabling them to exercise a beneficial influence on education; 49 per cent. are under the care of middle-class farmers, either as individuals or as committees.

In very few instances does the position occupied by the manager affect the kind of superintendence exercised over the schools, and this has been characterized by almost all our Inspectors, and from year to year, as merely nominal.

The want of co-operation of the clergy of the Established Church is the principal hindrance experienced in this district to the cause of National education. An increase to the number of our schools is not so much required here as is a more effective management of those already in operation.

District 5, Antrim; Mr. Wilson.—During the year 1866, little has occurred in this district of a character calling for special observation in reference to the state and prospects of education. The relations of parties to the system have not undergone any change; and the various questions agitated in public have but slightly, if at all, influenced school operations.

I. Those teachers who have a taste for their business are undoubtedly improving, but [illegible]ar is too short a period for noting any remarkable progress. As opportunities for wa[illegible]nting their knowledge, both professional and general, increase, so it may be expected simp[illegible] ability to impart instruction. But they must have a capacity for benefiting by

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

the knowledge placed within their reach, and this can in most instances only be gained by previous training for their duties. Raw, untrained, and inexperienced youths should not be intrusted with the education of children. Many of the teachers are devoted to their calling, and nothing but a sense of inadequate remuneration, together with the uncertainty in the payment of the full amount of their class salaries, incident to the quarterly average regulations, would induce them to abandon their schools. But much dissatisfaction exists on these two points, and such a feeling is adverse to the interests of education. The social standing of teachers, and their means and modes of living, are not satisfactory, when the important nature of their duties is considered. Their social position is inferior to that of the small farmers, while in all the material comforts of life, they fall far short of mechanics. Skilled workmen can earn from thirty shillings to forty shillings per week, but the average income of the National teacher is about ten shillings, a rate little, if at all, above that of a day labourer.

II. *Moral tone of schools.*—Attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit. Amid religious and party contentions the National school remains neutral ground, where children of all denominations can meet to prosecute those studies necessary to fit them for the common duties of life; and it cannot be but that the influence of such a training will affect their whole subsequent career. Impressions formed in early years, when the mind is plastic, are not easily obliterated; and children educated in a common school are more likely to be guided in riper age by principles of mutual forbearance and toleration than those trained apart, where they have no opportunities of reducing such principles to practice. The training of the children in habits of cleanliness, order, &c., is not so carefully attended to as its social and moral importance demands.

III. *School management.*—The schools are under the management of committees and individuals, the latter being much more efficient. But the superintendence exercised is in most instances nominal. It is but fair, however, to record that professional avocations and business pursuits engross the time of managers to such an extent as to leave little leisure for school management.

IV. It is happily unnecessary to discuss the means of extending National education within the limits of this district, as the schools, except in one or two places, are fully equal to the work to be accomplished. There is only one landlord who objects to grant sites for National school-houses; but before he came into possession, sufficient school accommodation, or nearly so, existed, so that little practical inconvenience has been experienced on this account. The means of maintaining the ground already occupied, and of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of the schools, demands careful and earnest inquiry. Every year the pupils are quitting school at an earlier age, and in many places their attendance is becoming more irregular; hence the question, how to impart the greatest amount of the best instruction in the shortest possible time, is one of paramount importance. It is manifest this can be done only by the application of greater skill and capacity to the art of teaching; and to procure and retain more accomplished teachers, their remuneration must be largely increased. The very existence of education (at least, any deserving the name) depends on the training-up of qualified teachers; but, as I pointed out in my report of last year, the difficulty will be to keep such persons in the service. A large proportion of the best of the pupil-teachers of our model schools, and of the monitors of our ordinary schools, betake themselves to other occupations, where better wages can be earned; and the more of these that are trained, and the higher their training, the more of them will go off, because the value of their services will be correspondingly enhanced. Every teacher should undergo a preparatory training, and when trained and fitted for his duties, he must be attached to the profession for which he has been at much expense and trouble brought up. The extension and perfection of the training machinery can be of no avail, so long as the other evil is permitted to exist. About eight thousand teachers have passed through the Central Training Establishment since its opening, less than half of whom are now in charge of National schools. Young men of ability shrink from a profession in which their social position is so low, and their income lower still. The consequence is, that the male candidate teachers are yearly of a class more and more objectionable, and schools taught by males are passing into the hands of female teachers. Several applications were made to me during the past year, by managers, for male teachers, which I was unable to meet; and probationary teachers have been retained in charge of schools, who have failed, after two examinations, to obtain classification, others not being available to take their place. The evils arising from inadequate pay urgently demand a remedy. Let it once be known that the National teacher can confidently rely on obtaining an income commensurate with his deserts, and with the general advance in wages, and the other evil, viz., the want of qualified teachers, will soon right itself. In any alterations which may be contemplated, yearly average attendance of pupils alone should be reckoned. I have always been of opinion that the payment of teachers' salaries by quarterly averages was wrong in principle; while in practice it caused complications, and consequent delay in the office, and over the country grave discontent. The claims of the teachers to an increase of pay should be met, as they deserve, with a generous response. Parsimony must eventuate in widespread injury to the cause of education. Every recommendation on their behalf by those acquainted with their work and worth should receive a liberal and ready recognition. No mere array of figures can ever represent the true value of a teacher's merit, and any rigid application of such a

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

principle must issue in failure. Having long ago advocated in my reports the introduction of classics into National schools, it was with unmingled satisfaction I read a recent announcement that the Commissioners had sanctioned such a course. The wisdom and justice of this decision can be shown on many grounds. By this means a way will be opened up for the talented youth of all classes to enter the race of competition for those places in the public service which a wise and paternal Government has declared shall no longer be shut against any educated and well-conducted citizen. I am at a loss to know any good reason why the son of the peasant should not have the opportunity of acquiring an education which would enable him to advance himself in life, should he possess the ability and disposition. The scheme which would restrict the education of the humbler classes to reading, writing, and arithmetic, is as illiberal as it is impolitic, and savours too much of the narrowness of the period when the "three Rs" were the accepted symbols of these branches. Recent events on the continent of Europe prove conclusively that national intelligence is favourable to national greatness; and there are not wanting examples to show that national ignorance is followed by national degradation.

District 6, Strabane; Mr. Mahony.—I. *The Teachers.*—With a very few exceptions the teachers continue blameless, and many of them exemplary. They mostly apply themselves to their work with a fair degree of diligence, so that their shortcomings are more the result of want of ability than want of will. Some of them are tolerably well circumstanced, but the great majority of them depend entirely on the Board's salary, and a few appear to be almost on the verge of distress. An augmentation of their means, and a more liberal, or at least a more enduring provision for the retirement of the old and infirm, would be the most effective means of increasing their general efficiency.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—It is certain that none of the defects in the character, habits, or disposition of the people can be traced to the influence of the schools. How far their better qualities have been developed more by the school than by the home is not easy to determine. It needs but little observation to conclude that where the schools are more numerous, and best attended, there truthfulness, order, industry, and the absence of the darker vices are more apparent. The demeanour of children in the schools, though often tinged with much rusticity, is in other respects blameless.

III. *Management.*—Management continues precisely as I have already described it. There is no change whatsoever in the office or social position of the local managers. In many cases management is highly beneficial; in other cases it is merely nominal. The only abuse connected with it that I have been able to ascertain is managers exacting rent from teachers for their schools. This is a fact which it is not always easy to prove so long as a teacher remains under a manager's absolute authority. But such things have been, and it is a question which deserves serious consideration, whether it should not be resolved and publicly notified that on its being proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any manager had received rent from a teacher for his school, that school should be instantly removed from the roll of National schools, and be never again received into connexion under the same manager.

IV. *Impediments.*—There are no peculiarly local impediments. Existing ones can be removed, not by local but by general measures.

District 7, Maghera; Mr. Macdonnell.—I. The teachers are steadily improving as instructors of youth, and school-keepers. In 1865 the number of teachers promoted in the district at the annual examinations was 32; in 1866 the number promoted was 28; the total number promoted during the last four years was 105. Now, as promotion implies not only fair answering at the examinations, but also faithful and efficient discharge of school duties, the above facts afford satisfactory evidence of the progress of the teachers of the district. As a body, they are quiet, sensible men, earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and all of high personal character. Several of them are in very good circumstances. There are now in the district 22 teachers in first class, 55 in second, 63 in third, and 3 probationers.

II. Attention is given in every school in the district to the inculcation of a Christian spirit, of good habits, and of respect and obedience to the law, and to authority.

III. Eight managers are rectors, nineteen are priests, twenty-two are Presbyterian ministers, and twenty-four are lay gentlemen of respectable positions in society. The managers as a body take great interest in their schools, and co-operate in the best spirit with the Inspector.

IV. There is no impediment to the extension of the National system in the district, except two of the London companies and a few landed proprietors who will not admit National schools on their estates.

District 8, Belfast, North; Mr. Nesbitt.—I. At no previous time for the last thirty years have I observed so great a desire manifested by the male teachers to procure employment in mercantile establishments. Very few lads offer themselves as monitors, and male assistants cannot be procured to fill vacancies in the schools.

This is in part to be attributed to the great demand in mercantile houses for young men and lads that can write a good hand, and are expert at practical arithmetic.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

The teachers who have grown old in the service are, as a body, well conducted and very efficient in the discharge of their duties.

The supply of well educated female teachers exceeds the demand.

The schools, as a whole, retain their former popularity, and were more schools to be conducted as infant schools under female management, education would not thereby be deteriorated, as the majority of pupils attending the National schools are below the age of nine years.

The manufacturing success of Belfast is such as to force into employment all of an age capable of performing the most simple manipulation, and unless such can be induced afterwards to attend evening instruction, they must retrograde in the very limited acquirements which their time at school afforded them.

For some months in the winter the evening schools are largely attended; but owing to the uncertainty of keeping up the average attendance, the managers cannot risk the appointment of a teaching staff sufficient to meet the extraordinary demand, and hence there is less success than might under more favourable circumstances be expected.

The Whitehouse Evening School is more useful than any other in my inspection, which success is attributable to the patriotism of the head master, who employs at his own expense additional assistance during the crowded attendance.

This, of course, cannot long be continued unless the great employers of labour subscribe funds for this purpose; and consequently the large masses of the working classes must remain comparatively uneducated.

II. The moral tone of the schools, and the general disposition of the pupils to be subordinate to their teachers, and cultivate affectionate feeling towards each other, is quite manifest.

I have only heard of one case as an exception during the year, and this was entirely devoid of any religious element.

If drawing is to be continued as a branch of instruction in National schools, a small gratuity should be given for the junior classes, as comparatively few will ever reach the present prescribed programme, as the teachers will not be encouraged to spend at least twelve months with a class before there is a chance of compensation.

To read music at sight should not be insisted on, as comparatively few ever attain to that most difficult accomplishment. Many music-masters have made a living by their profession who could not sing an ordinary piece at sight; and where transposition is included in the acquirements of a class, it must be taken in a very limited sense, indeed.

On the whole, however, music has been successfully taught in the schools of the district, and drawing has secured for many of the boys very lucrative employment.

III. The managers, as a body, are very respectable, and well disposed to forward education, but few have attempted to raise local funds for the purpose, but leave the schools to stand or fall by the support given by the National Board and the school fees.

There is no doubt that a denominational system would induce the rich to subscribe more liberally to those of their own sect, and that their schools would flourish while the poorer denominations would fall into the position they occupied at the commencement of the National system of education; but it is very questionable whether such a result would be at all desirable; and surely the success of the present system of education for the last thirty years is presumptive evidence in favour of its continuance.

IV. National education might be improved in the district by classifying the teachers by their literary acquirements alone, without any reference whatever to their teaching powers; and in addition allowing a capitation grant in proportion to the ascertained results of the inspectors' visits during the year. Were this capitation grant made, the teacher would endeavour to secure a constant attendance, and to be always prepared for inspection. It would also remove the temptation of falsifying accounts, as the proficiency would be the certain means of success. Suppose the inspector to visit three times annually, or twice, as the case may be, and suppose he find twenty up to a certain prescribed programme at one visit, thirty at another, and sixty at a third—thirty-seven would be the number for which the teacher should receive capitation grant in augmentation of the salary to which his literary acquirements entitled him, for which he conducted the school, and by which he was permanently induced to remain at his post. A teacher whose literary merit would entitle him to £20, and whose capitation gratuity would afford him £14, would thus have £34 secured. A capitation grant thus given would be a constant stimulus to exertion, and secure more useful work than any augmentation from classification could effect.

The uncertainty of *results alone* as a salary would remove from the employment all who are really worth having, and supply their places with a more reckless and worthless class, who had nothing to risk.

District 9, Belfast, South; Mr. John Molloy.—The proficiency attained by the pupils is lower than I anticipated. Of sixty-two ordinary day schools (model, convent, and poor law union schools excluded), I found a fifth class in two; a fourth class in twenty-three; in twenty-eight a third class; the remaining nine are infant schools. The early age at which children are sent to work in the mills is a principal cause of the low proficiency. The introduction of the new lesson-books last year was, I believe, a contributing cause of the low classification.

Many of the principal teachers are skilful and efficient, and as they are largely remune-

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

rated in fees there is no great anxiety on their part to leave the service. Indeed, to my own knowledge some of them receive more in fees alone than their equals in skill, acquirements, and method in other parts of Ireland can realize from all sources.

The difficulty of procuring male assistants is becoming more urgent every day. Any that are available come from a distance with a view to get into mercantile offices; or to make their way to professions, or the ministry, through the Queen's College. Between principals and assistants, six left their schools in my district to enter college, last November. The circumstances with reference to the paid monitors are precisely similar. I had in my own charge on the 31st December last, only eleven boys—five junior and six senior; and at the annual examination last July, there were but six present from the entire district, including that portion in charge of the Acting-Inspector, while I had somewhat about forty-five paid monitresses. In almost all the mixed schools, the offices of assistant and monitor are thrown completely into the hands of the females. This state of things seems to call for exceptional legislation. A male assistant can scarcely support himself in Belfast on his salary from the Board, and few of them have any other means; and as for paid monitors, we are likely to have none after a short time. A lad who can read the address on a parcel will get more salary as a messenger than is allowed a monitor of fourth year's standing.

I may mention that the rumour of the introduction of the capitation scheme has caused much uneasiness among the teachers. They seem to feel that it would operate most injuriously to them; and it would, I believe, if determined on, lead to the resignation of some of the best teachers here. In fact, one man, ranking on first division of first class, resigned after eighteen years service to take a clerkship in a mercantile office, principally because he thought this scheme of payment would be at once introduced. Without entering into a discussion on the matter, I may be permitted to observe that a modification of the class and capitation schemes would likely serve the assistants without injuring the principal teachers, and at the same time give increased efficiency to our schools.

II. The moral tone of the schools is good. A portion of the day is almost universally set apart for religious instruction, and generally the first half-hour in the morning. This arrangement, so far as my observation goes, leads to much unpunctuality on the part of assistants, monitors, and pupils.

I have sometimes seen these officers hurrying through the streets after ten o'clock; and the children, in too many cases, loiter about till they think general business has begun. A change to the last half hour would be a decided improvement, as it would enable such children as did not participate in the religious instruction to go home. Assistants and monitors would be required by the principals to be punctual for the general instruction, and the monitors would have a much better chance of getting instruction out of school-hours than under the present arrangement. I need not refer here to the unsatisfactory answering made at last annual examination; both teachers and monitors were, I believe, blamable. Not a monitor I met had a programme, or knew what proficiency was required for the class or year on which he or she chanced to be.

III. The management is partly individual and partly collective. In many cases a fair amount of vigilance is exercised.

IV. As regards impediments to the extension of National Education, I have little to add, except that some gentlemen who hitherto have been sturdy opponents of our system, are modifying their views, so as to put their schools into connexion with the Board.

District 10, Newtownards; Mr. Osborne.—I. The teachers in this district are decidedly improving as teachers of youth, and school-keepers. They are devoted to their business with fair earnestness and zeal—have chosen their profession and are disposed to adhere to it. Hitherto there has been no restlessness, or dissatisfaction, or desire of change; but latterly there is a new and I fear growing uneasiness, arising from the increased price of the necessaries of life, and a sense of insufficient remuneration. The teachers in this district have, for so far, maintained a decent exterior and a social position and influence in advance of their means.

II. With a few exceptions, there is a good moral tone in my schools; and in all there is an attempt at religious teaching and the inculcation of a Christian spirit.

III. There are a few managers, patrons, and school committees, as stated in my last report, who exercise a judicious and useful supervision of their schools and render them material aid; but in the great majority of cases, committees only meet when the school-house needs repairs, or there is a new teacher to be appointed, and managers think that they perform their whole duty by corresponding with the Board.

IV. There are no local hindrances to the improvement of education in this district, except those arising from the condition and action of the parents. They do not value as they ought to do the education of their children, and are consequently too ready to interrupt their attendance at school by insufficient causes, and to withdraw them too soon for the attainment of a satisfactory or permanent proficiency. Being, however, for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, they are necessarily obliged to avail themselves of the assistance of their children in the urgencies of seed-time, weeding, and harvest; and, therefore, at these periods of the year, the children make a bad attendance.

Vocal Music is taught in at least one-third of my schools, and in a large proportion

of these with some success; the pupils being able to sing by note, and to take parts, with a fair measure of precision and some taste and expression.

AppendixD.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Drawing.—This branch is taught in a number of schools, so far as mere linear outlines on black-board or paper. In a few schools, and by a few pupils, finished shadings from the flat are executed, and, in a still fewer number, shadings from the round.

In the Newtownards Model School this branch is most effectively taught in all its departments.

Navigation.—Two of my teachers are certificated for teaching navigation, but very few pupils avail themselves of their instruction.

The Newtownards Model School continues to be well kept and well conducted; is highly efficient, and has merited and received a large share of public favour. There is a slight increase in the attendance of pupils, as compared with this period of last year.

District 11, Donegal; Mr. Wood.—I. Being only seven months in charge of this district, I am unable to form an opinion as to the improvement, or otherwise, of the teachers in the ability and will to discharge their duties. When they have been a few years in the Board's service, they appear to become sensible of the difficulty of obtaining suitable employment elsewhere, and, therefore, exert themselves to develop its resources to the utmost. Occasionally, when young teachers of energetic habits and fair ability fail to receive the treatment they think due them from managers, they either seek mercantile situations in our large towns, or emigrate. As to the social standing of the teachers, it depends very much on their pecuniary means, which vary from ten pence (net) per day to £100 a year.

II. So far as my observations have gone, due attention is paid in all the schools under the management of Roman Catholic clergymen to the teaching of the "Christian Doctrine." Repeatedly during his progress through this district, in the course of last summer, did the Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe express himself satisfied with the preparedness for confirmation exhibited by the hundreds of young persons whose principal instructors in the catechism were National school teachers. In several schools under the management of laymen there is no religious instruction, and the want of it does not appear to be felt. The moral tone of many of the schools appears to me to suffer considerable deterioration from the unchecked prevalence, among their pupils, of the habits of prompting and copying from one another in class.

III. All the schools in this district are under the management of individuals. Of 98 ordinary town and rural schools, 74 are under clerical, and 24 under lay managers, thus disposed:—13 Roman Catholic clergymen have 59 schools in all; 3 ministers of the Church of England have 8 schools; 2 Presbyterian ministers have 3 schools; and 2 Wesleyan Methodist preachers have 3 schools. One school is under the joint management of a Roman Catholic priest and a Church of England rector. Of the lay managers, 3 are landed proprietors, with 1 school each; 6 are agents, with, in all, 17 schools; 1 a merchant, and 3 farmers, with 1 school each.

Several of the Roman Catholic clerical managers are most zealous in visiting their schools and concerning themselves about the welfare of their teachers.

IV. No impediments to the extension of National education exist in this district.

District 12, Sligo; Mr. Molony.—I. My acquaintance with the district, extending over a period of only one year, is too brief to enable me to furnish, at any length, useful particulars as to the teachers. I can, however, with great truth, state that during the year many of them have improved in a fair degree as school-keepers. I have not observed among them a corresponding improvement as public instructors. From the nature of the functions to be performed, improvement in the latter capacity must be of slow growth, and on this account cannot in a short time be always and easily discerned. As a body, the teachers appear attached to their profession, and show no desire to leave it for another calling.

I consider the teachers of the district a steady, respectable class in society; discharging with little encouragement, and under many privations, their onerous duties in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and leading, in their respective localities, simple, unobtrusive, and edifying lives. During a year of unusual and exceptional political excitement among the class in life from which they have sprung, a suspicion of disloyalty has not, so far as I can ascertain, attached to even one among them. This I regard as a creditable fact in their history. To all thinking persons in the community it ought, in my opinion, to be a source of regret that men discharging faithfully the important duties intrusted to National teachers, should have their services so ill requited as they now are; the average income of male teachers in this district is below that of a ploughman. The policy of the economy practised in the payment of the teachers is, to say the least, very questionable.

II. The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory.

III. The management, which is generally little better than nominal, is in the hands of individuals, there being in the district no school committee.

IV. The National system in this district is nearly co-extensive with the educational wants of the community. To its improvement there are many impediments, among which the following are the most prominent:—1. The great irregularity in the attendance of the

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

pupils—the joint result of the poverty and apathy of their parents.. 2. The want of active, vigilant local supervision and encouragement on the part of managers. 3. The want of suitable and properly furnished school-rooms; this impediment exists to a greater extent in this district than in any other with which I am acquainted. And, 4. The prevention by the Roman Catholic clergy of the teachers under their control from being trained. This impediment is becoming a serious evil, and one which it is to be hoped the Commissioners will take into their consideration, with the view of devising and applying thereto a remedy.

District 13, Enniskillen; Mr. Healy.—*Teachers.*—The young teachers show signs of improvement as instructors and school-keepers; the old are stationary, and in some cases retrograde. As a body, I am happy to be able to report that they are earnest and zealous, and devoted to their duties. As members of society, they are quiet and inoffensive, and seem much respected in their various localities. I have found them most attentive to act, to the best of their abilities, on any suggestion I felt necessary to offer for the improvement of their schools. So far as I have had means of ascertaining, I should say that their dwellings and modes of living are about on a par with the humbler ranks of tenant farmers. Their means of support are chiefly what they receive from the Board, supplemented in some cases by the proceeds from small farms: there is hardly any district in Ireland, I should say, in which less is derived from school fees.

Moral Tone of Schools.—The principles of the "General Lesson" are faithfully inculcated and strictly acted on in all the schools. The teachers, in their unblemished lives and their impartial discharge of duty, afford the best examples to their pupils of the class of citizens which it is the great aim of the Board to raise; in the schools tolerance and harmony prevail.

In some cases I have had to complain of want of tidiness and punctuality on the part of the pupils. I am, however, glad to say I had rarely to do so a second time in the same school.

Management.—The management is individual. Of the managers 13 are Catholic priests, 2 are Established Church clergymen, 3 are Presbyterian ministers, 1 is a Wesleyan preacher, 1 a landed proprietor, 3 are land agents, 1 is a medical doctor, 1 a shopkeeper, and 15 are farmers. The foregoing list shows the trifling patronage which the landed proprietors extend to our schools; indeed, as is well known, their influence is exercised in direct opposition; hence the cause of the unsuitable character of so many of the school-houses of the district. I regret to say that so far as active friendly vigilance over the advancement and well-being of the schools is concerned, the management is merely nominal. Some of the managers occasionally look in on the teachers; but few of them record their visits, and fewer still, even of those qualified to do so, examine the classes, and so satisfy themselves as to the real state of the schools under their care. Some listen to the teachers examining the classes, and write laudatory reports of the efficiency of the teachers, and of the satisfactory state of proficiency existing in the schools, and this in cases where an Inspector is perhaps obliged to report most unfavourably.

Impediments to the Improvement of Education in the District.—The chief impediment to the improvement of education in the district is the very irregular attendance of the pupils. Of the total number of children on the rolls of the schools upwards of 50 per cent. attend considerably less than fifty days in the year. Under such circumstances, how can it be expected that more than half the rising generation will be able to read and write? Though long familiar with the fluctuating character of the attendance at our schools, still I confess I was not prepared to find it so bad as the abstracts of the attendances for the year 1865 show it to be. As I have no reason to think that the attendances are to any marked extent better in other districts than in this, there can be little doubt that a digest of the abstracts alluded to will prove the best commentary on the sneers of those who take up the Education Census of 1861, and with apparent exultation cry out:—"See the miserable failure of this vaunted system of education that has now existed for a generation! See the number still steeped in ignorance of the new instruments to education!" If such men were only to look back on the *years* of *regular* attendance which *they themselves* spent in acquiring those instruments to education, they would surely pause before they would censure and denounce as a failure a system that has to do with the masses—with a people more than 50 per cent. of whose school-going children attend school not more than eight weeks in the year, and these not consecutively, but just as a day or a week can be stolen from other more pressing duties. Could any man, after the slightest reflection on the startling state of things to which I refer, expect that it would be possible that even reading could be mastered by the 50 per cent. of the children giving the attendance mentioned? Taking the attendances of 1865 as a fair sample of the years preceding 1861—which must readily be allowed to be a liberal concession—I venture to say that the wonder is, not that so large a proportion of the people could not read, but that the proportion unable to do so was not still larger. That so large a proportion was able to read and write is, under the circumstances, to me a proof of our people's aptness for education, as also of the efficiency of our schools. While submitting the foregoing, to show that neither the National system, nor any other conceivable one, could possibly have effected, or ever can effect, under like circumstances, other results than those

AppendixD.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

brought out by the Census of 1861, I do so, not for the purpose of answering the opponents of the National system, but rather of drawing the attention of those—whether friends or foes to the present system of education—really interested in the intellectual advancement of the people to the lamentable prospect there exists of raising the educational state of the country, unless some means are devised to secure a more regular and lengthened attendance of the children. Could some modification of the Factories Act, in reference to the employment of young persons, not be made, so as to secure to our agricultural population at least a fair chance of getting a knowledge of reading and writing?

No doubt the question is a difficult one to grapple with, and would be a most difficult and critical one to legislate on: on the other hand, the fearful fact stands out in grim relief that over one-third of our fellow-countrymen cannot even read, nor, as I have before said, can they ever be in a better position unless something is done to ensure more regular attendance at school. It is vain to imagine, as some do, that a change to this or that system of education would be a remedy for this great social evil and individual injustice. Let the National system, as at present established, be overthrown to-morrow; and let the landed proprietors continue careless and indifferent, as they as a body at present are, about the education of their humble dependents; let the managers of schools continue to exercise the trust they have assumed in the lax manner they at present do; let the people have the liberty of sending their children to school without fee or reward at any time they please; and, if so, I care not under what name or under whose auspices a public system of education may be established, no results better than we have could ensue among an agricultural people where educated talent is necessarily in very limited request. As a slight step in the direction of insuring a better and more regular attendance of pupils, I would venture to suggest that the Board should require each school circle to contribute a reasonable sum annually towards the maintenance of the school and the teacher's salary, under forfeiture of public aid.

Some course of action is decidedly called for, to improve the income of the teachers; otherwise, it cannot reasonably be expected that a sufficient number of respectable, fairly qualified young men will continue to choose a profession in which the average income is less than £30 per annum.

Already there is considerable difficulty in this district in providing even tolerably qualified persons to fill up vacancies as they occur; hence there is often no choice but to appoint lads, in the vicinity of the schools, of very meagre qualifications, simply because they can live with their parents, and the question of income is not to them of so much moment. This is more especially applicable in rural schools, where the average attendance is such as not to hold out hopes of the payment of the higher class of salaries. There are now so many fields of labour open to well-qualified young men that the question of the scale of payment to the teachers demands urgent attention with a view to its improvement. I know several young lads that would be very eligible for the office of teaching, and that would probably have become teachers, who are now resolved to join the constabulary, in consequence of the improved rate of payment recently given to that force.

District 14, Omagh; Mr. Adair.—I.—1. The majority of the teachers of this district are progressing fairly, both as instructors of youth and as school-keepers.

2. They seem, without exception, to be devoted to teaching as the chosen profession of their lives. Not one trained teacher of my district left the Board's service voluntarily during the year 1866. One was dismissed at the end of the year; but he may, after a period of six months, again enter the Board's service.

Five other teachers who were classed, but not trained, left the service during the year; four of these emigrated, and one retired with the view of joining the constabulary force.

Owing to resignations and other changes it was found necessary to appoint seven probationers in the year 1866. I am sorry to say it was with difficulty these vacancies could be filled up, and in several instances the young persons appointed were but poorly qualified for their office in point of literary attainments, and too young to undertake the important duties devolving on them. But I had no alternative other than either to sanction their appointment or to allow the schools to remain closed.

It is in the lowest class of schools that vacancies most frequently occur, and there are no advantages to be held out in connexion with these to induce classed teachers of any standing to accept them. Hence it is that many of them are always to be found in charge of probationers.

3. I have no improvement to report with respect to the amount of local support given to the schools—no increase in the school-fees paid. The number of school-houses for which the teachers pay rent is the same as for 1865; and the local endowments, whether by way of money, or by way of residences and land rent free attached to the schools, have neither been augmented nor diminished.

II. I have nothing to complain of as regards the moral tone of the schools. I believe the pupils are well conducted, and kind to one another. I consider the teachers truth-loving and moral in all their relations. I am happy to say that I have not, during the year, met with anything like wilful falsification of the school accounts, though in not a few instances the temptation was great to represent the numbers as higher than they actually were.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

III. The management of the schools in this district is almost entirely in the hands of individuals—clergymen and laymen in nearly equal proportions. A few small farmers are managers, which is not desirable. But these will gradually disappear from the list; their number is diminishing every year. The amount of actual personal supervision exercised by the managers in general over their schools is but limited. I believe when their business takes them in the direction of the schools they often call in, but they seldom leave a record of their visit. Their action is for the most part confined to appointing and removing teachers, and to corresponding with the office in Dublin. The ordinary working of the schools is left very much in the hands of the teacher and the Inspector of the district.

IV. There is no need of school extension in this district: the schools are sufficiently numerous; but several of them are held in houses not suitable for school purposes. It is desirable that these houses should be superseded by new and suitable buildings. I have hopes that I shall be able to succeed in having improvements effected in this direction during the year 1867.

Before concluding these remarks, I would take the liberty of making the following suggestions:—

1. That no new grants be made to schools held in houses for which the *teachers* pay rent, and especially if the rent be paid to the manager.

2. That the quantity of paper in Vere Foster's copy-books, which are now sold to the schools for a penny a-piece, be very largely increased, without increasing the price of the books. The Board's small ruled penny copy-book contains twice as many lines for writing on as one of Mr. Foster's does, so that for the printed head-lines (which I hold to be most desirable, and which I would not by any means have set aside) the pupils have to pay 50 per cent. advance in price. Mr. Foster might enlarge the books, the Commissioners allowing him a corresponding increase in price for the copies they order from him, the cost to the pupils in the schools remaining what it is now; or the books might be sold at a halfpenny a-piece and remain as they are; but I think the former plan preferable.

3. As the triennial free stocks have been done away with, I would respectfully suggest that in certain extreme cases, in poor localities, or in case of accident by burning or otherwise, it be competent for the District Inspector, or the Head Inspector, or both together, to recommend the free granting of certain school apparatus, such as maps, tablets, black boards, and easels. The want of the triennial grants is now beginning to be felt. The portions of free stock which were in the schools when the new rule on this matter came into operation are now in most cases all but worn out, and in many cases none at all remain fit for use, while no funds exist from which to renew these things. The discretionary power I would thus place in the Inspector's hands I would of course have exercised very sparingly indeed, in fact only in extreme cases, as I have said above.

District 15, Dungannon; Mr. Morell.—The teachers of this district, the old men and a few others excepted, continue to improve as school-keepers and instructors of youth. The schools are becoming every year better disciplined and organized, and increased attention is given to the requirements of the school programme; and, though the progress of the children generally is slow, it is not the less certain and determined. The unusually large number of teachers who, by study and an earnest discharge of school work, are qualifying themselves as candidates for promotion is a hopeful sign, showing that the National school teachers are attached to the profession they have chosen, and are determined to remain in it and live by it if they can. I say *if they can*, for it is painfully observable by the Board's officers, at least, that many of the teachers, however they may try to hide their poverty—and with praiseworthy pride they *do* try to hide it—that they have a hard battle to get the bare necessaries of life and support a decent appearance. Unmarried teachers, who are fortunate in getting schools near to their own homes, can live tolerably well; but what must be said of married men, who have to pay house-rent, and support a family on an income little above the earnings of the ordinary farm labourer, and considerably below the pay of their neighbour the carpenter or the village blacksmith. The salaries of the teachers no doubt have been gradually advanced by the Board, but the increase not being supplemented by any addition in the way of *local* aid has not kept pace with the increased and increasing high prices of food, clothing, and the other necessaries of life. Notwithstanding this the teachers maintain a respectable standing in society, and it is only just to them to state that of the large number of teachers in this district—nearly two hundred—*not one* during the past year has been charged with any breach of the laws, either social or political.

The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory, and fair attention is given to the inculcation of a Christian spirit. During the past term I gave notice to each teacher that I would at my next round of visits examine the pupils on the subject-matter of the "General Lesson," and ascertain if the lesson is learned and its principles inculcated as required by the Board's rules.

The management of the schools is almost entirely in the hands of individuals, chiefly the clergy of the several Churches. Some of the schools have committees, but these seldom meet or take any part in the management of the schools. The management of the schools, whether by individuals or committees, falls far short of what it should be. In

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

all my previous reports I have entered at some length into this subject, so that now it is not necessary to say more than that no change or improvement has taken place in the character of the supervision exercised over the schools.

The constant shifting of teachers from one school to another is in many ways very injurious to the interests of education, and deserves some notice.

The schools with a low attendance suffer most by such changes. Suppose, for example, a school with an average attendance between thirty and thirty-five pupils in charge of a first class teacher. In this case the new rule, regulating the salary by the quarterly average, comes into operation, and the teacher under that rule not being eligible for full class salary resigns and looks out for another school commanding an average that will secure to him his full salary. A *second* class teacher is now appointed in his stead, and the change from a higher to a lower class teacher injures the character of the school, and is likely to result in a falling off in the attendance, and the resignation of the teacher is sure to follow; and then the lowering of the classification of the teacher keeps pace of necessity with the lowering of the attendance, and in the end a third class man or probationer becomes the permanent teacher of the school. This is no mere case of supposition. There is a vested school in this district that has for the past few years been following to some extent this downward course, and at the present time it is in charge of a probationary teacher, who, from want of attendance, is only allowed two-thirds of the ordinary salary, and the manager has during the past month intimated to the Commissioners that as no teacher could possibly support himself on such a grant, the school must be suspended. The new rule is no doubt just in principle, but it would be well if it were so modified as to stop the constant changing of teachers that is lowering the *prestige* of the schools, and in many other ways impeding the educational progress of the country.

It is most essential that the teachers should know that their worth and standing shall be determined not by mere scholarship or head knowledge of any kind, but mainly by the actual value of the work done in their schools. I would, therefore, beg to suggest that, though classification may be adjudged to teachers by the professors in charge of the Central Training Establishment, the payment of class salary be delayed till the Inspector is able to report that the benefit they are supposed to have derived from training has been practically realized in the instruction and discipline of their pupils, and that from the improved state of their schools they are fully entitled to the promotion that has been awarded them.

District 16, Armagh; Mr. S. Brown.—The work of education continues to progress in this district. The teachers as a body are earnest and devoted to their calling, and are quietly and unobtrusively moulding the minds of the rising generation, in many cases without sufficient public sympathy, and too often with inadequate support.

I have no reason to think that they dislike their work. On the contrary, I believe that a real love of it animates the greater number, and sustains their efforts when they have little else to encourage them; but I know that many of them are dissatisfied with their income. As regards male teachers, this dissatisfaction arises from two causes:—first, they see many others in mercantile and other employment, inferior to themselves in education and general intelligence, and yet paid twice their salary, for discharging duties not more difficult or responsible than their own; and, in the second place, all the necessaries of life have risen so much in price during the last few years that a salary which was formerly sufficient to support a family respectably is now inadequate to procure the bare necessaries of existence. The last is by far the most common cause of discontent.

The amount derived from school fees is very trifling; it ought to be much more. In some instances teachers are themselves to blame for the small amount of fees they receive, because, in their anxiety to get pupils, they admit children free whose parents are quite able to pay for them. There is no reason to expect any increase to the income of teachers from that source; the tendency is rather in the opposite direction. There is, therefore, but one other source from which it can come; that is an increased parliamentary grant.

The extraordinary demand for juvenile labour in the various departments of the linen manufacture and hem-stitching has an important bearing on the state and prospects of education in this district. Children are now withdrawn from school at a much earlier age than formerly. This, of course, reduces materially the proportion of children in the higher classes, and increases the difficulty of getting suitable candidates for the office of male paid monitor and male assistant teacher, as there are fewer qualified, and those who are eligible usually prefer other and more lucrative employment. This is, in fact, the first year since I took charge of the district that I experienced any difficulty in getting suitable monitors and teachers. There is, however, no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of fairly qualified females for these situations.

Should the demand for well-educated youths as clerks and assistants in mercantile houses continue, either the salaries of teachers must be increased, or the great work of primary education will gradually pass into the hands of females. In the interest of education I should greatly prefer the former alternative.

The other obstacle to the advancement of education to which I have referred, namely,

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

the early removal of children from school to work in factories admits of remedy to some extent: first, by infant schools; second, by the half-time system; and third, by evening schools. The first begins education at a very early age; the second obliges it to be continued in the case of factory children during half the school hours till thirteen years old; and the third affords an opportunity of carrying on to a more advanced age an education begun in childhood. The great value of infant schools consists not so much in the instruction which the children receive, as in the mental and physical training, the cultivation of the powers of imitation, observation, and memory, which lay the foundation for future progress. This agency is not sufficiently employed in my district at present. The infants, instead of being collected into one school appropriated to themselves, are usually dispersed among three or four schools in towns and populous villages. They are thus mixed up with children of all ages up to sixteen years old, where they cannot be properly trained, and are often a great hindrance to the orderly and efficient working of the schools.

The half-time system is adopted in a few schools. Owing to the neglect of parents or some other cause, a large proportion of the half-timers begin their school life and their factory life at the same time. I find the progress of such children very slow, and their attainments, even in reading and writing, inconsiderable at the end of their two years' attendance; but in the case of children who have received some previous education, the half-time system works well.

There is an average attendance of about 1,000 at the evening schools under my inspection, and probably nearly half that number in other evening schools in the district which are not connected with the Board. These schools include pupils of all ages from ten to thirty years, but very few under thirteen. Most of them have received some previous education in day schools, and their progress and general proficiency are nearly equal to the progress and proficiency of day scholars. I consider well-conducted evening schools better adapted to meet the wants of those whose employment debars them from regular attendance at day schools than the half-time system. As the half-timers are taught with children who attend during the whole school time, and must conform to the routine of business specified on the time-table, an undue proportion of time is given to some subjects, while others are altogether omitted. This evil would not exist if separate schools were opened for half-time pupils only; it is mitigated in some degree by a weekly change of attendance from the first to the second half of the school hours, and *vice versâ*. In evening schools no such inconvenience arises, as reading, writing, arithmetic, and writing from dictation are the only subjects taught, and all are learning at the same time.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to report that if the community avail themselves of the means of education provided for them to the extent which is easily within their power, notwithstanding the claims of labour and other obstacles, every child may now receive a good education.

District 17, Downpatrick; Mr. Kennedy.—The state and prospects of education in the district of which Downpatrick is the centre, contrast favourably in several respects with those in which, during the past few years, my duties have been discharged, though, in the absence of the statistical tables embodied in former reports, I am not able to institute a minute comparison between them. It is one of those districts in which National schools were early established, and in many cases the parents of the pupils now in attendance have themselves been taught at such schools; they are better educated than in most other parts of the country, and consequently better able to appreciate the value of education to their children. In some parts of the district the linen manufacture gives employment to a portion of the population; and even where this is not the case the wages of labour have advanced considerably of late years, and farmers complain that it is both difficult and expensive to procure labourers. This demand for labour causes boys to be withdrawn earlier from school; as soon as they reach the age at which they can be of use at home, they either leave school altogether or their attendance is limited to two or three months in winter, when work is slack. But while children are thus withdrawn earlier from school they are sent much earlier than in the west of Ireland; the rolls of the schools show a far larger per-centage of children under eight years of age than I have found in other localities. I also observe a marked difference between this and my former districts as to the time at which pupils assemble in the morning; it is seldom, indeed, that I have occasion to find fault with either teacher or pupils for want of punctuality in this respect.

Though, with a few exceptions, the landed proprietors of the district give little assistance to National schools, and several are decidedly hostile to the system, yet schools have been erected in almost every place where they are required. The houses are in general good; they have been nearly all built for the purpose, and only in a very few instances has rent to be paid by the teacher. In the majority of cases the management of the schools is individual; perhaps about 40 are under committees, who take little part in the working of the school except when repairs are required to house or furniture. I find that of 123 schools in the district, 4 are under Roman Catholic lay managers, 50 under Roman Catholic clerical managers, and in the remaining cases the managers are Protestants of some denomination; but I am sorry to observe that the Established Church clergy are still wholly opposed to National education. Notwithstanding that members of the

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Established Church form such a large element in the population, there is not one single school in the district under the patronage of a clergyman of that body.

With reference to the teachers, it is not to be expected that out of so large a number there will not be found some who are unfitted by education and habits to discharge efficiently the duties of public instructor; the number of these is small. As a class, the teachers are a respectable body of men; and, while the greater number only receive a remuneration which is barely sufficient for the support of themselves and their families, I am glad to find that a few have been able to make some provision for the future. The influence exerted over their pupils, and the principles inculcated in their schools are, I believe, calculated to train up children to become useful members of society. I observe with regret, however, that in a few instances teachers have been guilty of falsifying their school accounts; the number of such cases detected, all of which have been brought under the notice of the Board, is very small; it is, I am sure, only in a few exceptional cases that there is any ground for questioning the accuracy of the record of attendance. There is considerable difficulty experienced in finding suitable young men to fill up the vacancies occurring in the teaching staff. Except when acting as paid monitors, or, as sometimes happens, when a young lad looks forward to becoming a teacher, boys have left school finally before they have reached the age at which they could be appointed, or before they are possessed of the requisite attainments. This arises from the greater facility with which employment is obtained in this part of Ireland than in many others. There is not the same difficulty in finding properly qualified female teachers; indeed, the number of monitresses who complete their period of service would more than suffice to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of female teachers. There are 18 of the schools in this district conducted by teachers trained in Model schools. It is greatly to be regretted that the number is not much larger. Such persons do not in every instance turn out efficient teachers, but, speaking generally, they are far superior to those educated in ordinary schools.

There are 6 evening schools in the district receiving aid from the Board, and I observe on the part of several other teachers a desire to have similar grants extended to their schools. It seems impossible, however, to maintain an attendance in an evening school for more than three or four months in winter, except in towns, or where the school is connected with some manufactory; even here the attendance is with difficulty kept up in summer.

I would suggest for the consideration of the Commissioners the propriety of either placing Joyce's Handbook of School Management on the list of books supplied to schools, or making some arrangement by which a teacher would be enabled to procure a copy at a somewhat reduced price with the requisites ordered for his school. It is desirable that every teacher should possess such a manual containing within a moderate compass clear instructions in the several details of his business. Those residing in rural districts, and who seldom visit towns where such a work can be readily got, find some difficulty in procuring it.

District 18, Monaghan; Mr. Eardley.—I. The improvement of the teachers of this district during the year 1866 was not so great as in former years. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the smallness of their present salaries is pretty general, remuneration in almost every other employment being higher. When unskilled labourers can readily earn ten shillings a week, and farm servants receive £12 a year and their board, it could hardly be expected that teachers classed 3^1 and 2^2, and these constitute half the body, would be content with salaries averaging £30 a year. School fees are very trifling; and, as a general rule, managers do not support the teachers in their efforts to obtain them, so that the teacher's income is almost entirely derived from the Board's salary. This state of things was not contemplated by the Commissioners, who intended their salary only as an aid to local efforts; but the people generally look on the teacher as a Government officer, and consequently not requiring any support from them; so he suffers the proverbial fate of those who are between two stools. The result is, that a good many intelligent, hardworking, and successful teachers are endeavouring to leave the Board's service. Some have already left, others are preparing to follow. Perhaps the anticipated change in the method of paying their salaries has unsettled a few, who, although highly classed, have small schools, and therefore naturally expect that a capitation grant will affect them injuriously.

It is very much to be regretted that there are so few female schools in the district where girls would have an opportunity of learning needlework. The number of schools in the district, in which the principal or assistant teacher is a female, does not exceed one-fifth of the entire, and even in these plain sewing is not practised to the extent that it should be; but, instead, there is a desire of doing fancy work to the almost entire exclusion of the humbler but far more useful plain sewing and knitting.

II. The moral tone of the schools is undoubtedly good. The children are obedient and respectful, gentle in their intercourse with each other, and in my drives to and from the schools I never saw any quarrelling. In a few instances I have observed a want of candour and a tendency to evasion on the part of the children. Religious instruction is regularly given in all the schools, and, so far as I could ascertain, to the satisfaction of the clergy.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

III. The management of the majority of the schools in this district is in the hands of clergymen, and it must be said that these gentlemen take a very lively interest in their schools. The duties of a manager may be considered either in reference to the teachers and pupils, or to the houses, furniture, and other material appliances for carrying on the work of education. In reference to the teachers, the managers are most anxious to have well qualified persons; and as to character, unless the teacher bears an excellent one he will scarcely receive employment at all. It is to be regretted that the managers, as a rule, make no exertion whatever to secure the payment of school fees; any influence exercised has, I believe, rather an opposite tendency. In reference to the attendance of the children in National schools, the action of the managers is most beneficial. They visit the schools frequently, and take every means, both publicly and privately, of inducing the parents to send their children regularly to school. Without these exertions the attendance would not be nearly so great as it is at present.

As to the school-houses, furniture, books, and apparatus, the great majority of the managers give themselves very little trouble. The house and furniture are generally kept in repair by the teacher, and the apparatus and books are supplied by him.

IV. The only impediment to the extension of the National system is due to the opposition of the clergymen of the Established Church.

District 19, Newry; Mr. M'Ilroy.—I. As a body the teachers of this district are most faithful in the discharge of their school duties, and anxious for the welfare of the pupils intrusted to their charge. There is a strong desire amongst them of becoming better acquainted with the best methods of teaching and school management, and in both of these I observe considerable improvement, notwithstanding the indifference of managers and apathy of parents. Many complain, and I think justly, of the inadequate remuneration they receive for their services. Only a few have an income equal to that of a common artizan, while the majority do not earn as much as common day labourers in large towns. The chief source of income is the salary they receive from the Board, the amount received from school fees and local endowments being very small; indeed, in many cases barely as much as would pay house-rent. As may be expected, their dwellings and means of living are of the humblest kind. Much has been done by the Board of late years to better their condition, for which they are grateful; but no real improvement can take place until landlords, managers, and parents do their part.

II. Moral and religious teaching is carefully attended to. In the majority of the schools a portion of each day is set apart for this purpose. The duty of giving religious instruction devolves almost entirely on the teacher.

III. With one or two exceptions the schools are under individual management. The managers are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, a few being under lay management; very few of the managers visit the schools or exercise any supervision over them whatever.

IV. The only impediment to the progress of education is the insufficient remuneration of the teachers. This can only be removed by increased generosity on the part of the parents, and increased liberality on the part of managers and landlords.

As far as I can ascertain the general feeling is in favour of the system of National education as it now exists, and any change would be regarded with regret.

District 20, Ballina; Mr. O'Hara.—I. *The Teachers.*—At present there are 83 principal teachers in this district. Only 1 of these is in the first class, only 6 in the higher division of second class, only 9 in the lower division of same class, while of the remaining 67, 19 are probationers, and 20 are in the lower division of third class. Of the probationers, 18 were summoned to the annual examination; 16 attended the examination, but their answering was so inferior that only 4 were deemed worthy of promotion to third class. There are 7 male schools and 7 female schools in the district. All the others are mixed schools, and 24 of this last-named class of schools are under the charge of female teachers. Many of these female teachers are probationers, and their qualifications may be judged from the fact that of 9 of them who attended the last examination only *one* was deemed worthy of classification. From a teaching body so constituted much efficiency cannot be expected. The great majority are, I have no doubt, devoted to the business of teaching, and their inefficiency arises, not from a want of zeal, but from a want of competency. Many of them, however, have taken to the business, not so much from any taste or aptitude for it, as because they find it more remunerative, considering the time and toil given to it, than any other business open to them in their respective localities. As to their social standing, it depends very much upon their incomes. There are several of them who live very respectably, and are held in good estimation; but there are also many of them who cannot afford to live comfortably or to appear decently. Speaking, however, of the teaching body in the aggregate, I am satisfied that there is not any other class in the community who, on the same average income, maintain a position of equal respectability.

II. *Moral Tone of Schools.*—It is difficult for an Inspector to offer anything beyond a merely conjectural opinion on this head. The moral tone of the school must necessarily be that of the community in which it is situated. I believe that our morals are our *mores*,

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

and that these latter are influenced by several social forces over which school influences have only a very remote and indirect control. The diffusion of knowledge—even when purely secular—must lead to an improvement in habits and manners; but as religious as well as secular instruction is given in all the schools in this district, I would certainly conclude that the schools should be exercising a salutary moral influence on the community.

Prompting is, I regret to say, still very common in many of the schools.

III. *Management.*—There has been no change in the character of the management since my last report. The great majority of the managers exercise no other supervision over their schools than that involved in the appointment and dismissal of teachers and in the signing of official papers.

IV. *Impediments to the Extension and Improvement of National Education.*—Any remarks which I could now offer under this head would be only a repetition of those submitted in my last report. The impediments which I then pointed out still remain. Such of these as are connected with the poverty of the population in this district are irremediable by the Commissioners; but there are others over which the Commissioners could, as I believe, exercise a very beneficial control. The greatest impediment is the incompetency of many of the teachers. This could, to a very great extent be remedied by raising the qualifications of probationary teachers. No person should, I consider, be approved of as a teacher unless his (or her) qualifications at starting be equal to those prescribed for the lower division of third class. It would be a great improvement, also, if female teachers taking charge of *mixed* schools were required to have the *minimum* qualifications prescribed for male teachers. It is a strange anomaly in the Board's rules that a male candidate of, say 16½ years, and superior qualifications, would be ineligible for taking charge of a mixed school, while a female candidate of sixteen years, and of lower qualifications, would be eligible for the same school. In some districts, where most of the teachers are fairly qualified, this point may not be of much importance; but in this district, where whole groups of mixed schools are under the charge of female teachers, and where, besides, many of these females are probationers, the point is of considerable importance. The anomaly seems all the more unjustifiable when needlework is not taught in the mixed schools thus consigned to the charge of probationary female teachers; and such is the case in nearly all the schools of that character in this district.

As I understand that the Commissioners have it in contemplation to adopt the principle of paying for *results* rather than for the *teachers' qualifications*—which is virtually the case at present—I shall offer no remarks on the subject, further than to express my belief that the adoption of the principle of paying for results would be the most beneficial reform which could possibly be introduced into the system of Irish National education.

District 21, Swineford.—No report.

District 22, Boyle; Mr. J. W. Rodgers.—The teachers in this district are, I believe, in general, devoted to their profession. Some of them complain that their incomes are too small for their social standing, and it is felt to be a grievance that those who have spent their best years in the public service have no pensions to look forward to when they become incapacitated for active duty. One of the avenues to promotion is now almost closed against those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and they form the great majority here. A few years ago a goodly number had the advantage of attending the training class, and after spending some months in study they usually succeeded in securing a higher status. This is all changed, owing to the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy to the Marlborough-street establishment. Before a teacher ventures to go to the training class now, he must make up his mind to resign his situation. He knows that it will be immediately filled up on his leaving, and that he will have scarcely a chance of obtaining such another; in short, that the fact of his having been trained under experienced professors and masters to practise the art of teaching, will, in the event of his applying at a future day for a vacant school, not only be no recommendation, but furnish a conclusive reason for eliminating his name from the list of candidates. The only way in which advancement can be obtained now is by attending the annual examinations, and teachers are often excluded from them who would be quite eligible for the training school. The only qualifications required for training are a class and a certain specified and not very large amount of knowledge; but for admission to the district examinations, the state of the school is taken so largely into account, that no one can get forward unless he discharges respectably the duties of a public instructor, and exhibits an amount of efficiency corresponding to the rank to which he aspires. Such a state of things has a depressing effect on the teaching body, and helps to prevent many entering the Board's service whose tastes and abilities fit them pre-eminently for becoming school-keepers.

The want of suitable school-houses is still severely felt. Many of those in use are thatched cabins, rented by the teachers, unsightly in appearance, with earthen and often damp floors, affording little space for classes, while the provision for warmth and ventilation is painfully inadequate. To teach at all efficiently with such accommodation is a great strain on a teacher's energies, and to maintain anything like decent order is often

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

a sheer impossibility. There can be no doubt that the children who prosecute their studies under such conditions, do so at a great disadvantage, and it is to be feared that their health is often seriously imperilled. During the past year four excellent new school-houses were erected, and it is expected that the building of two more will be commenced in the course of a month or two. These cases indicate a certain amount of progress, and an increasing interest in the education of the young; but there is still so much to be accomplished that many years must elapse before there can be any general improvement in the character of the school buildings, unless the Commissioners take much more decided action in the matter than they have hitherto done.

District 23, Cavan; Mr. H. W. M. Rodgers.—1. The teachers are gradually improving in all the details of school-keeping and of instruction. They cling to their business, as that in which they feel themselves most likely to succeed (though they would probably be anxious to find any more remunerative employment for which they might be equally adapted).

2. The moral tone of the schools is very fair. The inculcation of a Christian spirit, and of good habits is by no means looked on as a consideration of little moment, and the laudable efforts of the teachers, in this part of education, are in many respects successful.

3. The local management is principally in the hands of individuals who are, generally speaking, clergymen, and most of whom evince a great interest in the progress of education, and frequently visit the schools under their care. Of the most zealous managers, the foremost in influence is the Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, which includes within its limits most of this district.

4. As I stated in more than one of my reports, the chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education arise from the want, on the part of its opponents, of a thorough acquaintance with the principles and rules of the Board, and from sectarian prejudices which are ingrained in certain parties, and which time only can remove.

District 24, Bailieboro'; Mr. Bole.—At the close of another year, I feel justified in reporting of the teachers of my district, as a general rule, in the same terms of commendation which I have employed in previous years. There have been remarkably few fluctuations in the teaching staff; and, considering the number of teachers in this district, there have been few cases requiring severe official action during the past year. The duties of the teachers have in general been performed with zeal, faithfulness, and success, and most of them have been unremitting in their efforts for the advancement of their pupils, and the improvement of their schools. Their moral character is of a high order; and I have not known of a single instance in which the suspicion of disloyalty has attached to any teacher in my district. There has been only one case during the entire year in which there has been the slightest appearance of falsification of school accounts, and in that instance the falsification, I am convinced, was practised but for a few days. This affords a pleasing contrast to former years, in which I was under the painful necessity of reporting numerous cases of this nature. I have now no hesitation in certifying to the reliable character of the returns of attendance from my entire district; although it must be admitted that under present regulations, there exists a strong temptation in many instances to unfaithfulness. I can also report very considerable improvement in skill, and in practical acquaintance with the art of teaching. This might be expected to be the case, as the young persons who have been trained as monitors in ordinary schools, and as pupil-teachers and monitors in model schools, come to be employed as teachers. The practice which they have come through in their apprenticeship is of inestimable value in fitting them to take charge of schools; and it is of the utmost importance that a supply of teachers from these sources should continue to be available; not entering on their duties as mere novices, without either skill or experience, but fitted by the training they have undergone in a subordinate grade for commencing to teach with success, and to work their way to the higher ranks of their profession. The offices of monitor and of pupil-teacher are much sought after, though not highly paid; and most of those appointed to these offices, under my superintendence, have continued in the teaching profession; and so far as experience has gone, they have amply justified the previous expenditure incurred on their behalf. From no grade of officers in the service is more valuable return made for the amount expended than from monitors and pupil-teachers; and I am not aware of any experiment in connexion with the system which has been more successful than the establishment of these offices. In elevating the standard of popular education throughout my district, the Bailieboro' Model School has exercised a wonderful influence; and I am happy to say that it has furnished excellent teachers, not only to the neighbouring districts, but also to almost every quarter of the country. I have also much pleasure in reporting that the services of young persons trained either in model schools, or as paid monitors in good ordinary National schools, are much sought after by managers, who thus testify their appreciation of the benefits of the training acquired. That the teachers are devoted to their profession is evidenced by the small amount of fluctuation in the teaching body. I have in previous years pointed out the large number of teachers who have been for a lengthened period continuously in the Board's service. As a general rule, their duties are

performed cheerfully, and without complaint, and so far as my knowledge of them goes, there are no individuals in the community more heartily or intelligently devoted to the present system of education. There are many of them old enough to know by their own experience the changes which it has wrought, and the contrast afforded by the present state of primary education to that which prevailed in their younger days; and I must confess that nothing tends more to convince myself of the great value of the present system to the country, than the testimony of those who can from personal knowledge, speak of the former state of primary instruction. I may be permitted to remark that considerable apprehension appears to prevail among teachers with reference to contemplated changes; and that the unsettled state of mind thus produced appears likely, should it continue, to prove prejudicial to the interests of education. The social standing of the teachers is as good as could be expected with their limited means, and they are generally acknowledged to be in their sphere both useful and respectable members of society.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

With reference to managers, I am unable to modify the statements made in previous reports. The influence which they exercise over the working of the schools is very trifling; and it is a great pity that they could not be brought to see how great benefits would result to the cause of education if they were only to show a personal interest in the state and progress of the schools, and to use their influence for their welfare. The utmost harmony has prevailed in the working of the schools. I have heard of no such thing as variance or ill-will among pupils on religious grounds, and the teachers are everywhere above the suspicion of partiality. They are pleased to be able to point to the success of their schools in promoting united education by bringing together pupils of different denominations; and I am sure none of them would be even suspected of treating with unfairness any pupil, because he was connected with a different church.

There are no impediments to the cause of education in this district, save those which prevail all over the country, and which have been so often pointed out by myself in former reports, and by my colleagues in their reports, that it would be unprofitable to dwell on them here. I would only call attention to the great evil which results from non-payment of fees, and the immense number of free pupils in the schools. The teacher's income is hereby lowered, and both parents and pupils are brought to feel that a low value is to be assigned to education. I would strongly recommend that something be done to remedy this defect. This could easily be done by requiring that fees, proportioned to their circumstances, should be paid by all, except by those who should be certified by the manager as being unable to pay. The names of these latter should be kept in a separate record in some form, and should be either submitted to the Board, or revised by the Inspector. A step would thus be taken towards the improvement of teachers' incomes from local sources, a result highly desirable to be attained.

The population in this part of the country is decreasing to a great extent; and at the same time, from the increased demand for labour, children are being withdrawn from school at an earlier age, and are attending more irregularly. These constitute formidable obstacles in prospect, but I am confident they will be met in a right spirit, and so encountered that the education of the country will not fall behind. I have been impressing on teachers during the past twelve months the necessity of adapting their procedure to the altered circumstances, and of exerting themselves so as not to fall behind the results already attained. Much can be done by attempting more at an early stage of the child's age and school career, by securing more regular and earlier attendance of young children, whose services at home are of no value, and by making every effort of progress in the fundamental branches of instruction; so that the child, when called to leave school, and enter on the business of life, may have acquired an amount of useful education which will fit him for successfully engaging in the duties to which he may be called. I have found the teachers to appreciate these suggestions, and to receive them in the best spirit, and I would hope that in the year on which we have entered, their exertions may be in all respects as successful as in that which is past.

District 25, Drogheda; Mr. MacCreanor.—As I have only had charge of this district since June last, I am not able to offer any decided opinion as to whether the teachers are improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers. There are among them eighteen in first, and thirty-five in second class; and nearly all of every grade seem disposed to continue at their present calling. In social position, means, and dwellings, they appear to be in advance of those in the other districts of which I have had charge. The moral tone of the schools generally is satisfactory.

The management is in the hands of 39 clergymen and 10 lay persons. Of the former 3 are in religion Established Church, 34 Roman Catholic, and 2 Presbyterian. Of the latter 5 are Established Church, and 5 Roman Catholic. The above return does not include the four workhouse schools, for which the Clerk of the Union in each case acts as correspondent.

I am not aware of any great impediment to the spread of National education in this district.

District 26, Westport; Mr. Seymour.—A good deal of change has taken place in the teaching and monitorial staff during the year, and on the whole to the advantage of the schools. A good many superior teachers from other districts were induced to take charge

AppendixD. —— State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

of schools here; though some of them for short periods only, owing to the higher attractions which subsequently offered elsewhere; again, those who were newly appointed were chosen from either the monitors or advanced pupils of the schools, with as much care as possible. In consequence of the small area over which local support of any description is distributed, and the large number of schools in which the teachers must depend for support entirely on the Board's grant, it is impossible, in many instances, to retain the services of good teachers, as such are always sure to be on the look-out for something better; a condition of mind most unfavourable, besides, to zealous and sustained exertion in one's present employment. I have no doubt, however, that the more regular staff of teachers have improved, and are improving. Three new cases have been put on the *good service* list, and several others will shortly be eligible; the full amount of the annual premiums have been allotted this year. The conduct of the teachers is irreproachable, their appearance generally respectable, and they are much looked up to by the people among whom they reside.

The moral tone of the schools continues most unexceptionable; both discipline and decorum are well preserved, and habits of order and attention have been of late inculcated with success. The great poverty of most of the children is, indeed, a serious obstacle to their maintaining due cleanliness and neatness in their persons; but even in this respect I can report an appreciable degree of amendment.

With reference to local management there has been little change in practice, though several at least of the clerical managers have resigned their trusts into new hands. Local support, as regards regular contributions, is confined to the lay patrons, but many of the priests have gone to considerable expense in the way of providing fittings and other requisites, and have in no degree less promoted the advancement of the schools, by manifesting a constant and active interest in their every-day proceedings. The portions of my district most distinguished for this satisfactory condition of things were during the past, as in former years, the parishes of Westport and Ballynakill, county Galway, and to some extent also those of Islandeady, Partry, and Aughagower. Among the lay managers, Mr. Sidney Smith of Westport, the highly respected agent of Lord Sligo, is most unremitting in his interest in, and attention to, the welfare and progress of the schools.

With regard to the impediments which exist to the extension and improvement of education in the district, I have entered pretty fully into those points in all my former reports. At present I am glad to say that through the liberality of Sir R. Palmer, Rev. Mr. Clive, and Mr. Mitchell Henry, there is a fair prospect of having six first-class school-houses, or what is equivalent, three double school-houses, built during the ensuing year. This will be in itself a great step towards extending the blessings of education in a district where, as I have on previous occasions remarked, the want of suitable buildings in which to hold schools was the leading and primary difficulty. As regards the improvement of education, a most serious blow has indeed been given to this in the continued hostility which a large portion of the Catholic clergy of the district have lately manifested against the attendance of teachers at the Training Department. Their opposition in this respect has during the past year been unremitting, causing the resignation of several highly qualified teachers, and rendering at least four good schools for that time practically inoperative. The amount of damage and inconvenience to the public, and the exceeding unpleasantness resulting from the situations of real or apparent antagonism in which the different parties concerned have been placed by this opposition, are such as to make it in every point of view a source of extreme regret, and its discontinuance, if possible, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

District 27, Roscommon; Mr. M'Sweeny.—About the close of the year 1865, and during the early part of 1866, the schools were full and better attended than at any other period since the establishment of the National system. The fact will appear extraordinary when the great decrease in the population for the past twenty years is taken into account. The explanation required in the case is simple. The children go to school at a very early age at present, whereas formerly they seldom went until they attained the age of nine years and upwards. During the year 1865, thirty per cent. of the children found in the schools were under eight years of age. The belief, among the humbler classes, that education is useful for gentlemen only has died out of their minds, and the conviction that the poor stand more in need of education than their master, has become obvious, and hence all who can afford the time flock to the schools.

There were 137 teachers in this district in January, 1866, and of this number 100 or 73 per cent. of the whole did not hold a rank in the scale of classification higher than 3^1. This fact does not afford grounds for believing that the mass of the teachers have made due preparation for entering their profession, or that they possess much talent or aptitude for that end. This brings to my mind the opinion expressed in several former reports that the programme for candidates seeking the post of teacher is too low and not calculated to make them study comprehensively the elementary branches upon which subsequent success in their profession mainly depends.

I believe the teachers are making due efforts to discharge their duties to the best of their power, and that they are improving as instructors of youth; for during the year 1866, 40 teachers, or 29 per cent. of the whole staff were recommended for promotion,

Appendix D.

and such recommendation was founded upon the comparatively improved state of their schools as well as upon their progress in school literature.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

Of the 137 teachers in the district, 80, or 58 per cent. have not been trained. The central training establishment cannot afford accommodation for more than 300 annually, whilst the waste in the existing staff requires 900 new teachers every year. This is another defect that calls for amendment to promote the efficiency of the system. Under the Council of Education in Great Britain, there are 38 normal or training schools, through one of which every candidate for the post of teacher must pass, and spend one year in learning the art of teaching, before he can get a certificate of competency, whilst in Ireland there is but one training institution for schoolmasters and mistresses, and even at this one they need not attend for a single session.

There is great attention paid to the religious and moral training of the pupils, and the parents of the children are more solicitous in this matter than any other parties, not excepting even the managers, who are most zealous in promoting both religion and morality.

The managers of the schools are clergymen of both denominations or gentlemen of the first rank. There are in all 45 individual managers, of which 34 are clergymen. They visit the schools and keep a strict watch over the conduct of the teachers; but seldom take any part in promoting the secular education of the children.

I do not find any impediments to the extension of the system, in fact the schools could scarcely be more widely or numerously distributed, with one standing upon an average area of five square miles; but great room exists for the improvement of the school-houses and of the teachers, and local parties in most instances are not prepared to remedy either, and I believe the thought of so doing never engages their attention.

I do not see any remedy for the bad houses, but the levying of a moderate school-tax in each Union, for the erection of a good parochial school-house where such is needed; the Board of Education to contribute two-thirds of the necessary funds as at present, and the premises to be vested in the local board of Guardians. To improve the teachers and to render them more capable of discharging their duties it would be necessary to open provincial training schools, in which each candidate for the office of teacher should be trained into the habit of discharging his duties well and efficiently, and where he would learn the art of teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic properly, for this is an art of which few of the teachers are masters, though all profess to be such.

The candidates for these institutions should be selected from the pupils of the district, who evince both an aptitude for teaching as well as a talent for acquiring knowledge, and such should be clothed and boarded during the term of their training.

Besides this class just referred to, which would serve as a nursery to supply the waste of the teaching staff of the country there should be a provision made in those schools for educating the outstanding body of untrained teachers at present in the service of the Commissioners.

District 28, Longford; Mr. Bradford.—In the course of this year there was little change in the district; the teachers have not advanced much. They are generally attentive to their duties as far as they know how to perform them. The younger teachers being prevented from going to the training school are not so well able to conduct their schools as could be wished. This disadvantage will become more apparent as time passes on, and the older teachers drop off. Now that so few can be trained, it would be well if some short practical work on the art of teaching, as applicable to National schools, were issued by the Board, and included in the programme for the teachers' examination. The class of young men who apply for schools is not such as to promise much progress hereafter. The salary likely to be obtained for several years is so small, that healthy intelligent young men look for other employments. Several of the best of the male monitors are now leaving at the end of a year or two and going into shops or situations in the railway. The teachers appear devoted to their employment and make no attempt to leave the service of the Board, except a few young men who are said to be thinking of going to Australia, as accounts have been received of the post of schoolmaster being far better paid there than in Ireland. Some time ago several of the teachers talked of trying what they could get in English schools, but that notion is now given up. The employment of National teacher seems more valued by females than by young men. Some of the mixed schools are being put under the care of female teachers, as pretty highly classed schoolmistresses can easily be had for localities where no male teachers who are likely to be of use will come.

In the course of this year a good male teacher became master of a workhouse, another went off to a Bible school; a very promising young man set up a shop and left the service; a very good mistress went off to take charge of a Bible school.

The social position of the teachers is not at all satisfactory. Their incomes are so small that they cannot hold a good position; very few of them rise to first class, and the salary of third or second class, with such small amount of school fees as is now to be procured is so little for the support of a family, that most teachers rank no higher than petty farmers. Many of them have to pay rent for the school-house, keep it in repair and whitewashed, and to repair the furniture and the windows. These expenses and the rent for their own residences leave them poor indeed. Were the managers to interest them-

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

selves in getting those expenses paid by the locality, and endeavour to procure a house for the teacher near the school at a low rent (not to speak of providing one rent free), it would be a great means of improving the position of the teachers, and might, perhaps, induce a better class of young men to think of qualifying themselves for the Board's service.

The moral tone of the schools is very good; the teachers are an exemplary class of persons in their lives. They train the pupils to obedience and mutual forbearance. It is, however, to be wished that more attention should be paid to order and discipline, to neatness and cleanliness in the school-rooms and premises. Prompting and copying should be more discouraged than they are in many schools. Those of the children who differ from the teacher and the majority of the pupils in religion, are never annoyed or interfered with on the subject; but appear to be kindly treated and on very good terms with all in the school. Sectarian quarrels in the schools are never heard of. As to the quantity and quality of the religious instruction the managers are most attentive; indeed many of them value a teacher more for his attention to this subject than for any other qualification.

All through this district the management is individual. Two managers are clergymen of the Established Church, two are Presbyterian clergymen, seven are laymen, five Protestant, two Roman Catholic; all the other managers are parish priests, or their curates. The managers keep a careful watch over the moral conduct of their teachers and the amount of religious instruction they give, but in other respects their supervision is one that does not consume too much time. Examining the pupils, looking after the repairs and cleanliness of the rooms and offices, assisting the teacher to provide requisites, seem to be unthought of. In some instances, but little notice appears to be taken of the hour the teacher attends or leaves his school. One manager, the Earl of Leitrim, takes great care to examine all statements and papers he has to sign for the teachers, and requires proof of the accuracy of every item before him.

National education requires very little extension in this district except among the Protestants of the Established Church, and they are not numerous. No Roman Catholic child has far to go to a National school.

The chief impediments to the extension of the system are:—

1. The bad state of the school-houses generally, the rooms too low, too small, too damp, badly ventilated, such as to make proper teaching nearly impossible. Were not turf so plenty here, in most years many of the school-rooms would not be fit for use in the months of bad weather. The landlords will not give assistance, and the bishops forbid their priests to take aid from the Board to build; so the school must often be held in a mere hut, which the teacher has to pay rent for and keep in repair.

2. The inferior qualifications of the candidates for the post of teacher; the absence of better persons being caused by the smallness of the income offered, as the local support is nothing and the sum arising from school fees so small.

3. The irregular attendance of the pupils caused by their being wanted at home for so many purposes, as their parents lay so little value on education.

4. The late attendance of the children, so that nearly half the school time is lost by many.

5. The early age at which the pupils leave school, so that it is hard for the best teacher to have an advanced class from which a pupil fit to be a monitor or a teacher can be taken.

The only obstacle which the Board can remove is the small income of the third and second class teachers. An increase of salary to those classes would probably induce a better sort of young men to think of fitting themselves for the Board's service.

District 29, Trim; Mr. Conwell.—I. In general the teachers seem devoted to teaching as the chosen profession of their lives. Too little is done by the managers in general to improve the social position of the teachers, or in any way to increase their incomes.

II. Due attention is given in all the schools to the inculcation of good habits and of a Christian spirit.

III. Of forty managers of schools in this district, three are clergymen of the Established Church, and four laymen; two being landed proprietors, and two agents of estates. Of the Roman Catholic managers, twenty-six are clergymen and seven are laymen—one being a manager of a bank, another a grain merchant, another an extensive grazier, and the remaining four, clerks of Poor Law Unions.

IV. I am sure it will be strikingly apparent from the abstract of attendances for 1865, just collected, that the low and irregular attendance is the greatest impediment to the extension of education among the people. Scarcely one-half the children on the rolls of the schools in this district during 1865 put in an attendance of fifty days—that is, one day in the week. What can be done for these?

District 30, Dublin, North.—No report.

District 31, Ballinamore; Mr. Currie.—Within the past year, which is my first in this district, I cannot say that there is much to indicate improvement in the teachers, and this, whether regard is had simply to the methods of instruction and organization pursued in the schools, or the measure of efficiency is wholly determined by the results as realized in the examination of the children. That the schools of this district should hold a very low educational status is only what might be fairly looked for, seeing that in the great majority of instances the teachers rank no higher than third class, while not a few of these have failed to attain to even the highest division of same. Of these latter it may be with truth said

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

that they present the lowest and worst type of public instructors in that, after years of service, either from apathy or lack of mental powers, they have utterly failed to show themselves deserving of promotion, or to attach to their office that amount of public esteem and confidence so freely conceded to the diligent and deserving. That persons of the class here referred to have mistaken their calling cannot for a moment be doubted, and it only remains to introduce such rule or regulation into the service as will preclude the permanent imposition of what may fairly be regarded as a chronic evil upon any portion of the community. If to the fact of the low professional status of the majority of the teachers is added the circumstance that most of them are untrained, and in so far deprived of the opportunity of acquiring that practical knowledge and direction so essential to the effective fulfilment of each function of their office, I think a tolerably accurate estimate may be formed as to how little sound and substantial instruction is yielded by the numerous schools with which this district has now come to be dotted over.

As to the social standing of the teachers it is necessarily that of the class among whom they labour, and from these they are in few things to be distinguished, so far at least as pertains to all the external circumstances of their condition as evidenced in their dwellings, manner of living, &c. That teachers should, as a body, be able to maintain their position, humble as it is, with such a measure of respectability and independence as in general characterizes them, is the more to be admired and commended, seeing how limited the incomes of even the best paid among them are. It may indeed be said to be wholly made up of the Board's grant, for it would appear from the several returns of the teachers, as entered in the primary reports made during the year, that the amount from all *local* sources does not yield an average of £3 per school. In the face, then, of this fact, and which, taken in connexion with the general low classification of the teachers throughout the district, shows how scant is the pittance which each teacher is enabled to realise by his professional labours, can it be wondered if it is found that all, but especially those who find themselves incumbered with household care, endeavour to supplement their salaries by farming, rearing stock, or such other occupations as lie within their reach. These engagements must necessarily more or less occupy their time and attention, and in thus withdrawing their entire thoughts and energies from the more immediate concerns and requirements of their schools, cannot fail to operate prejudicially by rendering their labours less effective, checking a proper desire and effort after professional advancement, and limiting both in scope and amount their labours and services as public instructors. Another remark with reference to teachers, as showing how much moral purpose is nurtured and strengthened by mental culture, is, what a small per-centage of them are married, for it can only be the prospective necessities that are the sure attendants of such a state, under the circumstances in which most of the teachers of this country find themselves placed, that deter them from surrounding themselves with all the comforts and enjoyments of a home. Yet, with all this exhibition of self-control and devotion to their calling, which is in many cases so striking, one cannot, however, fail at times to detect a latent dissatisfaction with their circumstances and position, a yearning for some other and more remunerative employment, and a regret that they had been led to cast in their fortunes with a profession, the utmost rewards of which can hardly suffice to raise them above a condition of ever-recurring embarrassment and want. While the Commissioners, on their part, have been making it their aim to elevate the condition, improve the circumstances, and in every way to advance the interests of their teachers, little or no corresponding efforts have emanated from the local parties, whether these be the parents of the children for whose immediate benefit the school has been established, and the Government aid granted, or those persons who, as the representatives of property in the localities where schools have been established, should regard it as at once their duty and their privilege to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to them for promoting the intellectual advancement and material well-being of their several tenants and dependents. For it cannot for a moment be doubted that in the mental culture of the rising generation these persons are securing to themselves the earnest of that social progress which, in its legitimate development, lessens the causes of discontent, and serves, as it were, to scatter broadcast the seeds of comparative comfort and content.

As regards the management of the schools of the district, I cannot but say that it appears not only to be utterly *ineffective* for any *good*, but even in many respects rather directly productive of evil. As the managers in the main contribute nothing themselves to the maintenance and support of the teachers, but allow the entire charge and responsibility of the establishment of the schools to devolve on them, requiring them not unfrequently not only to pay rent for the houses, but even to furnish and fit them up, it can be easily seen how few, sensible of any professional worth or merit in themselves, would be prepared to enter in such servile engagements and obligations. Hence it is that in the majority of the schools of this district not only are public interests thus sacrificed by the imposition of conditions which directly preclude all chance of obtaining the services of really useful and efficient teachers, but in not a few instances the appointment to a school is made dependent upon compliance with terms which none but the most abject and worthless would submit to. This I have from the lips of teachers who, in communicating the fact, only sought to convey some adequate conception of the servile and down-trodden state in which they found themselves. Even where the manager does visit the school, his visit fails to exercise any influence for good, as instead of seeking to learn by strict inquiry how far the defects pointed out by the Inspector are owing to negligence on the part of the

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

teacher, the apathy and remissness of parents, or other circumstances peculiar to that class in the community from which the children in National schools are drawn, and dealing with each cause as it seems to require, he rarely even takes the trouble of noting his visit, or if so he limits the notice to a mere entry of the date and the numbers found present, or else, if venturing further, his remarks take the form of such laudatory expressions as the actual state of the school in nowise warrants. Nay, more: I have known instances since coming into this district in which managers have shown themselves so remiss and indifferent as not even to convey to the teacher the purport of any official communication resulting from the Inspector's visit. Hence it not unfrequently happens that, in ignorance of the official action taken on the Inspector's report, the teacher is naturally led to regard the defects complained of as in themselves trifling, and failing to correct them, a recurrence reported draws down upon the unhappy individual either fine, depression, or it may be, dismissal from the Board's service.

Looking to the moral tone of our schools, I cannot say there is much in it to call for either particular praise or blame. Teachers for the most part fail to impress with due force and frequency such strict adherence to truth and candour, as, while in themselves virtues of the first importance, also serve in their growth and development to form a character which every one must admire and commend. The defects in the direction here indicated are frequently made painfully apparent in the details of the examination, as I find that the pupils, whenever opportunity offers, are not slow in their attempts to deceive by copying from one another, and when taxed with so doing, are as prompt and ready in either boldly denying it, else withholding a candid acknowledgment of their fault. Beyond whatever moral obliquity is shown in acts like that now referred to, I have little to note, and I cannot but express my belief that teachers, as a body, lose no suitable opportunity for enforcing, both by precept and example, a spirit of mutual toleration and forbearance upon the children of the different religious persuasions found within their schools.

With reference to any impediments in the way of the extension and improvement of National education in this district, I cannot say that I know of any other than such as affect the system generally. Local parties, both lay and clerical, with few exceptions, appear to regard the system favourably, and whatever let or hindrance is felt to its spread or better development arises rather from faults within itself than from any obstructions coming from without. It is true that the Roman Catholic clergy, while identifying themselves with the present system, hesitate not to declare their preference for a denominational one, and I doubt not, were such a system once established, more zeal and energy on behalf of the schools would then be evinced by the managers. The apathy and remissness of the parents, however, which appear to be a principal cause why our schools have not been effective in disseminating among the lower classes of this country the advantage of sound elementary instruction to the extent they otherwise would have done, would still remain to be overcome; and looking to what I have known to be the case in schools under the charge of religious communities, I cannot see any reason to anticipate much diminution of this evil, even were the system to become purely denominational. One thing, however, must strike even the most cursory observer with reference to the present system, namely, that looking to the very brief period over which the school life of the children found in our schools extends, as also to the irregularities of attendance that mark the same, to render the system fairly effective it must limit its aim and object simply to the attainment of what are on all hands acknowledged to be the essential requirements of elementary instruction. What I would then suggest is, that in conformity with the requirements of the Revised Code as carried out in the primary schools of Great Britain under the Committee of Council on Education, the branches of instruction in which proficiency would be sought would be limited to the three subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Narrowing thus the field within which the teacher is called to labour, it cannot be doubted that the results to elementary education would be found to be much more satisfactory, and while making results the measure of reward, such conditions and limitations as to attendance might be introduced, as would prove an incentive to increased care and diligence on the part of the teachers.

I may here briefly touch on another point which has uniformly engaged my thoughts and attention since first I entered on the duties of my present office. What I refer to is the monitorial system as carried out in our schools. It is a patent fact, known to every Inspector, that the regulations and requirements affecting this portion of the teaching staff are not of a kind to render their services effective, and that when any of these young persons come to have the charge of a school themselves, there are the same defects marking their methods as are to be found in the case of those who never enjoyed the supposed advantage of such preparatory training. What appears then to me desirable in this case is, to have the period of the monitors' service extended, and with the extension of time there should be a proportionate increase of pay. With reference to the training and instruction of the monitors there is much cause to apprehend that these points do not receive that amount of care and attention which are required to make them really effective; and therefore, to remove all doubt and suspicion, and to put it in the Inspectors' power to apply a ready check whenever such would seem advisable, I would suggest the propriety of a book, analogous to that used in case of industrial instruction, being kept, wherein would be set forth in a tabular form the time daily devoted to the monitors' instruction, both during and out of school hours, as also headings, specifying the subject matter of each lesson, and the particular part of the text-book in use, from which the lesson was taken.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

An examination of a record containing a scheme such as the foregoing faintly outlines would put the Inspector in a position to determine with certainty whether due attention was bestowed on the preparation of the monitor, as also in how far, if at all, the teacher exceeded the prescribed limits as to the employment of the monitor in the business of school.

District 32, Tuam; Mr. Gordon.—I. *The Teachers.*—Many of the younger teachers are evidently anxious to do their best as school-keepers, and readily and cheerfully adopt any suggestions left with them, either as regards the course of instruction, and the mode of teaching, or the improved methods of school organization. But a number of the older teachers, some of them men who have been from 25 to 30 years in the service, and have never risen higher than III^2, and others, old men who had taught hedge schools for years before being taken into the service, are almost past the age for managing their schools efficiently, and most of them are certainly too old for improvement. I believe it would be an advantage to this district if some half dozen of the veterans who are really unable, from various causes, to render efficient service, were put upon retiring allowance, or superannuation.

They all appear to have made up their minds to keep to teaching as the chosen profession of their lives, as there has been no instance during the past year of any teacher leaving the service for any other employment. They have, somehow, got the impression that at no distant day National teachers will be regularly pensioned, when unfit for efficient work; and indeed some teachers have stated to me that the hope of pension has prevented them from seeking a more desirable employment. I am strongly of opinion that no contemplated action on the part of the Commissioners for the amelioration of the teachers' position would tell more powerfully on their present usefulness, or would be more gratefully received, than a judiciously arranged scheme whereby deserving teachers would be encouraged to look forward to a pension during the closing years of their lives.

The teachers generally aim at a social position somewhat in advance of the small farmers among whom their lot is chiefly cast, and many of them are much and deservedly respected in their own neighbourhoods. Teachers who have not risen above third class, especially if married, find it difficult enough to keep up a respectable appearance and provide a comfortable home for their families; but most of those holding first or second class live very comfortably, their dwellings, and their ideas of home comforts being usually in advance of that part of the population for whom their services are chiefly provided.

II. *Moral tone of Schools.*—Not only are the teachers, as a class, an example to the community among whom they labour, both in their general conduct and in their mode of living, but also, in consequence of the higher appreciation of the minor morals which a better education seldom fails to produce, they exercise a powerful influence for good over their pupils. This is especially noticeable in most of the schools under female teachers, and also in many of the better conducted mixed and male schools. As a class, I consider the teachers here to be an earnest, well conducted body, anxious to improve not only the intellectual but the moral faculties of their pupils.

III. *Management.*—The local management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, no school, as far as I am aware, being under a local committee. A few of the best supported schools in the district, vested and non-vested, and to the erection of which the patrons have contributed, wholly or in part, are either immediately managed by the landlords on whose property the houses have been erected, or the local management is deputed to the agent of the property, or to the clergyman residing in the neighbourhood. The other schools in the district, most of which are non-vested, are chiefly under the management of clergymen. It is to be deplored that in many instances this management is mainly confined to the signing of the official papers, little interest being taken, too frequently, in the internal working of the schools, or in seeing that the necessary school-fittings are provided. There are honourable exceptions, no doubt, to this general apathy; but if a more active supervision were exercised in many instances, both as regards the fitting up of the schools and the progress of the pupils, both teachers and taught would be encouraged and benefited.

IV. *Impediments.*—The more obvious impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district are the following:—

1. The small encouragement given by the R. C. Archbishop of Tuam to the establishment of National schools in his diocese, even when non-vested. This does not imply that National schools are interdicted, but wherever non-national monks' or convent schools, or even successful adventure schools can be maintained, these are countenanced by preference.

2. The avowed opposition from the same quarter to vested schools. This opposition extends so far in no instance as to cause the withdrawal of the children from them, but as no parish priest in the Roman Catholic diocese of Tuam is allowed to be the manager of a vested school, suitable school buildings are, in consequence, seldom found in the rural districts, and often not even in the towns. This want of proper accommodation militates strongly against the extension of National education.

3. The difficulty of obtaining for promising young teachers, the advantage of training. For some years no Roman Catholic clergyman in this diocese, has permitted his teacher to go to the training class, and this causes the benefit of training to be confined almost entirely

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

to the teachers of schools under lay management. Should this state of things continue, most of the young teachers who may be in future appointed must depend upon the training which they received while pupils or monitors in the schools in which they were educated.

4. The effort made by many clergymen of the Established Church to support Parochial schools in their own parishes, these being usually connected either with the Church Education Society, or with the Irish Church Missions. The schools of this class in the district are not very numerous, and the Protestant population being low, they have in most cases a very small attendance.

As these hindrances have existed for years, and as their removal can, at best, be only a work of time, it is not to be expected that I should be able to suggest any more effectual method of removing them than has already been done, no doubt, by my predecessors. But notwithstanding these obstacles, the desire for National schools is gradually spreading; buildings for the purposes of National education are now in course of erection in the district, and others are being planned, and, in addition, I am happy to be able to state that I have met with no active opposition from any quarter since I came here a year ago. Indeed the National schools are the only schools for the poor worthy of the name, and as such they are highly appreciated by those for whom they are intended; and judging from what I know of the great popularity of the new schools which were taken into connexion during the year just past, I believe that no boon is more highly esteemed than the establishment of a National school in any locality where a hedge school has hitherto held undisputed sway.

District 33, Mullingar; Mr. D'Arcy.—In former reports I have entered so fully into the state and prospects of education generally in this district, that on this occasion I have not much to add. The teachers with some few exceptions continue to discharge their duties with energy and success, which may be attributed in a great extent to their anxiety to escape official censure.

As the art of teaching, like other arts, is acquired by experience and a proper course of training, it is to be regretted that several teachers are unacquainted with the excellent modes of teaching that can be studied only in Model schools. The children of the poor can devote but little of their time to school, and in order to make the best use of that limited period, the services of a well-trained and skilful teacher are required. The social position of the teachers remains unchanged, they complain very generally that they are unable to procure the necessaries of life for themselves and their families, and I believe in many cases there are just grounds for such complaints; and I hope that measures will be taken at no distant day to secure for this hard-working and meritorious body of men at least a competency during their lives.

A high moral tone is one of the principal features in all the schools in this district, which the teachers make every exertion to sustain.

The onerous duties the Catholic clergy have to discharge, as ministers of religion, preclude the possibility of their visiting the schools so often as might be wished; and this is the more to be regretted, because they are, with few exceptions, the managers of all the National schools in this district. Perhaps in many cases their visits would not be "so few and far between," if the National system of education commanded more of their confidence, and if they did not look forward to the establishment of a denominational system.

On the whole, the working of the National schools in this district has been satisfactory during the year. The principal impediment arises from irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, owing to the apathy and poverty of the lower classes in some localities.

District 34, Galway; Mr. Simpson.—The teachers as a body continue to discharge their duties well, or fairly. I have had no occasion during the year to recommend severe censure or admonition, except in one case, where a fine of twenty shillings was inflicted for gross neglect of school accounts. In most instances the defects pointed out to them at one visit have been obviated, or at least the attempt has been made to remove them before the next, and I observe with most of them a growing spirit of laudable pride in the proficiency of their pupils, arguing well for the future. In the dangerous period of political excitement which has passed, I am happy to state, that the entire body have proved steady, and with regard to moral and social duties no charge has been substantiated against any. The only complaints into which I have had to enquire were, one—*very seriously worded*—by the agent (I believe) for the I. C. M. Society, against an excellent teacher, which the reverend gentleman, when required to try "common law," let fall to the ground; the other, originating in the same locality, persistently pressed by a Northern clergyman of the Established Church, was entirely unsupported, and, as far as I can judge, he was quite mistaken as to the identity of the teacher and pupils.

While the teachers may be reported of so favourably, I cannot suppose that they all adopt the profession as their chosen course through life. Nor is this to be wondered at, when the low amount of their incomes is considered. Four very efficient male, and one female teacher, all trained and well classed, left the district and the service during the year to improve their condition, and many of the lads who act as paid monitors, and even some of our model school pupil teachers, after taking advantage of their period of extra instruction, transfer their services to some more remunerative calling.

The social standing of the teachers of the ordinary schools continues unchanged. Few of them attain to a position beyond that held by the small farmers around them, and their dwellings, although more neatly kept, rarely afford beyond the humblest accommodation. Their means of living are generally limited to their schools, and, in some instances, ill-remunerated tuitions.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

The moral tone is satisfactory. Truthfulness is very generally inculcated, and "prompting" and "copying" are on the decrease. The General Lesson, or one approved by the Commissioners, is suspended in every school, and its principles are impressed on the children.

The management is altogether individual. Fifteen of the ordinary schools are under eight laymen, five of whom are Established Church; the remainder are under clergymen, 28 Roman Catholic, and 1 Wesleyan. A few of the lay managers are earnest, liberal, and indulgent; the others merely fill the office as a matter of course, caring little for the progress of the children, or the well-being of their teachers. Most of the clerical managers take a deep and active interest in the advancement of education; all co-operate with me in the kindest spirit.

The chief impediments to the extension of the National system in this district, are the apathy or opposition of most of the landed proprietors, the hostility of the clergy of the Established Church, and the extreme poverty of the people, which prevents their raising the very humblest school-house, even where permitted to do so by their landlords; and the Roman Catholic clergy will not, for the present, avail themselves of aid to build.

These difficulties are of such a nature that I can offer no suggestion as to their removal; and their existence is the more to be lamented, as the efficiency of existing schools is decidedly increasing, and the desire for education rapidly spreading among the people.

District 35, Ballinasloe; Mr. O'Neill.—I. I think that the majority of the teachers are improving as instructors of youth, and in the zeal and regularity with which they discharge their duties.

Those appointed within the last five or six years are, however, under the great disadvantage of not having had the benefit of a course of training. I am of opinion that the progress of education has been to some extent already affected injuriously thereby; and, should the cause continue, I fear that the injurious effects will be more and more manifest in each succeeding year.

They seem tolerably well satisfied with their position, but I have to note an increasing difficulty in finding eligible male candidates for the office of teacher.

Generally speaking, their social standing and style of living is as respectable as their means would justify.

II. I have reason to suppose that the teachers, generally speaking, inculcate, by precept and example, a Christian spirit and good habits, and that the moral tone of the schools is exemplary.

III. The management of the schools remains in almost the same state as described in last report. Many of the managers exercise a real and thorough supervision over their schools—administer reproof to the teacher when required, or award praise where deserved; see that a regular supply of books and requisites is constantly kept up, and that the school-room and premises are maintained in good order; and, in fine, discharge the duties attached to their position in a satisfactory manner. The majority, however, fall far short of this standard; and there are a few who appear quite unmindful of their responsibilities.

I have also to remark that there are four schools in this district, the managers of which are non-resident. In each of these four cases, I am of opinion that the school suffers from want of local supervision. This is what might naturally be expected; and to prevent such a result I am of opinion that it would be well to insist upon the appointment of a local manager or correspondent, as an indispensable condition for the continuance of the Board's aid.

IV. There are no impediments to the extension or improvement of National Education in this district beyond those discussed in my report for last year.

I take leave to state here that another year's experience has only tended to strengthen the opinion expressed by me in my reports for 1864 and 1865, as to the expediency of reverting to the old arrangement of granting a triennial "free stock" to all schools in connexion with the Board, such free stock to be limited to maps, tablets, and other articles intended for collective teaching.

It is now generally understood that arrangements are in progress for extending to this country the system of "payment by results," which evoked so much opposition when first introduced into England, about three years ago. In my report for 1864 I adverted at some length to this system, and set forth my reasons for advocating its extension in a modified form to our National schools. I am still of opinion that a powerful stimulus would thereby be given to the general diffusion of elementary education, but I am also of opinion that, from the small amount of local support given to schools in this country, great care will be required, especially at the first introduction of the new system, to prevent small schools, or those situated in wild and backward localities, from being injuriously affected, or even totally extinguished thereby.

District 36, Parsonstown; Mr. M. FitzGerald.—The year 1866 has been one of fair

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

educational progress in this district. The teachers as a body have discharged their duty with faithfulness and ability, and the attendance of the pupils has been of average regularity. The majority of the teaching staff, both males and females, are attached to their calling, and show no inclination to abandon it. These are chiefly the older teachers, such as are married, and the females generally. Among the younger male teachers, however, there is not the same devotion to their calling; and many seem to regard it merely as a stepping-stone to some better remunerated position. Thus, one teacher has left to become a bookkeeper in a mercantile house, and another has joined the Excise within the year. Both of these were good teachers, both were in second class, and both had good prospects as teachers. Others, too, are preparing to follow, and if there was open competition for other branches of the public service, we would have very few male teachers under thirty years of age in six months, except such as we would cheerfully dispense with. The cause of this is not far to seek. In the cases referred to, the bookkeeper has now £30 per annum with his board and lodging; as a teacher he had perhaps £35 per annum, with an unfurnished room and no board; the other teacher, now in the Excise, has, I believe, £80 per annum; as a teacher he had exactly £30, without board or lodging. No man competent to fill situations so much better paid will remain a teacher for one moment longer than he can help; and thus our best and cleverest young teachers will daily leave the Board's service in which their abilities and attainments are so inadequately rewarded. Their places must be supplied with inferior men, and thus after some years we shall find the teaching staff no higher in point of efficiency than it was twenty years ago. This is a serious question, and one that should be looked to in time. Once the tide of leaving the Board's service has fully set in it will be difficult, if not impossible, to check it, and teachers whom a small increase of pay would now retain will be lost for ever to the service. Already the difficulty of providing teachers for vacant schools in this district is such that three or four schools have been closed for some months, and that, although the managers would gladly have appointed teachers who, having gone to be trained, had forfeited their situations elsewhere.

I have again the pleasure of bearing testimony to the excellent conduct of the teachers of this district. They are a most respectable body of public servants; and I am happy to say that not one of them has been even suspected of complicity in the traitorous designs which have caused so much uneasiness in the public mind during the past two years.

II. The moral tone of the schools continues excellent. Instances of party or sectarian strife are unknown, and, so far as my observation extends, the conduct of the pupils is good. Under this head it may not be amiss to state that religious instruction is regularly given in every school in the district except one, in which, however, provision is made for the religious instruction of the pupils—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—outside the school. This giving of religious instruction by the teachers is a feature of the Irish National system which should not be lost sight of; and when we remember that it may take place *three times a day* it is difficult to conceive what greater facility for affording religious instruction can be honestly desired by anyone.

III. In this district the management is exclusively individual; and chiefly, as in most other districts, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy. It is too much the fashion to complain that the managers of schools do not take sufficient interest in their welfare; but it may well be doubted whether it really is in the power of most of them to do more than they do. The Roman Catholic clergy, in particular, have so many other onerous duties to discharge that many of them have seldom time to pay more than a hurried visit to their schools; and, though we may regret that it is so, and that a healthier system of local supervision does not prevail, we must not conclude too hastily that it is altogether the fault of the managers. The majority of them in this district visit their schools frequently, and are thoroughly conversant with their condition and working; and this is, perhaps, as much as we have a right to require. Some—but they are few—do more; and not only superintend the secular business and general operation of the school, but take an active part in giving religious instruction to the pupils. One gentleman, a hard-working Catholic curate, in one of the largest towns of the district, visits the school under his management every day for this purpose. Need I add that the school is one of the most flourishing in the district?

IV. There is no serious impediment to the spread of National education in this district. Those who do not approve of the Board are passively hostile, and do not materially affect the current of public opinion which, I am happy to say, runs, strong and full, in favour of the mixed system, which has done so much for this country, and which I trust is destined to do much more.

District 37, Celbridge; Mr. O'Galligan.—In former reports I alluded to the excellent moral character borne by the teachers of this district generally, and to the respectable social position which, with comparatively limited means, they are enabled to maintain by their thrift and sobriety. On the last occasion, also, I alluded to their uniformly loyal conduct, even in localities where disaffection had unfortunately gained a temporary footing.

In consequence of the increased price of meat, resulting from the ravages committed by the "rinderpest" in other countries, and of the high rates at which bread and other necessaries of life are procured, more especially since the partial failure of the potato and

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

corn crops, the incomes of the teachers during the past year have become less productive to them; while the value of the school fees received from their pupils has, at the same time, actually decreased in most parishes of the district. Indeed, so small and so uncertain are the payments under the latter head in most of the schools, that the teachers scarcely take them into account, even when speaking of their incomes; the more especially as they generally come in small sums, which the teachers say are of no real service to them at all in meeting their expenditure.

An unusual number of teachers, participating in the general desire for change, have, within the past year, deserted the service of the Board, and either emigrated to some distant country or sought employment in situations nearer home, where the moral responsibility was much less, and the remuneration larger than that which falls to the lot of most National teachers.

To check a drain which threatens to interfere so seriously with the progress of education in this district, and many others in Ireland, it is most desirable that the income of the male teachers should be largely augmented; and perhaps the least objectionable mode in which this could be effected would be, to hold out a "bonus" to the teachers for increased efficiency as instructors of youth. This, at least, would be a more rational expedient than to reward them with increased liberality for the possession of natural gifts, or for the advance in knowledge which they may hereafter secure for themselves by closer application to study and mental culture. I would, however, at the same time, suggest that an inducement to improve themselves in literary and scientific knowledge should continue to be held out; as otherwise their power of communicating information to others would slowly, but not less surely, decline in the absence of judicious self-culture.

To secure objects that appear at first sight to be so widely different, I would recommend that every male teacher classed before the commencement of the present year should be entitled to a "bonus," in addition to his present class salary, supplemental allowance, &c., of four shillings for every pupil who will pass satisfactorily through an examination (for the first time), on the subjects prescribed in the programme of his class; a deduction of one shilling to be made for the failure of any pupil in each of the four most essential branches, viz., reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. In the case of female teachers who may have been classed before the present year, I would suggest a "bonus" of only three shillings for each pupil who passes satisfactorily for the first time; subject to a proportionate deduction for failure in any of the four most important branches. In order to stimulate still further the efficiency of the future staff of teachers, it appears to me desirable that only half the class salary should be secured to any teacher, male or female, classed subsequent to the close of the past year (1866), and that this class allowance should be augmented by a "capitation grant," at the rate of six shillings for each pupil in the average attendance for the previous twelve months; but that this allowance should be reduced to five shillings in the case of schools conducted by female teachers. I would also recommend that such teachers should be entitled to receive the same "proficiency grants" as those awarded to teachers of less recent classification. As the instruction of pupils who are irregular in their attendance cannot possibly be effective, I would not, however, allow any pupil who had attended for less than one hundred days during the previous twelve months to be taken into account when calculating the amount of the grant for "superior proficiency." To encourage assistants to co-operate with the principal teachers in promoting the interests of the schools with which they are connected, I would recommend that all assistants should be allowed a "capitation grant" of four shillings (three in the case of female assistants) for each pupil in average attendance, together with half the class salary; but no allowance for the superior proficiency of the pupils, as in the case of the principal teachers.

This district, perhaps, contains more teachers of respectable acquirements and high moral character than any other in Ireland, there being no less than eighteen who have been awarded first-class certificates; and of these no less than four have attained the highest division of that class by close application to their school duties, and long-sustained study and self-culture. Were teachers of such high moral and official rank to be deprived of any of those pecuniary rewards which had stimulated their laudable ambition through many a day of anxious teaching and night devoted to scarcely less wearisome study, it would exercise a very depressing influence over the labours of a most deserving class of men and women; and not alone interfere with their future usefulness, but even entail an amount of suffering and pecuniary embarrassment,—for most of the first and second class teachers are married, and some of them have large families,—that teachers of inferior social position and less refined feelings would be to a great extent exempt from. I would, therefore, suggest that their full salaries should be continued to them, and paid quarterly, as under the present arrangement. The same "regard to vested interests" is not, however, to be expected by those who may not as yet have proved their qualification for the office of teacher; but as the amount to be expected in the shape of "local endowments and school fees" will not, except in a very few cases, enable any teacher of this country (even though unmarried) to keep out of debt until the result of the annual examination of his pupils be announced, and the amount of the award remitted to him, it would be a great boon if the class and capitation allowances were paid every quarter (instead of yearly, as in the case of the proficiency grants) to all recognised teachers who might not be entitled to the receipt of their full class salaries.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 38, Dublin, South; Mr. O'Carroll.—I have been but a *short* time in the district, but, as far as I can see, I consider they are not much improving as school-keepers. The irregularity of the children's attendance at school is very great. At ten o'clock, when business should begin, let a stranger enter any of the ordinary National schools and he will *probably* see a few children in groups chatting and laughing; or some sweeping the floor or dusting the room, or, if winter, preparing the fire. Perhaps the teacher is not there, and probably some of the assistants and monitors are absent; but the fact is, the children of this district do not assemble until about eleven—the full attendance is between eleven and twelve o'clock; then, the school is over at half-past two. Now, in that short space of time, when we consider that the school days in the year are, on an average, only 210, and that few attend above three or four days in the week, with frequently long intervals of absence, how little must be the proficiency they can attain. The teachers see their pupils enter at any time, and seldom or ever inquire why they are late, or demand a written excuse; but they let them drop unquestioned into their class when the best part of the day is over. Surely this state of things calls for a change; the teachers are too much at their desks—they appear to have no motive for action. But how is the change to be effected? Let them be paid according to the work they do—let them be paid liberally. Might not the number of children they have taught to *read* and *write* and *cipher*, and not their knowledge of algebra and geometry, determine to some extent their salaries? To acquire knowledge, and to be able to communicate it to the young, are very different attainments. Many first class teachers have bad schools—many of the lowest grade are far better teachers. Let it be made worth their while to have a regular and early attendance and a good school, and the results can scarcely be doubted. Teachers are now paid according to their class, and their classification depends on their proficiency in branches they are seldom required to teach in their schools. This might be changed; it has been tried long enough, and found not to answer. There is a great attendance in our National schools; but how many of the pupils are only reading words of one syllable! How many are unable to name five letters of the alphabet! How many leave our schools unable to read or write!

Our infant schools are too often Babels of confusion. In the drafts and on the galleries, the pupils are chatting or boxing; the din is intolerable, and to hear a class is an impossibility. You are told they are learning maps, geography, or grammar; and they have in their primers an ambitious programme, but the teachers scarcely ever call their attention to it, the children are not aware of its existence—examine them, and you will not get an answer to the most elementary question; they have no ideas on those subjects.

Then, in several schools of a higher grade, gratuities are given to teachers who have an unpaid monitor's class. This has grown in this district, here and there, into an abuse. The Inspector has no test by which he can judge of the attendance, at extra hours, of the teacher and his pupils; he must take the teacher's word, or the marks in the roll book. Schools that have no fourth class pupils receive those gratuities; but how the schools are the better for them I cannot conceive. I fear the Inspectors are sometimes led astray, and confer those rewards upon teachers who have given very few of their extra hours to the instruction of their pupils; if so, those premiums are, in such cases, the wages of deception, and not the encouragement of merit. But how is the Inspector to act? Those teachers have been for years in receipt of gratuities, and consider them as part of their salaries; to refuse them, on insufficient grounds, might be considered harsh and unusual. They should be, in my opinion, abolished, and the teachers paid according to some other scale.

I believe, too, the gratuities for vocal music and drawing are not calculated to produce the results expected. It would require more time than any Inspector could spare to decide a teacher's merits in those branches, and to weigh the results. I put the questions to the teachers and strive to measure the results; but I must say that the contradictory answers I have received from the teachers on those subjects has surprised me. They claim the gratuity, but they appear not to understand the programme. Those gratuities should be, I conceive, confined to a few leading schools where the results are apparent, and whose teachers are undoubtedly qualified to impart the instruction required.

I have pointed out freely what I consider defects in our schools, but, in doing so, my only object is to have those defects corrected. It may be said in defence of several of the teachers, that the rooms in which they are obliged to hold their schools are so unsuitable that no discipline can be observed in them.

There are three schools held in a ruinous house off James's-street, not provided with school furniture, and totally unfit for school purposes; the Dolphin's-barn schools in rooms nearly as bad; the John-street schools in rooms not suited to accommodate a third of the children who attend; the St. Audoen's Female in a half-finished room, or vault, under the Roman Catholic church. The cold of this school-room in winter is intolerable. The St. Peter's Male Infant school-room is equally objectionable. Rathfarnham Male is a ruin. With such accommodation, it is in vain to look for discipline or order. The National school-houses of the metropolis on the south side of the Liffey rank among the worst in Ireland. No management can make schools held in such houses efficient. Those great defects have been urgently pointed out to the managers, and some remedy must soon be provided.

The period for training in the present institution is too short; the numbers who attend

it too few. It has been disapproved of by the Roman Catholic bishops, and, of course, the Roman Catholic population are but partially represented in it. Could those impediments be removed by the liberality of the State and an institution worthy of the nation be established, we might expect to see a new order of things in our National schools. We would no longer see in any of them the nobler part of education neglected—the education of the heart. Train for us teachers patient, zealous, and kind—fond of discipline and order—who love their country and their religion—who love duty and truth, and the people they educate will be prosperous and loyal. Under such instructors of youth, our ordinary schools will compete with those of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy. This has long been the object of the Commissioners. This is the desire of the Roman Catholic bishops; and the Government that will realize their united hopes will elevate the character of the country, and reap a rich reward in her affections.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 39, Carlow; Mr. Coyle.—The statement I made last year under this head expresses the opinions and views that I entertain this year. It is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat that statement this year; for no change of circumstances has taken place.

District 40, Bray; Mr. MacSheehy.—A moderate proportion of the school-masters, comprising men who reckon some years' service, continue to advance in usefulness, or to maintain the degree of efficiency reached by them in former years; but there is a sad dearth of rising teachers (male) and of eligible candidates. This deficiency is not peculiar to the district, and will inevitably continue, and grow from bad to worse, as long as the remuneration afforded by the poorer sort of schools—numerous, unfortunately, in this district—shall remain on a level with the wages of a day labourer.

Very few eligible lads will accept the post of paid monitor, and latterly *none* appear to enter with a real intention of ultimately becoming teachers. In the whole district there is no senior monitor (male) of three years' standing, and there are but two (male) who were appointed previously to 1865.

Of female monitors and other candidates for the office of schoolmistress, the supply is abundant to embarrassment.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising that several of the younger schoolmasters are persons afflicted with physical defects which would unfit them for more active employments. Young women, moreover, are accepted from pure necessity as teachers of schools for boys and girls.

The district now counts *nine* of these "Dame schools," not reckoning an Infants' and a Workhouse school—*i.e.*, one-fourth of the schools for both sexes in the district; and I have no doubt that, if the position of the lower ranks of schoolmaster be not improved, the field of teaching will be occupied still more extensively by women.

The moral character and conduct of the teachers generally continue to merit high commendation; their social position is respectable relatively to their means of living, but it is impossible for them to be generally contented, or "attached to their business as the chosen profession of their lives." The *average* teacher is not contented, and is not advancing in usefulness: he has not access to books or other means of intellectual improvement; his circumstances are too far below decent mediocrity, and his future too clouded by uncertainty to admit of that comparative ease of mind essential to a hopeful and effective performance of his peculiar duties.

In the conduct of the children under instruction, the schools of this district continue to present clear evidences of healthy moral training. Religious instruction is regularly administered in every school within the district: the part taken by the teachers in this duty is in very many cases appreciated very highly by the clergymen most interested in the schools; and I do not remember to have heard latterly a single complaint of neglect in this respect.

Insubordination and quarreling are almost unknown among the pupils; their manners are everywhere gentle and obliging, and I have observed very few instances of sullenness or froward conduct, notwithstanding the fact that so large a proportion of the scholars are not continuously subject to school discipline.

The local management is in nearly all cases vested in individuals, the exceptions being three schools liberally supported by the Mining Company of Ireland, and two Workhouse schools. I have the satisfaction of being enabled to report a progressive increase in the efficiency of the local supervision. The schools are visited more frequently than formerly by the managers or their assistants, and the details of teaching and school-keeping appear to excite a more practical interest. In my official and personal relations with the managers, I am indebted to them for great courtesy and consideration, and for, in nearly all cases, a candid appreciation of my views relative to the schools, even when unfavourable reports were inevitable. Under this head, I cannot refrain from alluding to the public loss sustained by a large portion of my district, the ancient diocese of Glendalough, in the untimely death of a distinguished founder and patron of schools—the Rev. John White, Catholic curate of Roundwood—a truly model school manager; in elevating the tone of opinion relative to the National schools, and notably with reference to the teachers' claims, he was a strong motive power throughout a wide circle, which felt the influence of his noble and energetic character.

The National system is not capable of much further extension in this district; but it

Appendix D. State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

cannot be denied that in the *materiel* of many of its schools, and in the quality of the instruction they afford, a large amount of improvement has still to be desired.

The main hindrances to progress have been repeatedly brought under notice by the Board's officers, for they are common to all districts in the country.

1. Inadequate means of providing, in very many poor localities, suitable school-houses and furniture, residences for the teachers, and steady supplies of school-books and other requisites for teaching.

2. General insufficiency of funds, local or public, for the payment of adequate salaries and of pensions to superannuated teachers, so as to attract to and keep in the service persons of real competence and efficiency.

3. The extremely deficient attendance of children of school age.

The last mentioned evil may eventually demand legislative interference. The Commissioners can best judge how the other impediments may be dealt with.

District 41, Portarlington; Mr. Graham.—I. All the objections noted as to suitable supply of teachers in 1864–5 continue in full force; indeed the defects are now greater than in those years, for, owing to the refusal to employ trained teachers, an attempt has been made in many cases to place mixed schools (of boys and girls) under the charge of untrained and poorly classed *female* teachers.

The objections to such a course are, in my opinion, many and serious.

II. Good feeling and peace exist in all schools in the district.

II. The principal supervision of the schools is left to the Inspector, but I find almost universal co-operation in the conduct of the schools.

IV. So far as this district is concerned I do not find any active opposition given to the National system.

In several cases moves have been made by Established Church clergy and by Wesleyans to get grants in aid of existing schools, while as regards the Roman Catholic clergy, so long as they remain managers and accept all the aid they can get from the Government, I do not consider I would be justified in saying that they are hostile to mixed education, when I find such actually carried out in very many of their schools.

So far as the laity are concerned, I believe them as a body to be very favourable to the principle of non-sectarian education.

I understand that it is in contemplation to pay schools through a "capitation grant," or through some "educational test." The principle on which such change may be based may be a sound one, but in my humble opinion, in the face of a decreasing population, and an avowed wish on the part of many influential persons for denomination grants, such a proceeding would cause the multiplication of small and inefficient schools and a considerable reduction in the salaries paid to lay schools.

District 42, Gort; Mr. Cowley.—I regret to have to state that a tendency on the part of the teachers to dissatisfaction with their position and prospects has this year for the first time forced itself upon my notice. There have been several cases of resignation and emigration; several more are about to emigrate, and others will follow the example as soon as they can. The supply of female teachers is hardly equal to the demand, and that of the male, so much below it, that it was with the greatest difficulty competent candidates could be found for the vacancies.

District 43, Thurles; Mr. Lawler.—I. The teachers are in general zealous in the discharge of their duties. Several of them have, by close study and extensive reading, become well-informed men, not only in the art of school keeping, but in every important social subject. They are consequently much respected by their neighbours, their demeanour being decorous, and such as becomes their serious calling. All seem devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives. They make a respectable appearance, and, with some few exceptions, have comfortable dwellings. On the whole they are as well off as the majority of farmers.

II. The "General Lesson" is read daily in the schools, and the bearing of the pupils to each other and to their teachers is characterized by harmony and good feeling.

III. The managers, the majority of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen, having other pressing duties to perform, seldom visit the schools. The management is entirely by individuals. Besides twenty-six Roman Catholic clergymen there are here four lay managers of the Established Church, and four of the Roman Catholic Church, all of high social standing.

IV. I know of no impediment to the extension and improvement of National education in this district, except that the Roman Catholic managers do not now allow their teachers to go up to be trained, and the clergy of the Established Church in general continue their opposition to the Board's system.

District 44, Athy; Mr. W. R. Molloy.—Forty-four per cent. of the schools of this district were found during the past year in a very satisfactory state as regards the skill and zeal of the teachers, the proficiency of the pupils, and the general tone of the establishments. Twenty-nine per cent were fairly, and 27 per cent. inefficiently conducted.

AppendixD.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

In nearly one-half of the schools the noticeable defect, was the routine, mechanical manner in which the teaching was conducted, the condition of the schools being such as merely to escape censure.

This defect would probably be remedied if a portion of the teachers' income from the Commissioners were made to depend on the actual efficiency of the school, and not, as at present, chiefly on the teachers' own classification.

The schools (eighteen in number) organized during the past two years by Miss Ryan and Mr. Cribbin, continue to exhibit satisfactory results. Both organizers discharged their duty with ability and judgment, and have earned the esteem and gratitude of managers and teachers.

The teachers in this district do not manifest an inclination to abandon their profession. Only three principal teachers left the Board's service of their own accord during 1866.

The absence of any provision in the shape of an *annual pension* for the teachers' support when no longer able, in consequence of age or infirmity, to discharge school duties in an efficient manner, and the comparatively low remuneration received by the majority of the teachers ranking below the second class, are subjects deserving of immediate consideration.

The social standing of the teachers is as respectable as could be expected, considering their known circumstances. Their private life is exemplary, and as a body, they are highly esteemed in their respective localities. In many instances they suffer considerable inconvenience from the want of suitable residences contiguous to their schools.

Careful attention is given to the inculcation, in all the schools, of a Christian spirit, and of good habits. The demeanour of the pupils is excellent on all occasions that come under my notice. In personal cleanliness and tidiness an improvement is observable. Unpunctual attendance in the mornings I believe to be on the decline.

There are nineteen clerical and eight lay managers. No school committee in the district. With but very few exceptions, the managers, by themselves or their representatives, exercise close superintendence over their schools, in some instances visiting very frequently and examining the pupils. They continue to display the most cordial co-operation with me in carrying out suggestions for the advancement of the schools.

The removal by the Commissioners of the *restriction on untrained teachers being eligible for first class*, and the alterations lately made in the rules as regards religious instruction, are, I believe, very acceptable to the managers of this district.

District 45, Ennis; Mr. Barrett.—The state of education in the district is, on the whole, very satisfactory; a large number of the schools are efficiently conducted, and a considerable number of pupils are receiving a very useful education. The prospects are encouraging, the number of schools and of pupils is on the increase, and a large staff of paid monitors at present employed promises to afford a good supply of trained and skilful teachers. The teachers are improving as school-keepers and instructors of youth, owing chiefly to the influence of the Model schools, the Central Training Establishment, and, above all, to the institution of paid monitors, and are, on the whole, very intelligent, and in some cases highly efficient teachers. Most of them seem devoted to their business, anxious to improve both in knowledge and skill, and unwilling to change to any other situation of equal, or, perhaps, even greater, pecuniary value. Their social standing is on the whole higher than that of others of equal incomes, and, owing to the high character for morality, loyalty, and intelligence, so creditably maintained by the more prominent teachers, the position of a National teacher in this district, enjoys a very satisfactory degree of respectability. Their means of living are, in almost all cases, derived exclusively from their schools, and appear to me to afford them a competency; but as to their modes of living and their dwellings, my present acquaintance with this district does not enable me to speak.

The moral tone of the schools is good, and a Christian spirit is inculcated with the specific religious instruction given daily in all the schools, and with the principles of the General Lesson, which are also very fairly impressed on the minds of the pupils; good habits, neatness, and respect to superiors, are creditably inculcated in the Convent schools, and very fairly in the female schools generally, and in many of the male schools also; but in the mixed schools, which in this district are generally much overcrowded, these points are not so satisfactorily attended to as in the other schools mentioned.

The local management of the schools is in the hands of individuals, the great majority of whom are Roman Catholic clergymen, and consists in the performance of the necessary correspondence, the appointment or removal of teachers, supervision of the moral character of those employed, and also of occasional visits to the schools.

The chief impediment to the progress of National education in this district is most decidedly the want of sufficient house accommodation, and it arises very much from the difficulty experienced in obtaining sites for National school-houses. Many school-houses, vested in trustees, would be erected in this district if the local land owners could be induced to give suitable sites on the prescribed terms, but this, in some cases from inability, and in others from unwillingness, they cannot be induced to do. I cannot suggest any practicable remedy by which this impediment would be likely to be removed.

I beg leave to offer the following miscellaneous suggestions, and I do so with full con-

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

fidence that such consideration as they may deserve will be kindly extended to them, and I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in doing so, as I beg to submit them with all diffidence in my own opinions, and with profound respect for the opinions of those before whom they are to come:—

Monitors.—I beg leave to recommend that the Board would be good enough to take into consideration the propriety of allowing a grant for a class of unpaid monitors in every well-organized National school, whether organized by a regular organizer, by an Inspector, or by a trained teacher. The extra instruction given to such classes considerably improves the pupils who compose them, and thereby, raises the proficiency of the junior classes of the school; the establishment of such a class increases the teaching power considerably, and is absolutely necessary in every school in which the canon that the "teacher is to be always teaching and the pupils always learning" is strictly carried out; and it affords a by no means inconsiderable increase to the income of the teacher in every case in which the class is successfully maintained.

I beg leave to recommend also, that all senior paid monitors who have completed their third year of service, should be examined as third class teachers at the annual examinations of teachers, and classed according to their deserts; that first-class monitors be admitted to examination, while acting as such, those of first year for third class, and those of second year (if previously classed) for second class. The classification of monitors at the end of their period of service would be a great stimulus to them to study, and a great inducement to them to remain in the service of the Board; it would enable them to become "classed teachers" at almost as early an age as that at which young persons who have not been monitors can be classed, and in this way, confer a great benefit on them; it would enable them on leaving their parents' houses, where they generally reside, to enter on their duties as teachers, on salaries more adequate to their increased expenses, and it would bring the higher classes as teachers more nearly within their reach in point of time than they now are; and with all this, it would not give to any of them any advantage which his attainments did not fully entitle him to receive. In the case of first-class monitors, these views apply more strictly still; a first-class monitor after six or perhaps nine years' training, finds himself a probationer at 21 or 22 years of age, while a young person who had never had any special training will probably, if appointed teacher, find himself a "classed teacher" at 18.

Agricultural Institution.—I beg leave to state that I consider the Agricultural Institution at Glasnevin calculated to confer important benefits on the country, and that I believe its advantages would be much more fully availed of, than they are at present, if the teachers of ordinary National schools would bring them under the notice of the parents of their pupils, and therefore, with a view to stimulating them to do so, I beg leave to suggest that the Board would be good enough to consider the propriety of awarding a gratuity of £1 to every teacher who may have satisfactorily prepared a successful candidate for the position of intern pupil in the institution referred to.

Books.—I beg leave to suggest that, if practicable, Barnard Smith's shilling Arithmetic be placed on the list of books sanctioned by the Board, or if not, that the price of Thompson's Arithmetic, be reduced to as low an amount as circumstances will permit.

Accounts.—I finally beg leave to suggest that there be printed on the new issues of the Class Rolls, a column in which the teacher is to enter, in every case, the date of admission of the pupil into the particular class in which each pupil may happen to be.

District 46, Tipperary; Mr. Browne.—I. The teachers of district are, I believe, with a very few exceptions, sober, steady, loyal, and devoted to the calling which they have chosen as the business of their lives. Their social status varies with their attainments, their classification, the character of their schools, and other circumstances of a personal nature. The majority of them are improving as school-keepers, their skill increasing with their experience.

II. The moral tone of the schools is generally very good. The pupils are civil and respectful in their manners, and quiet and orderly in their conduct in school. The principles of truth and virtue are, I believe, regularly inculcated throughout the schools of the district.

III. The management is, without exception, individual. 104 schools are under parish priests and 7 under laymen. The superintendence is in many cases very lax; in a few active and judicious. The manager and his curate attend to the religious instruction and occasionally examine on the secular branches also. They often attend on the day of inspection to note the progress of the scholars, when they reward the diligent by their approbation, encourage the dull, and stimulate the negligent.

IV. The rule of the Roman Catholic bishops which forbids the employment of those who attend the training classes, or who have been pupil teachers in any of the Model schools, has a most injurious effect on the education of the country, retarding, as it does, the teacher's progress in the knowledge of his profession, and limiting the supply of new teachers to the monitorial staff, and to the more advanced pupils who have had no preparatory training whatever.

This, and the difficulty on the part of some managers to obtain suitable sites whereon to build new and commodious school-houses, are the chief impediments to the extension of education in this district.

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

District 47, Kilkenny; Mr. Harkin.—As far as I am able to judge, from the rather incomplete and unsatisfactory examination I was enabled to make during this year, the condition of the district is, on the whole, favourable. The quality of the teaching, as well as the discipline prevailing, show no signs of deterioration. The number of existing schools is the same; three new school-houses are in progress of erection; and, in the face of declining population, most of the schools show an increased average attendance upon the year. The teachers, as heretofore, are zealous in the discharge of duty, and are as much devoted to their peculiar occupation as any other class in the community. The moral tone of the schools continues excellent. The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, the majority of whom are clergymen. Generally, the superintendence is not remarkable for vigilance; in many cases the actual duty performed in connexion with the schools being limited to the routine correspondence with the office and the distribution of salary. There are no impediments to the extension of National education in this district of importance sufficient to call for notice; nor are there any impediments to the improvement of the schools beyond the influence of intelligent and active inspection.

District 48, Youghal; Mr. J. G. FitzGerald.—I. *The Teachers.*—I consider that the teachers are improving in a knowledge and discharge of their duties; it is not, however, easy to secure the services of efficient male teachers to undertake the duties of assistants. The inducements held out by the Commissioners do not appear to be sufficient to cause young men of superior abilities to adopt the profession of teaching; in other callings they obtain higher salaries.

II. The *moral tone* of the schools is entirely satisfactory.

III. The *management* of the schools continues in the hands of individuals—generally clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. I can state that much more supervision is exercised by the managers than has been hitherto observable.

IV. Regarding the *state and prospects* of education generally in this district, I am glad to be able to report a gratifying improvement during the past year. Circumstances have prevented the establishment of seven new schools, but I expect that they will be in operation early in 1867.

District 50, Enniscorthy; Mr. Dugan.—Almost every adult inhabitant of this district can read, write, or cipher, fairly or imperfectly, as the case may be; the great majority have some proficiency in all three essentials, so far as to enable them to read an ordinary newspaper, to write a simple bill, or sign their name rudely, and to calculate easy questions, such as may turn up in their everyday life.

The people of this county do not seem to have any taste or any ambition for educating their children beyond what they know and are themselves, save in that moderate degree which the advance of time requires. Very few indeed take advantage of the National school, or the private tuition of its teacher in the evenings, for bringing up their sons even to that moderate but sound standard of an English commercial education set forth in the programmes for advanced classes in our schools. As a consequence of this, the attendance is irregular, and the children are withdrawn from school at a comparatively early age. Of the total number enrolled, only 16 per cent. are over 12 years; 30 per cent. from 10 to 12 years, inclusive; 54 per cent. under 10 years. The average age for both sexes is about 10 years.

The teachers, as a body, are a well-conducted, industrious class of men; save in one instance, not a single complaint has reached me respecting them. Their social standing is much higher than would be expected from their means; a fact which in itself speaks plainly for their good character. Local contributions towards their support, either in the shape of school fees or otherwise, is miserably small. As a general rule, the landowners or rich farmers give them no aid whatever; although as men of information and intelligence they must understand what benefits they are producing in educating the children of the tenants, and must know that the Board's grant is intended merely as an aid to supplement what should be liberally contributed to by all those who have a stake in the country.

As my official acquaintance with my present district extends over only two terms, or tours of inspection, I am not prepared to enter at any length, or with much confidence, into details as to the state and prospects of education generally in the district. Suffice it to say that I do not observe any unfavourable indications in any direction, or from any quarter; whilst, on the other hand, it is gratifyingly apparent that the feeling of many of the clergy of the Established Church, and of not a few of the large landed proprietors of the same persuasion, with regard to our system, is sensibly improving. This altered tone of feeling will, in itself, go some way towards removing any remaining impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in the district.

District 52, Newcastle, West; Mr. Hanlon.—I. With very few exceptions, the teachers are possessed of a very fair amount of teaching skill, and are improving as school-keepers. I have found them in most cases faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and devoted to their calling. In no case have I discovered any disposition on the part of any teacher to change it for any other mode of life. The social position of the teacher is every day becoming more respectable, and persons of a better class than heretofore are becoming

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

candidates for situations as monitors and assistants in our schools. In some cases the teachers, especially assistant teachers, find it extremely difficult to obtain lodging accommodation in the neighbourhood of their schools, and are consequently obliged to walk a considerable distance morning and evening. This, in wet or bad weather, is a great hardship on them, and impairs their energy and usefulness in the schools very much. In some of the schools recently erected in the district, apartments for the teacher have been provided, as, for instance, in the St. James's male and female schools, which have been built by Lord Southwell in the parish of Nantinan. It would be a great boon indeed to the teachers, if all the schools in the country had apartments for the teacher provided, similar to those I have just mentioned.

II. The moral tone of the schools continues satisfactory. Religious instruction is carefully and regularly imparted in all, and I have invariably heard the clergymen speak in the highest terms of the attention of the teachers in this respect, and of the proficiency attained by the pupils in religious knowledge. I have found at my several visits, the children orderly and well conducted, and quite ready to carry out whatever instructions they receive, and always anxious to acquit themselves as creditably as possible in their examinations.

III. The management of the schools is entirely in the hands of individuals, principally Roman Catholic clergymen. Seventeen of the schools of the district are under the management of lay persons, who are land agents of the property where the schools are situated. The managers, generally speaking, take very little interest in their schools, seldom or never visiting them, or checking the progress or proficiency of the pupils. Their whole action as managers consists in the appointment or dismissal of the teachers, and signing their names to official documents.

District 53, Clonmel; Mr. Lane.—*The Teachers.*—The prospects of education in this district, as regards the teachers, are, in my opinion, favourable. As a body, they are steadily improving in the disciplinary and literary conduct of their schools, the advancement of their own studies, and improved methods of school-keeping. They seem devoted to their business, as the chosen profession of their lives; but feel that between the Board and the public they are not adequately remunerated for their services.

The social status of the teachers is good; their modes of living provident; and their characters and services highly estimated.

Moral Tone of Schools.—The moral tone of the schools is unexceptionably good.

Management.—There is no change to be recorded since my last report under this head; the amount or kind of supervision and superintendence exercised by the managers over the schools continues the same.

Chief Impediments, &c.—The chief impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district are, in my opinion, want of concurrence on the part of most of the clergy in the principles of the system; and want of adequate salaries for the enlistment and support of more suitable and competent teachers.

District 54, Tralee; Mr. O'Driscoll.—The state of education in this district is satisfactory, and its prospects encouraging. In no former year were the schools so largely attended as during the past one; and I am satisfied that if the annual reports of the teachers were furnished, it would be seen by their returns that the literary classification of the pupils was higher, and their progress from class to class more rapid, than in 1865.

The teaching staff (including literary teachers, work-mistresses, and monitors) exceeded that at the end of 1865 by 28 individuals (not including 10 others recently appointed, but not yet recognised), and that at the end of 1862 by 75 individuals.

Two schools have been added during the year. Applications have been made to have 2 non-vested schools recently opened taken into connexion with the Board, and for aid to build 9 new schools. As I see no grounds for the rejection of any of these applications, I expect that all these schools will be in operation before the expiry of the present year. I have also reason to know that 3 Roman Catholic clergymen, whose parishes are still inadequately supplied with the means of education, intend applying at once for aid to build 6 or 8 National schools in their parishes, so that there is every reason to expect that this district will be soon fully supplied with National schools.

Perhaps I should add that in several non-vested schools a good deal has been done towards improving the fitting-up, ventilation, &c.

The teachers are decidedly improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers; most of them discharge their onerous duties with zeal and ability; and only in a few cases had I reason to find fault. They seem devoted to teaching, as the chosen profession of their lives, and I do not know any of them anxious to leave the service unless a *more lucrative* situation could be obtained. Their social standing, means of living, &c., are the same as already reported.

II. The moral tone of our schools is highly satisfactory.

III. The management is altogether in the hands of individuals. In the majority of cases it is anything but efficient.

IV. The chief impediments to the extension and improvement of education in this district are:—

(1). The want of sufficient and suitable school accommodation in certain parts of the district.

AppendixD.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

(2). The early age at which children, owing to the scarcity of farm servants, are kept from school to assist their parents at home.

(3). The appointment, by managers, of ill-qualified persons when vacancies occur.

(4). The want of adequate local support for schools; and—

(5). The apathy and indifference of managers.

The first impediment will I expect soon cease to exist, as I hope the district will ere long be sufficiently supplied with the means of education.

The second impediment is likely to continue. The only remedy, though but a partial one, that I see for it is the establishment of evening schools. I have spoken to managers on the subject, and I would not be surprised if a number of schools of that class were opened during the present year.

The other hindrances mentioned above cannot be removed by any means in the power of the Board; I therefore fear they will long continue to exist.

District 55, Macroom; Mr. Strong.—I. *Teachers.*—The teachers of this district are, with some exceptions, really industrious and zealous in their vocation, and evince no desire to leave it. If they efficiently discharge their duties they feel certain that their claims for promotion and other special gratuities, will not be disregarded by the Commissioners or their officers.

Each day brings with it additional experience to the teaching body, and this circumstance, combined with the clear instructions laid down in the school programme and preface of the new Lesson-books, increases the general stock of scholastic knowledge. Furthermore, it is well known that the examination of the officers of the Board is really searching as well as instructive to the teachers and pupils. In almost every case the exact amount of proficiency or deficiency of each class, and sometimes each pupil, is fully set forth for the teacher's guidance in the "Inspectors' Observation Book." Under these circumstances it is natural to suppose that the teaching in our schools is every day becoming more definite, practical, and enlightened. Good order and discipline, as well as neatness in houses and premises, continue to improve. As regards the school-houses, I need scarcely state, for the information of the Commissioners, that a vast improvement has taken place within the last few years; and when the new vested buildings at Rathduane, Cloghooly, Umeraboy, Derrygalaune, Knockacuillen (or Hollymount), Crownrea, Castleview, and Kiskeame, have been completed, the educational wants of the district will be fairly supplied.

II. The *moral tone* of schools.

The conduct of the pupils is everything that can be reasonably expected, and good habits are generally inculcated. The teachers as a body are irreproachable in their lives, and every day rising in the social scale. The school fees appear on the increase, and the classification of the district would bear favourable comparison with others.

The recent rule of the Board relative to religious instruction appears to give general satisfaction, and I have reason to believe will reassure the managers and people in that confidence in the system which sinister reports and *unfounded calumnies* have vainly endeavoured to undermine. It will now become a matter of impossibility to interfere with the religious tenets of any child contrary to the expressed desire, *in writing*, of the parent or guardian. Indeed, so far as this district is concerned, the previous arrangements as to religious instruction, which usually takes place after secular, gave general satisfaction. No one felt that there was any real cause of grievance, so far as the practical working of the schools was concerned. Wherever there is a really good National school, Protestants and Roman Catholics are to be found in the same room. The greatest harmony prevails, and there *is not, and was not, the slightest apprehension that the tenets of any will be, or would be* endangered. All the persuasion of the Protestant rector, who, in this part of the country generally has a parochial school, and naturally feels a deep interest in its success, cannot prevent the laity from sending their children to our schools. The cause is evident. Enlightened parents are able to judge for themselves as regards the secular instruction best suited for their children's advancement in the world; and they believe that they may and can be efficiently instructed in the reading of the Bible and Catechism on Saturdays and Sundays. Under these circumstances I am enabled to assume that the prospects of National education are, on the whole, cheering.

III. No change in the *management* since last year. The managers generally visit the schools with regularity, but seldom examine the pupils. However, some few exhibit the most lively interest in the welfare of their schools, and frequently encourage punctual attendance on the part of the pupils, as well as stimulate the teachers to discharge their duties with earnest zeal. They also materially aid the teacher in the enforced payment of school fees, purchase of maps, books, &c. Furthermore, where the teacher happens to be negligent, or not punctual in his attendance at his school, they generally draw the attention of the inspector to the matter by written remarks in the school records. On the other hand, there are some who injudiciously endeavour to shield the teacher, even where he justly deserves censure. This I need scarcely say re-acts injuriously to the best interests of the school as well as the teacher himself. There is not the slightest doubt that a zealous manager can largely promote the welfare of the schools under his supervision.

IV. *Improvements and Defects in National Education, &c.*—Managers and people very generally complain of the great delay in the building of school-houses, and frequently

Appendix D.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

entreat my intercession in the matter. One manager lately told me that "he wasted, he thinks, several quires of paper in correspondence on this subject;" another said that "every move on the part of the Board of Works took a year." Now, allowing for exaggeration, it appears pretty certain that there is *just cause for complaints;* and it is sincerely to be hoped that some remedy will be adopted. Again, I would respectfully recommend that the inspector and manager should have the power to make awards for minor repairs; these, as a matter of course, to be subject to the decision of the Board of Works, in case of any doubt as to the necessity for the repairs and amount expended. In my last year's report I referred to the improvements that might be made in the system, and need not now recapitulate them farther than to say that we still sadly need cheap intellectual food for our teachers, as also for our adult population who have been educated in National schools. I trust the day is not far distant when this will be provided by the Commissioners, through the medium of *small district libraries*, and the introduction of scientific, as well as selected books of travels, and standard works of fiction, on the ordinary half-price list already published by the Commissioners.

V. We have now arrived at such a state in the progress of National education when we might fairly venture to adopt a modification of the "Revised Code," now in successful operation in England. It appears on the whole an equitable arrangement to pay our teachers in proportion to their worth. As it is, it sometimes happens that a probationary teacher, with a salary from the State of fifteen pounds a year, may conduct his school with the same efficiency as the first-class teacher who draws a salary of thrice the amount. This would not be the case if the latter felt that his salary might be sensibly diminished were he paid in exact proportion to the numbers who had passed successfully the examination of Inspectors. However, *at least half-class salary* should be granted, and the remainder might be made dependent on the result of Inspector's examination. If some reasonable amount were not left attached to the classification of the teachers obtained at examination, it is to be feared that a large majority would become dissatisfied, and resign their appointments; men of superior attainments would become rare, all hope of direct pecuniary advantage arising therefrom being thus cut off. Besides, it should be borne in mind, that the local encouragement to our schools, owing to the poverty of the country, is, indeed, trifling, when compared with that of England. There is no doubt that this plan, if judiciously arranged by the Commissioners, would form a most powerful stimulus to efficient teaching, and would enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the local managers.

VI. *Classical Schools.*—The last point I would now touch on is the establishment of classical schools in connection with the Board. Every man of ordinary intelligence, who has bestowed a thought on the matter, must acknowledge the great lack of such schools; and it is a strange fact that our National schools have been chiefly instrumental in causing their decay in most of the large and small towns throughout the country. At present the poor man's child, no matter what his capabilities—and sometimes they are unquestionably great—is prevented from attaining a respectable position in life, owing to the great expense of a private seminary or preparatory college.

District 56, Mallow; Mr. Bateman.—No remarks.

District 57, Killarney; Mr. Macnamara.—I. The teachers conducted themselves throughout the year most respectably in all their social relations; so far as my opportunities enabled me to judge.

I found a fair measure of improvement professionally among the younger teachers. Some, both young and old, made no progress in skill and energy, and show no symptom of ever doing so. Among the older teachers are several excellent individuals who continue to discharge their duties most effectively.

The teachers have been somewhat disquieted by rumours of a coming change in the mode of payment. That the system of payment adopted in England, or a modification of it, is contemplated for Ireland.

The teachers generally are sanguine that the change, if effected, will benefit them as to income, and may secure for them what they most earnestly desire, the right of suitable retiring pension when incapacitated for further service.

The teachers occupy a respectable station in society considering the class from which they are drawn and the scantiness of their incomes. Very few have any source of income apart from their schools, and very many continue to suffer for want of suitable lodging accommodation.

II. The moral tone of the schools continues most satisfactory.

III. The management of the schools continues, for the most part, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, who discharged their duties during the year in the same manner as heretofore.

IV. There are no impediments to the progress of National education in this district of an insurmountable description.

District 58, Bantry; Mr. Kealy.—I. As far as I can see, after one year's acquaintance with the district, the teachers are slowly but steadily improving as instructors of youth and school-keepers; they are generally devoted to their business as the chosen profession of their lives, and seldom evince a desire of engaging in any other occupation.

Their social standing is comparatively good, being determined, in most cases, by the worth of the individual. It is surprising what a respectable appearance most of the

classed teachers present, considering the limited means of a great many of them. Married teachers in first and second classes generally have small portions of land, and when both husband and wife are teachers, the position is one of comfort and respectability.

AppendixD.

State and prospects of Education generally in the Districts, as regards Schools and their Teachers.

In some mountainous localities teachers frequently find it difficult to procure suitable lodgings at a convenient distance from their schools, and in a few instances are obliged to walk five or six miles to or from their duties. These circumstances leave them very little time for their own private studies, and make the life of a probationer in a wild part of the district a very laborious one.

II. The moral tone of the schools is satisfactory. In all schools religious instruction is imparted; the general lesson is read and its principles are inculcated.

III. The local management continues, as usual, in the hands of individuals, there being no school committees.

The 96 schools in this district are divided amongst managers, as follows:—83, including 2 convent schools, are under the management of 14 Roman Catholic clergymen; besides these—2 landed proprietors (one of them a lady), 1 clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion, and 1 merchant, are managers; there are also 3 clerks of Poor Law Unions; altogether there are 21 managers. Nearly all of these visit their schools frequently, and manifest a lively interest in their welfare. Some grant endowments, and do all that is required, at their own expense; others execute repairs, and pay the rent of the schoolhouses, either from their own resources, or by means of collections made for that purpose; and in no single instance that I know of is a teacher obliged to pay rent for his schoolhouse.

IV. I know of no serious impediments to the extension and improvement of National education in this district; except that in some localities it is nearly impossible to procure sites for building more suitable school-houses. I know several cases where the local parties would gladly avail themselves of the Board's aid to build, but the landed proprietors will not give them the ground.

District 59, Dunmanway; Mr. O'Connell.—No observations.

District 60, Cork; Mr. Sheehy.—No observations.

APPENDIX E.

AppendixE.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Reports on National Agricultural School Farms.

No. 1.—General Report for the year 1866, by Thomas Baldwin, esq., Superintendent of the Agricultural Department.

Glasnevin, 15th July, 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of submitting the following Report on the Agricultural Department of National Education for 1866.

The department comprises—

I.—The Albert Institution.

II.—First-class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Commissioners.

III.—First-class Agricultural Schools under Local Management.

IV.—Ordinary Agricultural Schools and School Gardens.

I.—The Albert Institution.

At the close of 1865, we had on the rolls—intern pupils, 58; extern pupils, 2; total, 60.

In January, 1866, 32 pupils, and in July following 17 were admitted by competitive examination. I subjoin lists giving the names of these young men, the schools at which they were educated, with the total number of marks obtained by each.

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where Educated.
Admitted in January, 1866.		
1. Thomas Horan, . .	408	Cahirdaniel National School.
2. Anthony Bollard, .	380	Donard do.
3. Michael Browne, .	351	Castlegregory do.
4. James Wilmore, .	336	Cork Model do.
5. Peter Connolly, . .	331	Madden do.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

Table showing the number of marks obtained by each—*continued.*

Name.	No. of Marks.	Where Educated.
Admitted in January, 1866.		
6. Samuel Davidson, .	331	Armagh National School.
7. Thomas Kilkenny, .	327	Kiltormer do.
8. Richard Williams, .	318	Templemoyle Agricultural Seminary.
9. Hugh Donogue, . .	309	Collooney National School.
10. Thomas Peden, . .	309	Mullahinch do.
11. Michael M'Donagh, .	308	Collooney. do.
12. William Leonard, .	307	Limerick Model School.
13. William Murphy, .	306	Clontead National School.
14. Daniel Corcory, .	305	Macroom do.
15. James Moloney, .	302	Killabin do.
16. Jeremiah Riordan, .	300	Toames do.
17. William Williams, .	299	Munster Agricultural School.
18. Denis Shanny, .	297	Mount Welcome National School.
19. William Roche, .	297	Leitrim Agricultural School.
20. John Cawley, . .	296	Camphill do.
21. Robert Mullins, .	295	Limerick do.
22. John Scully, . .	291	Ardpatrick National School.
23. Michael O'Sullivan, .	288	Munster Agricultural School.
24. David O'Leary, . .	281	Do.
25. Robert H. Ross, .	280	Killeigh.
26. John Horgan, . .	270	Macroom National School.
27. Denis M'Carthy, .	266	Munster Agricultural School.
28. William Gilmore, .	265	Athy and Templemoyle.
29. Benjamin Rawlins, .	247	Castle Island National School.
30. Robert M'Clelland, .	247	Downhill do.
31. Abraham Manning, .	234	Kilkenny Model School.
32. Thomas Byrne, .	222	Loughglynn School garden.
Admitted in July, 1866.		
1. William Friel, . .	431	Belfast Agricultural School.
2. Patrick Cashin, .	421	Limerick do.
3. Jeremiah M'Carthy, .	413	Lansdowne National School.
4. John Deehan, . .	398	Belfast Agricultural School.
5. William Bradshaw, .	382	Kilkenny do.
6. Philip Brady, . .	375	Moyaugher National School.
7. Samuel M'Auley, .	371	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
8. James Cullen, . .	364	Loughash National Agricult. School.
9. Henry Spencer, . .	329	Roscrea National School.
10. Fredk. A. Malcolmson,	329	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
11. William Ahern, .	323	Limerick do.
12. Robert Little, . .	282	Dunlavin Parochial and Athy Agricultural Schools.
13. James Ball, . .	280	Primrose Green National School.
14. James Taffe, . .	278	Castletown . do.
15. George Mullins, .	274	Kilkenny Agricultural School.
16. John Healy, . .	270	Ovens National School and Munster Agricultural School.
17. Robert Baird, . .	268	Loughash National Agricul. School.

The examinations are conducted with the greatest care, and the competitive system, as recently improved, has produced very satisfactory results.

The candidates must not be less than seventeen years of age, and they must possess the necessary physical strength for agricultural pursuits. Their previous history is considered as carefully as possible, with a view of ascertaining their fitness for carrying out the objects for which the institution was established.

For some years after the introduction of the competitive system, the candidates were simply subjected to a mere scholastic examination. The result was, the best scholars headed the list, but they did not always turn out the best agriculturists; and many were rejected who would have become far better farmers than those who were retained. While general intelligence is as necessary for farming pursuits as for any other, yet proficiency in school knowledge by no means gives adequate grounds for judging of a man's fitness to become a successful agriculturist. A man must

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

possess natural aptitude for the business, as well as good natural ability, a combination of qualities which are well tested by the present mode of examination.

On the same day all the candidates are examined by written papers before the District Inspectors, the questions being prepared in Dublin, and simultaneously sent to the Inspectors. The following scale of marks is adopted:—

Highest marks obtainable.	Subjects.
70	Reading: a passage in the Fourth Book of Lessons.
60	Penmanship (to be judged from the written papers generally, and from a line of large and a line of small hand).
60	Dictation and Spelling: a few passages from a lesson in Third Book; sent herewith.
60	Grammar.
50	Geography.
100	Arithmetic.
40	Book-keeping.
60	Geometry and Mensuration.
100	Agriculture.
600	

The Inspectors are invited to report on the physical capacity of the candidates for farm business, as well as on their fitness generally for admission to the Albert Institution.

The most promising of the candidates are then summoned to Glasnevin, and tested in a somewhat different way for about four days. They are employed on the farm for several hours daily, and their skill and industry carefully scrutinized. They also undergo several examinations in arithmetic, grammar, book-keeping, agriculture, and some other subjects, and are finally "placed" according to the total number of marks obtained.

Thirty pupils left the institution in 1866. Their present occupations, dates of leaving, &c., are given in the following return:—

RETURN of Pupils who left the Albert Institution in 1866.

Name.	Length of time in Institution.	Occupation.
1. Thomas M'Gann,	Full time,	Steward under Commissioners.
2. Patrick Reid,	Do.,	Unknown.
3. Cornelius Creed,	Six months,	Farming with his father.
4. William Edgehill,	Full time,	Do.
5. Michael O'Connor,	Sixteen months,	Do.
6. Anthony Bollard,	One month,	Left through illness.
7. Denis Ryan,	Full time,	Steward under the Commissioners.
8. James Crotty,	Do.,	Literary and agricultural teacher under Lord Leitrim.
9. John Horgan,	Two months,	Emigrated.
10. John Walsh,	Full time,	Unknown.
11. Edward O'Neill,	Do.,	Land steward.
12. Patrick Kavanagh,	Do.,	Do.
13. Richard Telford,	Do.,	Estate agriculturist.
14. John Wilmore,	Do.,	At home.
15. James Donovan,	Do.,	Emigrated.
16. John Freeman,	Do.,	Farming at home.
17. Peter Connolly,	Six months,	Unknown.
18. John Scully,	Do.,	Do.
19. Patrick Rogerson,	Twelve months,	Do.
20. Samuel Harden,	Full time,	Clerk.
21. Roger Feeny,	Do.,	Agriculturist.
22. Michael Conway,	Do.,	Steward under the Commissioners.
23. James Cullen,	Four months,	Unknown.
24. James Neely,	Full time,	Overseer on a sugar plantation in Antigua.
25. John Nesbitt,	Eighteen months,	Agriculturist to Lord Leitrim.
26. Denis Flynn,	Full time,	Unknown.
27. John Maybury,	Do.,	In the employment of Mr. Herbert, M.P., Muckross Abbey.
28. Patrick Fox,	Eighteen months,	Teacher of a National school on Loughash farm.
29. Benjamin Rawlins,	Twelve months,	Unknown.
30. Fred. Malcolmson,	Six months,	Farming with his uncle.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The year is divided into two sessions, each beginning immediately after the admission of a fresh class.

At the close of each session prizes are awarded to the value of £10. The following lists give the names of those who obtained these prizes in 1866.

First Session.	£	s.	d.	Second Session.	£	s.	d.
Agriculture.				*Agriculture.*			
1. John Nesbitt, ...	1	10	0	1. William O'Brien, . . .	1	10	0
2. Peter Foley, ...	1	5	0	2. William Friel, . . .	1	5	0
3. James Bradden, . . .	1	0	0	3. Samuel Woods, . . .	1	0	0
4. Malcolm Kavanagh, . . .	0	15	0	4. John M'Keon, ...	0	15	0
5. John Byrne, ...	0	10	0	5. John Byrne, ...	0	10	0
Literary Subjects.				*Literary Subjects.*			
1. John Byrne, ...	1	5	0	1. Henry Byrne, ...	1	0	0
2. Patrick Kavanagh, . . .	0	15	0	2. Thomas Horan, . . .	0	10	0
				3. William Williams, . . .	0	10	0
Chemistry.				*Chemistry.*			
1. Henry Byrne, ...	1	0	0	1. Richard Williams, . . .	1	0	0
Botany.				*Botany.*			
1. Peter Foley, ...	1	0	0	1. James Bradden, . . .	1	0	0
Horticulture.				*Horticulture.*			
1. Michael Conway, . . .	1	0	0	1. Thomas Horan, . . .	1	0	0
	10	0	0		10	0	0

The special class, which was organized in the beginning of 1865, has worked extremely well. The class at present consists of seven members. Four of them are employed as assistants in the management of the several farms into which the land is now divided. One is employed as assistant in the garden department, another is engaged in the office, and one assists in enforcing the internal discipline of the establishment.

Promotion from the ordinary to this class is given as a reward for proficiency and good conduct. This promotion is eagerly sought after, and has produced a healthy rivalry among the pupils. It has also aided in bringing the discipline of the institution to its present standard, which is everything that could be desired. It may be well to record here the names of the pupils who passed through this class in 1866.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Date of Leaving.
1. Thomas M'Gann, . .	July, 1865.	9th January, 1866.
2. William Edgehill, .	August, 1865.	30th „ 1866.
3. Denis Ryan, . .	January, 1865.	24th February, 1866.
4. John Walsh, . .	„ 1866.	23rd March, 1866.
5. Patrick Kavanagh, .	April, 1866.	1st June, 1866.
6. Richard Telford, .	January, 1866.	6th „ 1866.
7. James Donovan, .	„ 1866.	3rd July, 1866.
8. John Freeman, . .	June, 1866.	7th „ 1866.
9. Samuel Harden, .	„ 1866.	1st August, 1866.
10. Roger Feeny, . .	February, 1866.	24th Sept., 1866.
11. Michael Conway, .	May, 1866.	27th „ 1866.
12. James Neely, . .	March, 1866.	30th October, 1866.
13. John Nesbitt, . .	October, 1866.	8th Nov., 1866.

In 1865 the system was adopted of sending out the members of this class as working stewards to the provincial model farms of the Board, in order to gain additional knowledge and experience for themselves, as well as to assist in carrying out the business of these farms.

It is not possible to over estimate the advantage to these young men of the special class at Glasnevin, and of the working stewardships at the provincial farms.

If I state the case of the last of these men who has left us, the Commis-

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

sioners and the public will see the advantages the system is likely to afford. A young man named Francis M'Donnell, who was brought up to rural pursuits, entered the Glasnevin Institution about three years ago. After two years' training he was promoted to the special class, and while in this class he was principally engaged as assistant steward on the large farm. He afterwards spent six months as working steward on the Mungret Model Farm near Limerick, after which he was appointed steward to Mrs. Commins, of Canal House, Athy. His range of observation has been very considerable.

He has had experience of different soils, climates, and markets, which helped to fairly qualify him for his present office.

Others who spent a year or two at the provincial model farms before their admission to Glasnevin have enjoyed a still wider range of observation.

It is surely unnecessary to argue that such a course of training as that through which these young men have passed must have stored their minds with useful practical knowledge, enlarged their views of agriculture, directed their attention particularly to the wants and defects of Irish farming, and fitted them to become useful in promoting the industrial progress of this country.

The total number of entries in the register of intern pupils from May, 1838, to August, 1867, is 967, deducting 15, the number of duplicate entries for re-admission, there remains a total of 952 distinct names; and if from this we deduct 74, the present number on the rolls, we find 878 pupils have passed through the establishment.

On classifying their present occupations, to the best of my knowledge, there results the following summary:—

1. Farming on their own account,	196
2. Land stewards, agriculturists, and gardeners,	210
3. Teachers of agricultural and other schools,	109
4. Other industrial pursuits connected with farming,	56
5. Emigrated—Planters in Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Canada, &c.,	54
6. In the Customs, Royal Engineers, Constabulary, &c.,	37
7. Entered various colleges,	10
8. Died,	12
9. Unknown,	194
	878

I feel assured further inquiry will show that of the 194 entered as "unknown" in the foregoing list, a number is engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, while many of them did not complete their course; but, taking those whose occupations can be authenticated, we find that 571 of the men trained at Glasnevin from 1838 to the present are now engaged in farming for themselves or for others, as teachers of agricultural schools, or otherwise connected with land.

I have, in my travels throughout Ireland, and by correspondence, obtained information regarding most of these men, with a view to its publication in this report; but on reconsideration it is deemed better to let the public judge for themselves as to the merits of the system, which, however, is far from being perfect. Agricultural education in Ireland must be a plant of slow growth, and those who did, or do, expect rapid results from it have not sufficiently considered either the political or social circumstances of the country, or the wants and feelings of the people.

It is simply necessary to state that the system of agricultural training adopted at Glasnevin has gradually assumed a position which bears favourable comparison with any kindred institution in existence.

It is for the landed gentry of Ireland to give full effect to its usefulness, by aiding us in selecting suitable candidates, and employing them afterwards as stewards, agriculturists, and agricultural teachers, and by encouraging them to return home to assist in the cultivation of their fathers' holdings.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The staff of officers consists of—

I. Mr. D. P. Downing, a first class literary teacher, on whom also devolves the supervision of the internal discipline of the institution.

2. Doctor Moore, Curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, gives lectures on botany.

3. Doctor W. K. Sullivan, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry and the Catholic University, gives lectures on chemistry and geology.

4. Mr. William Boyle, who is agriculturist on the school and intermediate farms, gives a daily lecture on agriculture, and examines the pupils three time a week on the same subject.

5. Mr. J. W. Smyth, who is agriculturist on the large farm, and gives practical instruction to the pupils.

6. Mr. E. Carroll, who has charge of the horticultural department, and gives lectures on gardening. .

Professors Moore and Sullivan have a European celebrity, and their names are a sufficient guarantee of the soundness of their teaching.

A course of lectures on chemistry and botany is delivered each session. The hour for these lectures is from 8 to 9 o'clock, A.M., and when the courses on chemistry and botany are concluded, lectures on horticulture are given by Mr. Carroll or his assistant at the same hour.

Agriculture being the most important subject, a lecture is given daily by Mr. Boyle throughout the year, except at vacation time; and when from illness or any other cause he is unable to attend, his place is taken by Mr. Smyth.

The occupation of the pupils' time is given in the following—

General Time Table.

At 5 o'clock, A.M., in Summer, and 6 o'clock in Winter, Pupils rise.

H. M. H. M.	
From 5 0 to 5 30 A.M.,	in Summer, and from 6 0 to 6 30 in Winter, Dress and Devotional Exercises.
„ 5 30 to 6 0	in Summer, and from 6 30 to 7 0 in Winter, Pupils attend Stock, &c.
„ 6 0 to 6 15	in Summer, and from 7 0 to 7 15 in Winter, Pupils prepare for Study.
„ 7 0 to 8 0	in Summer, and from 7 15 to 8 0 in Winter, Lecture on Agriculture.
„ 8 0 to 9 0	Lectures on Botany, Chemistry, or Horticulture.
„ 9 0 to 9 30	Breakfast.
„ 9 30 to 2 0 P.M.,	All the Pupils work on the Farm.
P. M. „ 2 0 to 3 0	Dinner and Recreation.
„ 3 0 to 8 30	One-half the Class is under instruction, viz.:—from 3 to 4 with Lecturer on Agriculture, and from 4 0 to 8 30 with Literary Teacher. The other half of the Class works on the Farm till 6 o'clock in Summer, and till dusk in Winter; after which they attend Live Stock and prepare for Study.
„ 8 30 to 9 0	Supper.
„ 9 0 to 9 30	Attend Live Stock, &c.
„ 9 30 to 10 15	Retire to Dormitories—Devotional Exercises.
At 10 15	Lights are extinguished in Dormitories.

The Albert Institution stands on 178A. 3R. 24P. (statute) of land, which, as stated in former reports, is appropriated as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
1. Gardens, pleasure grounds, buildings, ...	10	0	22
2. A spade-labour farm, ...	5	2	37
3. Intermediate sized farm, worked by simple appliances, as an example for one and two horse tenant farmers, ...	22	3	7
4. The remainder, called the Large Farm, is worked with the aid of a select collection of modern implements and machines, . .	140	0	38

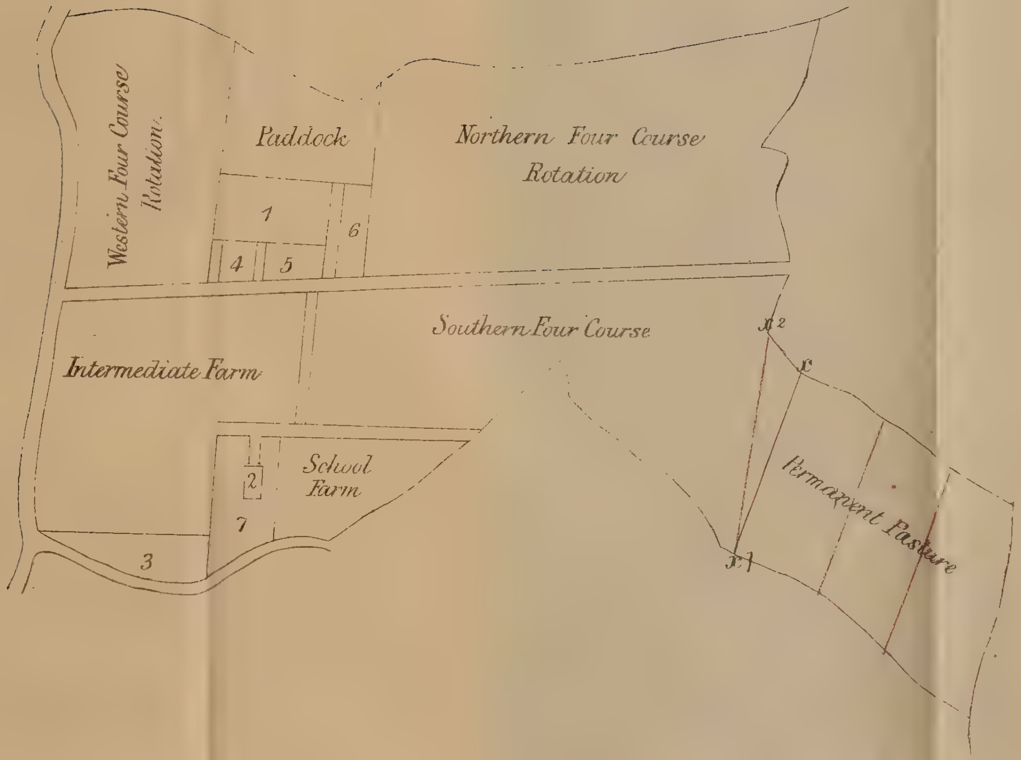
The several sections are represented on accompanying map.

It will be necessary to offer a few observations on each of these departments, as well as on the poultry branch of the establishment.

It may be premised that the pupils are regularly changed from one

ALBERT
Farm & Gardens.

1867.



References.

1 Albert Institution.

2 . . . Old Buildings now used as Offices for School & Intermediate Farms.

3 . . Kitchen Garden.

4 Flower Garden.

5 . . . . Fruit Garden.

6 Small Paddock.

7 Botanical & Forage Ground

Scale. 1200 Links to an Inch.

department to another, so that they may have an opportunity of understanding the course of management pursued in each.

AppendixE.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin esq.

1st. The *gardens* comprise a large kitchen garden, a fruit garden, in which there is an orchard-house, and a small range of glass, comprising a conservatory, a vinery, and a pear house, pleasure grounds, a plot on which plants are botanically arranged, and another devoted to forage and herbage plants.

This department was very much improved during the year, and is now capable of affording useful information to pupils, as well as cultivating their taste.

2nd. The *spade labour farm* of 5A. 2R. 37P. This is also called the school farm, because its size and the system on which it is conducted are such as to present to the schoolmasters who come up for training to the central establishment in Marlborough-street, an example from which they can easily derive valuable lessons, and which with certain modifications that are pointed out to them, they may follow on school farms of their own.

This little farm has already been fully described in the annual reports published by the Commissioners. It was, I believe, the first piece of land under their exclusive management, which showed that a school farm could be profitably tilled as well as any other farm.

Up to 1862 this piece of land was a paddock for horned cattle, and the poorest portion of the Glasnevin Model Farm. In that year it was divided into four sections, and cropped as follows :—

Field No. 1. Mangolds and turnips. The ground was dug in February, and manured and cropped at the proper time.

Field No. 2. Potatoes in lazy beds.

Field No. 3. Grass.

Field No. 4. Lea oats.

As soon as the grass in No. 3 admitted of it, a cow was purchased, and out of the money realized by the sale of her produce a second was procured, and artificial manure was applied in order to force the grass. In this way a large profit was realized the first year, and an excellent illustration at once afforded of the advantages of deep and efficient tillage.

In the second year the following rotation of crops came into full operation, and has been pursued since with most satisfactory results.

1st Year.—Turnips and mangolds.

2nd Year.—Potatoes.

3rd Year.—Italian rye grass. This crop is sown in autumn, as soon as the potatoes are lifted. It is strong enough before winter to resist the frost.

4th Year.—Oats.

Each field contains about an acre and a rood, statute. The grass is fit for cutting early in April, and from that time till the end of autumn, it feeds three, and, for part of the time, four milch cows, besides affording some hay for winter use. In the end of autumn mangold leaves and soft turnips come into use, and are followed by swedes and mangolds. By careful feeding, the field in roots supports the same number of cows until the grass comes round again. If ever feeding runs short we make up for it by mixing together chaffed hay or straw with bran mashes ; cabbages and vetches are also chaffed and mixed with bran mashes or brewers' grains.

Hitherto all the milk produced on the farm has been disposed of as new milk. In future it is proposed to rear two calves every year, and to keep a brood sow.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1867 ;—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra.—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	95	6	10	By Amount received for grain and grass-seed,	1	19	10
,, Rent,	22	14	2	,, Amount received for potatoes, roots, &c.,	20	13	10
,, Amount paid for seeds, manures, feeding-stuffs, &c.,	20	11	11½	,, Amount received for cattle,	30	15	0
,, Amount paid for cattle,	33	7	6	,, ,, ,, for dairy produce,	98	0	4
,, ,, ,, new farm implements and repairs,	6	11	1	,, Valuation at close of year,	107	3	8
,, Amount paid for labour,	11	2	9½				
,, Miscellaneous expenses,	1	2	6				
,, Balance,	67	15	10				
	£258	12	8		£258	12	8

It will be seen that the "balance" is on the right side in this account. This balance is not to be regarded as profit in the strict sense of the word, inasmuch as no charge is made for the free labour of the pupils. The amount of pupils' labour expended on this farm would represent the labour of a small farmer and two lads. In other words, the balance shown in this account, together with the portion of the sum paid for hired labour, which could be saved by the small farmer, who had the necessary manual labour in his own family, is the amount which would be available for their maintenance.

We could make more of this, and of all the farms at Glasnevin, by going into market or garden farming; but it is deemed more advisable to confine ourselves to crops, which can be raised in Donegal or Kerry, as well as at Glasnevin.

Some few persons have raised an objection to this little farm, namely, that it is calculated to encourage the subdivision of the Irish soil into those excessively small holdings which have proved so disastrous to the material interests of the country. No doubt, circumstances which cannot be discussed here, did in many districts in Ireland cause an excessive subdivision of land ; but those who object to the Glasnevin Small Farm, on this ground, and who recommend the consolidation of holdings, would do well to bear in mind these two facts :—

1st. There are settled on the soil of Ireland 129,000 farmers, none of whose holdings exceed five acres, and 175,000 whose holdings are between five and fifteen. These are regarded as small farmers, and represent a population of about 1,500,000.

2ndly. We find the greatest number of these small farmers in those parts of Ireland which are most prosperous. Let us compare Down and Armagh, two counties in the north of Ireland, in which the small farmers are prosperous and contented, with Cork and Kerry, two southern counties, in which a great deal of discontent is said to prevail, and in which a vast number of the small farmers are in anything but a prosperous condition.

County.	Total Area of County.	No. of Farmers who hold not more than 5 Acres.	More than 5, and not exceeding 15 Acres.	More than 15, and not exceeding 30 Acres.	More than 30, and not exceeding 100 Acres.	No. above 100 Acres.	Total No. of Farmers.
Cork,	1,849,685	4,481	4,544	6,206	12,683	4,203	32,117
Kerry,	1,185,917	2,563	2,458	3,385	6,919	2,472	17,797
Down,	612,335	6,696	10,604	6,403	4,334	480	28,517
Armagh,	328,086	6,228	9,525	3,906	1,581	143	21,387

This table affords materials for serious reflection. Down, which is a flourishing county, contains only one-third the area of Cork, but has one and a half as many farmers, whose holdings are under five acres, and more than twice as many whose holdings are between five and fifteen acres, as the latter county.

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

3rd. *The Intermediate Farm* contains 22A. 3R. 7P. It was found that the gap between the system of management pursued on the spade labour farm of five and a half acres, and the large farm with its expensive machinery and implements was too wide.

To fill this gap the intermediate farm was established. It is conveniently situated for the purpose, being detached from the rest of the land. The Northumberland five course rotation has been pursued upon it, namely—

1st Year—Green crops, manured.
2nd Year—Grain, with grass seeds.
3rd Year—Grass, 1st year.
4th Year—Grass, 2nd year.
5th Year—Oats.

The horse-power consists of one plough-horse, and a cob for taking milk to the city.

The instruments of tillage are confined to the *essential* implements, namely, a plough, a harrow, a roller, together with a convertible grubber.

A mixed system of grazing and housefeeding is pursued in summer, the first year's grass being used for soiling in the house and for hay, and the second year's being grazed. In winter the cattle are fed on roots and hay or straw.

Vetches, cabbages, and other crops are also raised for the cattle, and either given by themselves, or cut up by the chaff cutter, and mixed with grains, bran, mashes, &c.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the financial year ended as above:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	291	3	9	By Amount received for grain and grass-seeds,	107	6	8
„ Amount of outstanding debts,	16	3	9	„ Amount received for potatoes and roots,	2	8	3
„ Rent,	91	1	3	„ Cattle sold,	25	9	9
„ Amount paid for seeds, manure, &c.,	38	10	11	„ Dairy produce,	256	4	8½
„ Cattle purchased,	85	16	0	„ Miscellaneous sale,	4	2	0
„ Implements and repairs,	32	2	7½	„ Outstanding debts, &c.,	33	13	6½
„ Hired labour,	43	14	9½	„ Valuation at close of year,	345	1	1
„ Feeding stuffs,	33	0	1				
„ Miscellaneous expenditure,	15	16	3½				
„ Balance in favour of pupils' labour,	126	16	6½				
	£774	6	0		£774	6	0

The stock of each of these two farms as well as of the large farm are kept separate. Each farm has also a distinct stack yard, a distinct manure heap, and a distinct set of accounts. In other words, the produce of each is kept by itself, and separately accounted for.

Hitherto no butter has been produced on this farm, but a mixed system of dairy management will come into operation on the 1st September, by which part of the milk will be sold new, part given to calves, and the remainder converted into butter. A suitable number of pigs will also be

T 2

AppendixE. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

maintained. The present system of selling the new milk is more profitable; but the Commissioners prefer to adopt a mixed system, which will afford more instruction to the pupils, and possess more public interest.

The five course rotation is well adapted to the circumstances of the farmers of this country. The climate of Northumberland from which it takes its name approaches nearer to that of Ireland than the climate of the east of England, in which the four course had its origin, as well as from that of the Lothians, in which the East Lothian six course is pursued.

Owing to the want of fences a difficulty is experienced in pursuing the five course rotation on this farm; but we shall endeavour to contrive simple means of confining the cattle to the second year's grass, and thus avoid the expense of herding; and if this cannot be done the rotation must be changed.

4th. *The Large Farm* contains 140A. 1R. 2P. This farm is tilled with the aid of a select collection of improved implements and machines; such as a steam threshing machine, corn drill, mowing and reaping machine, clod crusher, chaff cutter, root cutters, improved ploughs, harrows, grubbers, &c., &c.

The land is apportioned as follows:—

a. On about 20A., marked "western four course" on map, a special four course rotation is pursued, similar to that on the spade labour farm.

b. On the portions marked "northern four course" and "southern four course," the common or Norfolk four course rotation is pursued. The area under these sections is about 85 acres.

c. There are two paddocks, containing about 8 statute acres.

The grass in the larger of these being coarse, and the surface uneven; it has been broken up this year, planted with potatoes, and will be relaid down to pasture in a proper state as soon as possible.

d. About 27A. are in permanent pasture, which is so coarse and uneven that it will require to be broken up, properly cleaned and levelled, and laid down with suitable grasses. This division was originally divided into four fields, but the internal fences were so imperfect and unsightly that they had to be removed.

It is proposed to remove the western boundary fence x x^1, which is very imperfect, next winter; to run a new fence from x^1 to x^2, and thus to increase the permanent pasture to about 30A., which will then be divided into three fields.

The western of these fields will be sown with oats next year, then planted with potatoes, and afterwards laid down to permanent grass, and the two remaining fields similarly treated in their turn.

The stock on the large farm at the close of the year consisted of—

6	Horses.	
22	Milch Cows.	
11	Yearlings.	
4	Calves.	
1	Pure Short Horned Bull.	
4	Pure-bred Berkshire Sows.	
4	"	Yorkshire do.
1	"	Berkshire Boar.
1	"	Yorkshire do.
1	Ram.	
33	Ewes.	
37	Lambs.	

The breeding ewes with their lambs are annually sold off.

The cattle are depastured in summer, and in winter fed on roots and fodder, these substances being supplemented, when necessary, with grains, cake, and bran.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses of this farm for the last financial year:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation at commencement of year,	1,552	8	2
,, amount of outstanding debts,	85	10	2
,, ,, paid for cattle,	375	4	0
,, ,, paid for horses,	13	1	6
,, ,, paid for pigs,	22	12	4
,, ,, paid for sheep,	69	7	3
,, ,, paid for labour,	201	12	5
,, ,, paid for feeding stuffs,	335	2	7
,, ,, paid for manures,	123	17	4
,, ,, paid for implements and repairs,	133	11	2
,, amount paid for seeds,	63	13	4
,, ,, paid for harness,	37	7	1
,, ,, paid for oils, paints, and medicines,	11	19	10
,, amount paid for dairy,	0	17	0
,, ,, paid for miscellaneous,	16	14	11½
,, ,, paid for permanent improvements,	32	9	2
,, amount paid for coals used for farming purposes,	20	0	0
,, amount of rent,	555	13	10
,, Balance,	148	3	7½
	£3,799	5	9

Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
By receipts for dairy produce,	747	14	1¼
,, Cash received for cattle sold,	479	6	9¾
,, ,, sheep,	77	10	3
,, ,, horses,	30	0	0
,, ,, pigs,	95	11	8
,, ,, wheat,	47	13	3
,, ,, oats,	95	15	5½
,, ,, barley,	91	9	8
,, ,, Italian rye-grass,	35	14	0
,, ,, potatoes,	78	17	8½
,, ,, flax,	29	8	4
,, ,, cabbages,	10	10	0
,, ,, service of sires,	27	10	11
,, ,, miscellaneous,	2	12	9
,, Outstanding debts,	119	2	1
,, Valuation at close of year, including threshing machine not in last year's valuation,	1,749	4	3
,, Permanent improvements,	32	9	2
,, Fixtures with which farm is charged on Dr. side,	13	15	4
,, Rent of Albert Lodge,	35	0	0
	£3,799	5	9

It will be seen from the summaries of the accounts of the Glasnevin Farms, that the balance per acre decreases rapidly as the size of the farm increases. This result is curious and contrary to the currently received notions. "Large farms," it is said, "pay better than small ones. On the one implements and machines are used, which lessen the cost of producing crops, as well as the cost of feeding stock, and, consequently, increase the profits of the farmers." In this comparison several circumstances are overlooked, which it is necessary to take into consideration, such as—

1st. If we take two farms of equal size and similarly circumstanced, except that on the one suitable implements are used, while the other is tilled by the old implements, there can be no doubt whatever but the cost of raising crops will be less, and the profits of the farm greater on the one than on the other.

2ndly. Comparing small with large farms, other conditions, such as skill, soil, climate, &c., being the same, the profit per acre is likely to be greater on the small than on the large farm. The explanation of this apparent paradox is this:—a thrifty small farmer is able to husband everything, and avoid waste of every kind. He oversees everything, and either does everything or directs everything himself.

On a large holding this is impossible, and particularly when you come to these extensive holdings on which a large amount of hired labour and hired supervision of labourers are employed.

While this proposition is in the main true, yet the balances shown in the summaries of the accounts of the Glasnevin Farms for the last financial year must not be regarded as an accurate measure of the relative gross yield or balance per acre of these farms.

For, in the 1st place, neither the rotations nor the modes of disposing of the produce are in every respect the same.

2ndly. The school farm has been vastly improved by spade labour, and enriched by the large quantity of manure produced upon it. The part now used as the intermediate farm has been in the hands of the Commissioners, and cultivated as a model farm twice as long as the greater part of the large farm. All the soil of the intermediate

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

farm has been in good heart for years: until this year several fields on the large farm were not as clean, or in as good condition as they ought to be.

3rdly. There is an area of twenty-seven acres of the large farm in pasture, which has undergone no improvement whatever, and which is covered with natural herbage, not having been sown with proper grass seeds by the late tenant.

In reference to the results shown on the large farm for the past year, I wish to make two additional remarks.

1st. On the Dr. side of the account there is a considerable outlay for artificial food and manure, much greater than it will be this year. Having, as stated above, found parts of the farm in a poor condition, we determined to enrich it at once, and it is satisfactory to find we have done this without any loss.

Every practical man knows that we might in all fairness have taken credit in the balance sheet for the portion of this expenditure, which was unexhausted at the close of the year; but this would complicate our accounts for years to come.

2ndly. We suffered so severely in 1865, from contagious diseases brought in by the purchase of milch cows, that in 1866 we stall fed a larger number of beasts than was stall fed in any one year at Glasnevin before. The amount realized for the produce thus consumed did not exceed one-half what it would realize if converted into milk.

5th. *Poultry Department.*—At the erection of the new buildings three commodious compartments were fitted up over one of the ranges of piggeries, the object being to secure to the birds the heat generated by the swine. More recently a handsome range consisting of six poultry houses with yards was specially erected for improved breeds, and an artificial pond of water constructed for swimming birds; and it was then determined to use the compartments over the piggery for common and mixed fowl.

Immediately after the erection of the new poultry house, a considerable sum was expended in the purchase of specimens of the several improved breeds of poultry, ducks, and geese; the produce of these, as pure bred birds or crosses, have been cultivated since with varying success.

On the 31st March, 1867, there remained on hands the following birds, which were valued by Mr. Boyle, the well known poultry breeder, at the prices affixed to each:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
9 Dorking hens, at 10*s.*,	4	10	0	20 Common and mixed fowl, at 1*s.*,	1	0	0
1 Do. cock,	0	10	0	20 Ducks, at 5*s.*,	5	0	0
9 Spanish hens, at 5*s.*,	2	5	0	6 Turkeys, at 3*s.* 4*d.*,	1	0	0
2 Do. cocks, at 5*s.*,	0	10	0	2 Geese, at 30*s.*,	3	0	0
14 Gray Brahma hens, at 10*s.*,	7	0	0				
1 Do. cock,	0	10	0	Total,	27	10	0
9 Light coloured Brahma hens, at 5*s.*,	2	5	0				

II.—First Class Agricultural Schools under the exclusive Management of the Commissioners.

Excluding the Glasnevin Establishment, there are nineteen schools in this class.

They were established solely at the expense of the Commissioners, who erected the offices, improved the farms, and furnished the necessary implements and stock. A large amount of public money is thus invested in these schools.

At present they supply to Glasnevin the greater number of its pupils,

AppendixE.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

and the objects sought to be accomplished through their agency are the following :—

1st. With two exceptions a day school is attached to each, and an agricultural class, composed of the more advanced boys, receives agricultural instruction from the agriculturist.

2ndly. In each of these schools there is accommodation for a number of resident agricultural boarders, who receive a combined literary and agricultural education, and undergo a systematic practical training on the model farm.

3rdly. The farms attached to the schools are intended not only to exhibit a system of farming suited for the instruction of the pupils, but also to present an example from which surrounding farms may derive advantage. No extra charge is made for the agricultural instruction afforded to the day scholars. The conditions on which the agricultural boarders are admitted are fully explained in the following passage from the revised prospectus recently published :—

"1. The agricultural boarding pupils are dieted, lodged, and have their washing done, in the establishment; and receive literary instruction, and a course of lessons on the theory and practice of agriculture, besides practical instruction on the model farm, in all the operations of which they are required to assist.

"2. The course of instruction embraces:—

"*a.* The usual branches of an English education, such as reading and writing; English grammar and composition; arithmetic; book-keeping and farm accounts; the elements of mathematics, including land surveying and levelling.

"*b.* In the agricultural department—The elements of agricultural chemistry and of animal and vegetable physiology; drainage; tillage by manual and horse labour, with the description and use of the different implements necessary; rotation of crops; preparation of the soil for, time and mode of sowing, after-culture, harvesting and economizing the different crops cultivated; the best modes of collecting and preserving manures, the crops to which they should be applied, at what time, and in what quantity; the breeding, rearing, feeding, and general management of the different kinds of live stock; and the mode of keeping farm accounts, &c., &c.

"3. In order to place the opportunity of receiving such useful and valuable instruction within the reach of the small farmers of Ireland, for whom it is chiefly designed, the Commissioners have fixed the amount to be charged to each paying pupil at the following low rate:—

For Establishments,	of the First Class, ...	£8 per annum.
Do.	of the Second Class, ...	£6 „

"The Commissioners contribute £12 per head in the first, and £10 in the second class establishments.

"4. And with the view of extending still further the benefits of industrial education to the agricultural classes of the country, the Commissioners admit annually a number of *free* pupils to the above schools.

"5. Candidates for admission to these establishments must not be less than sixteen years of age; they must be physically fit for farming business; must produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character; and have fair literary acquirements.

"6. Candidates for admission to the paying class must pass a *qualifying* examination in the subject of the programme before one of the District Inspectors of National schools.

"7. The Commissioners have decided that, in future, the *free* places shall be awarded on the following conditions:—

"*a.* The free places, except those referred to in *b*, are to be obtained only by competitive examination. Young men who intend to follow the business of farming will be eligible to compete for these free scholarships. The merits of the candidates will be tested by the Board's officers, who will be instructed to give marks—

"1st. For proficiency in literary subjects.

"2nd. Proficiency in agriculture.

"3rd. The fitness of the candidates for agricultural pursuits.

"*b.* In order to render the Board's system of agricultural training as complete as possible, the Commissioners will appoint in each of the agricultural schools named in paragraph 9, and in as many of those named in paragraphs 10 and 11, as may be deemed expedient, a pupil who shall occupy the position of a working steward on the school farm. These working stewards will be selected from the most deserving young men trained at Glasnevin. Their duties will consist in assisting in the agricultural training of the pupils, as well as in keeping the farm accounts, &c. They will, thus, have an excellent opportunity of acquiring additional experience. By this arrangement a young man who enters one of the

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

Board's agricultural training schools as an ordinary pupil, thence goes to Glasnevin, and is finally sent out as working steward to a different establishment from that from which he came to Glasnevin, will have an opportunity of seeing the management of farms in three different districts.

"8. The following is a list of the agricultural training schools, with the number of *free* places in each, in which the charge for paying pupils is £8 a-year:—

School.	County.	Post-Town.	No. *Free* Pupils.
Athy,	Kildare,	Athy,	2
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	3
Limerick,	Limerick,	Limerick,	6
Cork,	Cork,	Cork,	4
Ulster,	Antrim,	Belfast,	4
Bailieboro',	Cavan,	Bailieboro',	1
Dunmanway,	Cork,	Dunmanway,	1

"9. The following is a list of the smaller agricultural training schools of the Board in which the charge for paying pupils is £6 a-year:—

School.	County.	Post-Town.
Ballymoney,	Antrim,	Ballymoney.
Bath,	Monaghan,	Carrickmacross.
Derrycastle,	Tipperary,	Killaloe.
Farrahy,	Cork,	Kildorrery.
Glandore,	Cork,	Leap.
Gormanstown,	Tipperary,	Ardfinan, Clonmel.
Kyle Park,	Tipperary,	Borrisokane.
Leitrim,	Leitrim,	Leitrim.
Mount Trenchard,	Limerick,	Foynes, Shanagolden.
Templedouglas,	Donegal,	Letterkenny.
Tervoe,	Limerick,	Limerick.

"There is at least one *free* place in each of these schools."

The following table gives the names of these schools, and the area of land attached to each.

Name of School.	County.	Area of Farm. A.	R.	P.	Rent. £	s.	d.
I.							
1. Athy,	Kildare,	64	0	20	78	0	0
2. Derrycastle,	Tipperary,	18	1	22	13	15	9
3. Dunmanway,	Cork,	16	2	20	30	0	0
4. Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	79	0	34	146	11	0
5. Mungret, Limerick,	Limerick,	70	3	3	70	0	0
6. Munster, Cork,	Cork,	126	3	17	220	0	0
7. Templedouglas, Letterkenny,	Donegal,	20	0	0	9	0	0
8. Tervoe, Clarina, near Limerick,	Limerick,	23	2	21	23	12	6
9. Ulster, Belfast,	Antrim,	108	1	25	284	11	4
II.							
10. Bailieborough,	Cavan,	48	0	15	69	10	0
11. Bath, near Broomfield, Castleblaney,	Monaghan,	42	2	0	29	15	0
12. Farrahy, Kildorrery,	Cork,	41	3	8	23	14	8
13. Glandore,	Cork,	24	3	8	31	0	0
14. Leitrim,	Leitrim,	15	0	0	12	0	0
III.							
15. Ballymoney,	Antrim,	23	2	2	52	18	0
16. Gormanstown,	Tipperary,	47	2	33	49	4	2
17. Kyle Park,	Tipperary,	16	0	2	16	0	0
18. Mount Trenchard, near Foynes,	Limerick,	*30	0	0	21	0	0
19. Woodstock, Innistioge,	Kilkenny,	8	2	35	8	14	0

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In the foregoing list these schools are divided into three classes. I. Includes those which have been cultivated for some time with the Board's capital. II. Contains school farms which were sublet to the agriculturists some years ago, and taken back into the Commissioners' own management in '66. III. School farms still sublet to the Agriculturists.

The Dunlewey Agricultural School Farm, co. Donegal, is cultivated by teacher, for his own benefit.

It is necessary to give some details regarding each of these institutions, but before doing so it may be well to offer a few general observations on the boarding class and on the direction and supervision of the farm management.

The boarding class in these schools was fairly attended in 1866, but it never has been taken full advantage of by the tenant-farmers of Ireland. The charge is extremely moderate; in fact if we leave out of consideration altogether the agricultural instruction, the premium is below the intrinsic value of the literary education afforded. How comes it then that farmers do not avail themselves of the system? In answer to this question several explanations may be given. In the first place, small farmers cannot always dispense with the labour of their sons at the age they would be admitted to the Board's schools. This difficulty has increased greatly of late, owing to the rise in the wages of farm labourers. 2ndly. There can be no doubt the feeling that prevails among tenant-farmers as to the want of leases or some reasonable security of tenure has also kept many of these from partaking of the education afforded in these schools. This feeling makes them indifferent to agricultural progress of every kind. There is also among tenant-farmers a notion as unfounded as it is unfortunate, that these agricultural schools and model farms were established at the instance of landlords, to show the people that the soil was capable of yielding infinitely more than it has hitherto yielded, and thus using them as means of ultimately raising the rents.

Now, if these schools and farms fully realized the objects for which they were founded, they would, like every agent of human progress, promote the interests alike of tenants and landlords; but they would necessarily benefit the tenants first. The primary object of these institutions is to enlighten and uplift the tenant-farmers, and thus to promote the prosperity, peace, and happiness of the nation; and the tenant-farmer who declines to send his son to be trained in one of them, because he thinks that in years to come his landlord would derive some advantage from it, must, to be consistent, oppose every general measure of progress. On the same ground he ought to oppose the granting of leases, and every just settlement of the land question, because it admits of demonstration that the landlords would in course of time, and that not far distant, derive immense advantages from any such measure.

In the next place it must be confessed that, from one cause or another, some of these model farms have not gained the respect and confidence of either landlords or tenant-farmers. In many cases the farms did not pay, and the consequence of this was they were pointed at as utter failures. This objection cannot in justness or fairness be urged any longer. Several of the farms are now skilfully managed, and show satisfactory balance-sheets, and they will be improving every year. It has been already stated in these reports, and the statement may be repeated here, that the Commissioners should not retain in their service any agriculturist who fails to show a profit on the farm under his management. For, while it is true these farms were not established to make profit, yet it is preposterous to pretend to instruct farmers by a style of farming which does not pay.

In 1866 a most important class began to receive systematic instruction in agriculture, namely, the pupil teachers in those district model schools of the Board to which an agricultural department is attached. In each of

Appendix E

Report on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

these schools the pupil teachers of the male literary school reside on the model farm. They receive a daily lecture on agriculture, and are taken over the model farm every Saturday, to receive what may be called clinical instruction. Indoors, the principles of modern agriculture are expounded, and the practical management of land, stock, &c., discussed; while out of doors the use and economy of the several implements and machines, the points of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, and other subjects are explained.

Much good may be expected from the agricultural instruction of these young men, many of whom will become principal teachers in important rural National schools.

The direction of these farms is now conducted in a very satisfactory manner, which may be briefly explained. At the beginning of each year the Board's agriculturists have to furnish a "pre-annual estimate" of the probable expenses and receipts for the ensuing twelve months. The estimate (which is accompanied by a map of the farm, showing the cropping of each field) details the system of management to be pursued, the live stock, seeds, manures, implements, &c., to be purchased, and the stock, crops, &c., to be sold. These estimates are carefully considered at head quarters.

The several agriculturists also furnish the following forms of weekly journal, from which it will be seen that the Superintendent of the department has at any time a complete knowledge of the working of the several farms.

—— *Model Farm.* *County* ——

JOURNAL of Work done by AGRICULTURIST,
for week ended Saturday, the 186 .

Date.	Time.		How occupied.
	From.	Till.	

Copy of Cash Account for week ended the 186 .

Dr. *Cr.*

Date.	Particulars of Sale.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars of Payment.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.

PROPOSED WORK for ensuing WEEK.

The Agriculturist is to state here in detail—

I. The field work to be done, and give reference to the number of each field on the map of the farm in which such work is proposed.

II. Other farm work, such as threshing, &c.

III. Crops to be sold, and stock to be bought or sold (for which authority must have been previously obtained), and when and where it is proposed to effect such sales and purchases.

Each agriculturist, as already explained, is assisted by a working steward, and as the accounts have all to pass through his hands, no mistake or irregularity can arise without collusion between him and the agriculturist.

All moneys paid on account of the Commissioners must be supported by vouchers, the signatures to which are witnessed by the working stewards.

A live stock return is forwarded monthly along with the accounts of the receipts and expenses.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

A good idea may be formed of the occupation of the time of the agricultural boarders from the following—

GENERAL TIME TABLE.

	H. M. H. M.	
At	5 0 A.M.	Rise.
From	5 0 to 5 45	Dress and Devotional Exercises.
"	5 45 to 6 30	Feed and Clean Stock, Clean Yard, &c.
"	6 30 to 7 0	Wash and prepare for Study.
"	7 0 to 8 0	Study Agricultural subjects.
"	8 0 to 9 0	Instruction or Examination in Agriculture.
"	9 0 to 9 30	Breakfast.
"	9 30 to 2 0 P.M.	Work on the Farm.
"	2 0 to 3 0	Dinner.
"	3 0 to 6 0	Work on the Farm.
"	6 0 to 6 30	Prepare for Study.
"	6 30 to 8 0	Study Literary and Agricultural subjects under the superintendence of the Literary Teacher.
"	8 0 to 8 30	Supper.
"	8 30 to 9 15	Feed Stock and arrange every thing for the night.
"	9 15 to 9 45	Devotional Exercises and retire to Bed.
At	9 45 . .	Extinguish Lights in Dormitory.

The above is designed for the *Summer* half-year; during the Winter half-year, from 1st November to 1st April, the pupils rise at 6 o'clock, A.M.

In the schools, for admission to which the premium is £6 a-year, the following is the minimum scale of dietary allowed by the Commissioners:

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
SUNDAY, .	Bread, ¾ lb.; Butter, 1 oz.; Tea, 1 pint.	Bread, ¾ lb.; Beef, boiled or stewed, ¾ lb., and Vegetables.	Oatmeal, ½ lb. in Stirabout, and Skim-milk, 1 pint.
MONDAY, .	Do., and Sweetmilk, 1 pint.	Do. and Bacon, ¾ lb., boiled with Vegetables.	Do.
TUESDAY, .	Do. do.	Do. Butter, 1 oz.; Eggs, 2.	Do.
WEDNESDAY,	Do. do.	Do., 8 ozs. Beef, ½ pint Soup, and Vegetables.	Do.
THURSDAY, .	Do. do.	Do. Bacon, ¼ lb., and 2 Eggs, fried.	Do.
FRIDAY, .	Do. Butter, 1 oz., and Coffee, 1 pint.	Do., Fish, 1 lb., or Milk, 1 pint, and Butter, 1 oz.	Do.
SATURDAY, .	Do. Sweetmilk, 1 pint.	Same as on Wednesday.	Do.

Where the pupils pay £8 a-year, a higher scale is required. The following may be taken as a specimen:—

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
SUNDAY, .	Bread, 1 lb.; Butter, 2 oz.; Tea, ¼ oz.; and Sugar, 1¼ oz.	Beef, roast or boiled, 1 lb., with Vegetables; Potatoes, 1 stone to 5 persons, or 1 lb. Bread.	½ lb. Oatmeal, in Stirabout; Sweet-milk, 1 pint.
MONDAY, .	Bread 1 lb.; Sweetmilk, 1 pint, or Tea, ¼ oz.; and Sugar, 1¼ oz.	Beef boiled, ¾ lb., with Soup and Vegetables; Potatoes, 1 stone to 5 persons, or 1 lb. Bread.	Do.
TUESDAY, .	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.
WEDNESDAY,	Do. do.	Bread, 1 lb.; Tea, ¼ oz.; Sugar, 1¼ oz.; and Butter, 2 oz.	Do.
THURSDAY,	Do. do.	Beef, ¾ lb., with Vegetables; Potatoes, 1 stone to 5 persons, or Bread, 1 lb.	Do.
FRIDAY, .	Do. do.	Same as Wednesday.	Do.
SATURDAY, .	Do. do.	Butter, 2 oz.; Milk (sweet), 1 pint; Potatoes, 1 stone to 5 persons, or 1 lb. Bread.	Do.

Fish, when available, is substituted for Tea, on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

I now proceed to give a few details regarding each of these schools.

1st. *Athy First-class Agricultural School and Farm.*—Every department of this school is in full operation. There is accommodation for four agricultural boarders. These were filled during the year, and applications made for many more than could be accommodated.

The following are the names of the young men in this class during the year, with the dates of entering and leaving :—

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Thomas Boylan, .	18 years.	1st Mar., 1865.	17th July, 1866.	Left for Glasnevin.
Robert Little, . .	17 „	4th Jan., 1866.	Ditto.	In Glasnevin.
William Wade, .	17 „	16th Jan., 1866.	13th April, 1866.	Went home.
Ambrose Townsend,	17 „	1st April, 1866.	12th Jan., 1867.	Ditto.
John Gilmore, . .	18 „	Ditto.	1st April, 1867.	Ditto.
James M'Glynn, .	19 „	8th August, 1866.	—	Still in the Institution.
James M'Cormack, .	18 „	1st Sept., 1866.	18th Feb., 1867.	Went home.
John Bullbridge, .	16 „	3rd Sept., 1866.	5th Sept., 1866.	Ditto.
Alexander Smith, .	16 „	27th Nov., 1866.	—	Still in the Institution.
John Driver, . .	16 „	27th Mar., 1866.	—	Ditto.

Sixteen of the day scholars and four pupil teachers were also instructed in agriculture during the year.

The model farm contains 64A. 0R. 20P., and is held at a rent of £78 from the Duke of Leinster. On 18A. of it, coloured pink, on accompanying map, the common four-course rotation is carried out. On the parts coloured blue, it is proposed to follow a six-course, and the part marked seven and eight, which is low and cool, is in process of being put into permanent pasture for the use of dairy cows in summer. Hitherto the milch cows have been housefed, both in winter and summer.

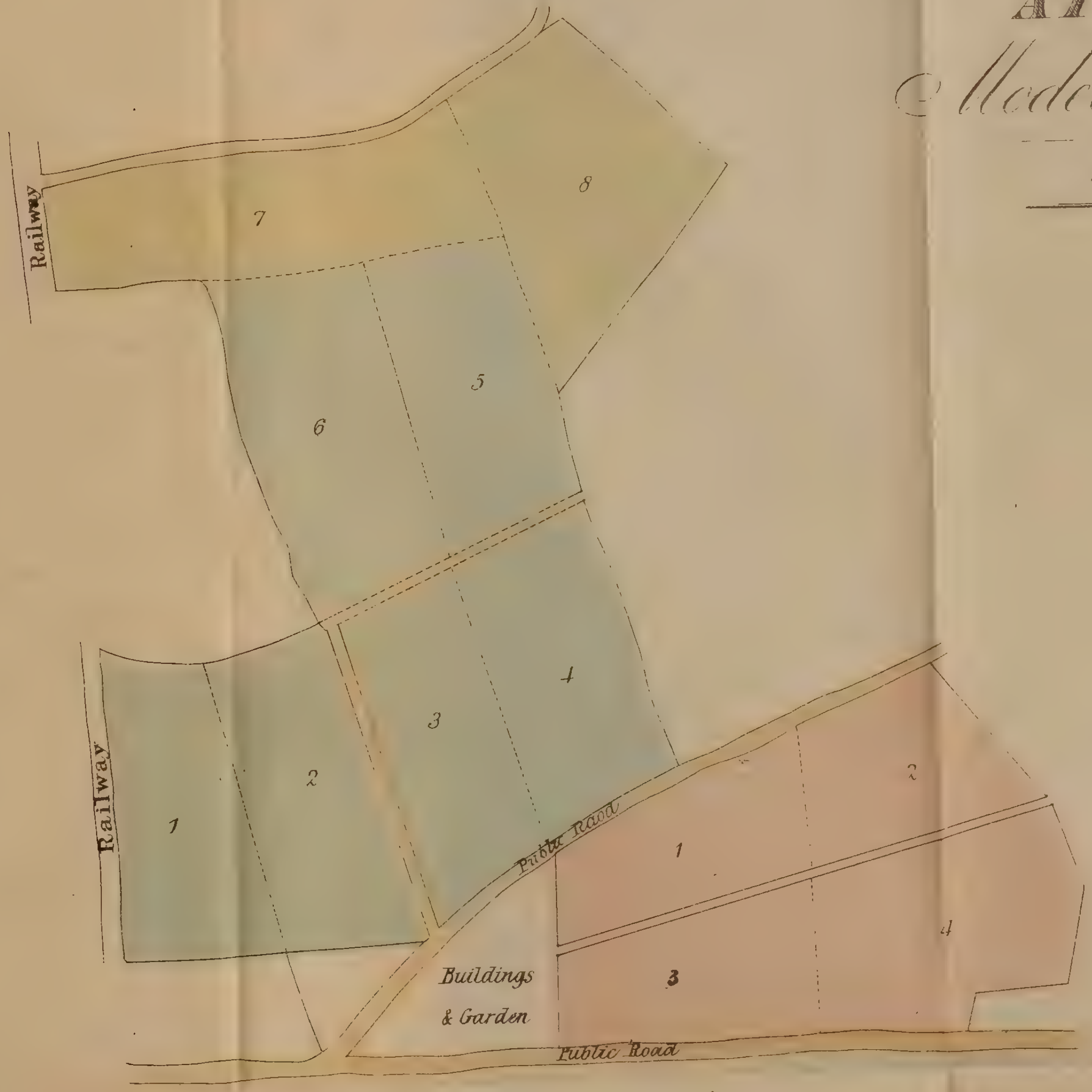
The following table gives the cropping of the farm for the past year :—

Kind f Crop.	Area under each. A. R. P.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Yield per Statute Acre. Brls. sts. lbs.	Cost of Production per Statute Acre. £ s. d.
Oats, with Seeds,	8 3 28	March.	12 stones.	1st of Sept.	9 12 4	4 3 6
Oats alone, .	8 3 0	Do.	12 „	Do.	9 12 4	3 3 6
Barley and Seeds,	4 2 0	Do.	8 „	Aug. & Sept.	11 9 8	3 10 0
Barley alone, .	5 2 0	Do.	8 „	Do.	11 9 8	3 1 0
Grass, 1st year, .	13 3 27	March, 1865.	2½ bushels.	July.	21 bushels of seed, 1¼ ton of hay.	2 5 0
Grass, 2nd year, .	4 1 36	March, 1864.	—	July.	1 ton.	1 16 0
Flax, . . .	0 1 5	April.	2½ bushels.	August.	8 bushels of seed, 1½ ton of straw.	5 17 0
Potatoes, . .	1 2 20	March.	10 cwts.	October.	4½ tons.	9 10 0
Turnips, . .	6 0 2	May & June.	4 lbs.	Nov. & Dec.	18 tons.	7 10 0
Mangolds, . .	3 3 0	May.	5 lbs.	November.	14 tons.	8 0 0
Carrots, . .	0 3 0	April.	8 lbs.	Do.	15½ tons.	8 10 0
Vetches, . } followed with	1 2 20	Oct., 1865.	3 bus. & 1st. of rape.	May & June.	16 tons.	6 12 0
Rape, .	—	August.	5 lbs.	Feb. & Mar.	Not ascertained.	5 12 0

ATHY

Model Farm

1867.



Appendix E. Report on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

ATHY MODEL FARM.—Balance-Sheet for 12 months, ended 31st March, 1867

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at commencement of the year, including proportion of unexhausted improvements,	864	9	0	By Cash received during the twelve months,	546	19	9
„ Cash paid for labour, including value of free labour of pupils,	93	2	10	„ Amount of valuation,	801	5	5
„ Cash paid for sundries,	211	8	11½				
„ One year's rent,	78	0	0				
„ Profit and Loss, being gain,	101	4	4½				
	£1,348	5	2		£1,348	5	2

The item for sundries on debtor side of the balance-sheet, includes £26 for dairy management, and this together with the amount of the labour bill, which a working farmer could save, would leave a very respectable balance to maintain the farmer and his family.

2nd. *Derrycastle School-Farm*, near Killaloe, county Tipperary, contains 18A. 1R. 22P., is situated on a mountain side, and is held from F. and W. Spaight, esqrs., at a rent of £13 15*s.* 9*d.*, per annum. In the year 1864–5 it was the only farm under the Commissioners, except the school-farm at Glasnevin, which realized a profit. In 1865–6 there was a profit of £39 14*s.* 9½*d.*

In 1866, Mr. O'Brien, the former agriculturist, was promoted to the management of the Cork Model Farm, and Mr. Donovan, who for years had failed to realize a profit on the Dunmanway Farm, was depressed by sending him to Derrycastle. If he fails to show profit on this farm, which up to his time worked most satisfactorily, I shall feel myself called upon to recommend the Commissioners to dispense with his services.

Only one pupil was admitted to the boarding class during the year. He is the son of a farmer in the district, and is now at Glasnevin. Thirty of the day scholars received agricultural instruction.

TABLE showing CROPPING of the FARM in 1866.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Period of Harvesting.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Cost of Production per Statute Acre, including Seeds, Manure, and Labour.
GREEN CROPS:	A. R. P.					£ s. d.
Swedish Turnips,	1 2 7	May,	5 lbs.,	December,	25 tons,	6 0 0*
Potatoes,	0 2 13	April,	10 cwt.,	October,	3 tons,	7 0 0†
GRAIN CROPS:						
Oats,	4 1 23	March,	12 stones,	August,	6 barrels,	2 10 0‡
Grass for soiling, and Hay,	1 3 7	May,	3 bushels mixed, & 8 lbs. of clover,	June, July, & August,	—	2 0 0
	8 1 10					
Permanent pasture,	10 0 12					
	18 1 23					

* Turnips a good crop. † Potatoes a good crop.
‡ Lea oats partially failed, and all the oats much injured by wet weather at the time of reaping.

The live stock consisted of one horse, three milch cows, which were house-fed in winter, and chiefly grazed in summer, three heifers, three calves, and a small flock of ten breeding ewes.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

DERRYCASTLE MODEL FARM.—Balance-Sheet for 1866–67.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at commencement of the year,	198	19	7	By Cash received during the twelve months,	83	15	9
,, Cash paid for labour,	21	14	0	,, Amount of Valuation, made on the 17th April,	170	5	2
,, Value of free labour (nil),	—			,, Balance being loss,	8	4	2
,, Cash paid for sundries,	27	15	9				
,, One year's rent,	13	15	9				
	£262	5	1		£262	5	1

3. *Dunmanway First-class Agricultural School.*—There is accommodation in this establishment for three agricultural boarders; only two entered it in 1866, namely, Jeremiah M'Carthy, aged 22 years, who entered on the 5th of August, 1865, and left it for Glasnevin on 20th June, 1866, and James Sullivan who entered on 3rd April, and went home on the 14th September following.

Thirty day scholars and four pupils were instructed during the year.

The schools stand on 16A. 2R. 20P., of which twelve statute acres are used as a school farm.

In 1865 I had to make unfavourable reports on the farm management. In that year the loss was £22 7*s.* 7*d.*, and it was the only first-class farm which did not show satisfactory results.

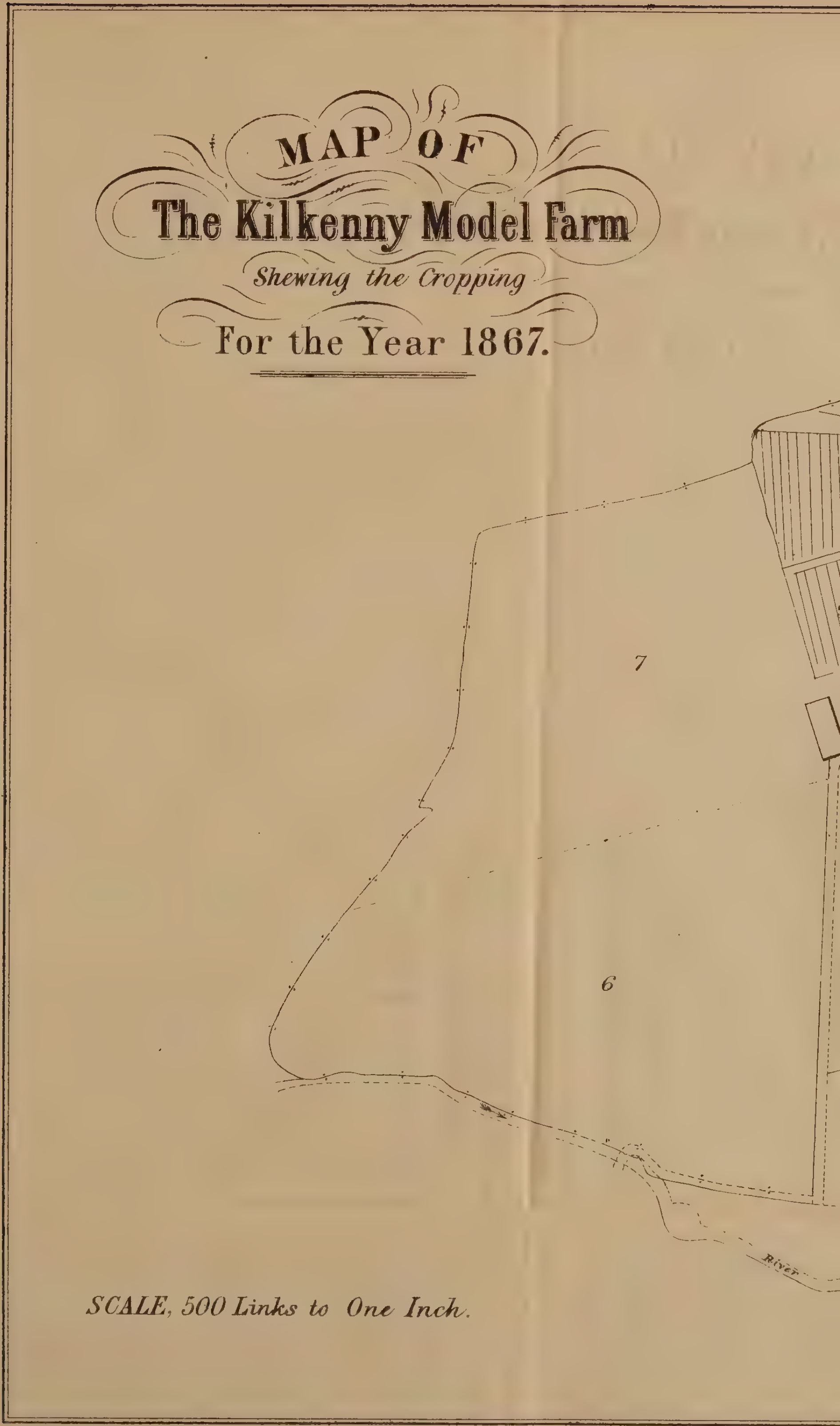
In 1866 Mr. Donovan was transferred to Derrycastle, and Mr. P. Bourke appointed his successor.

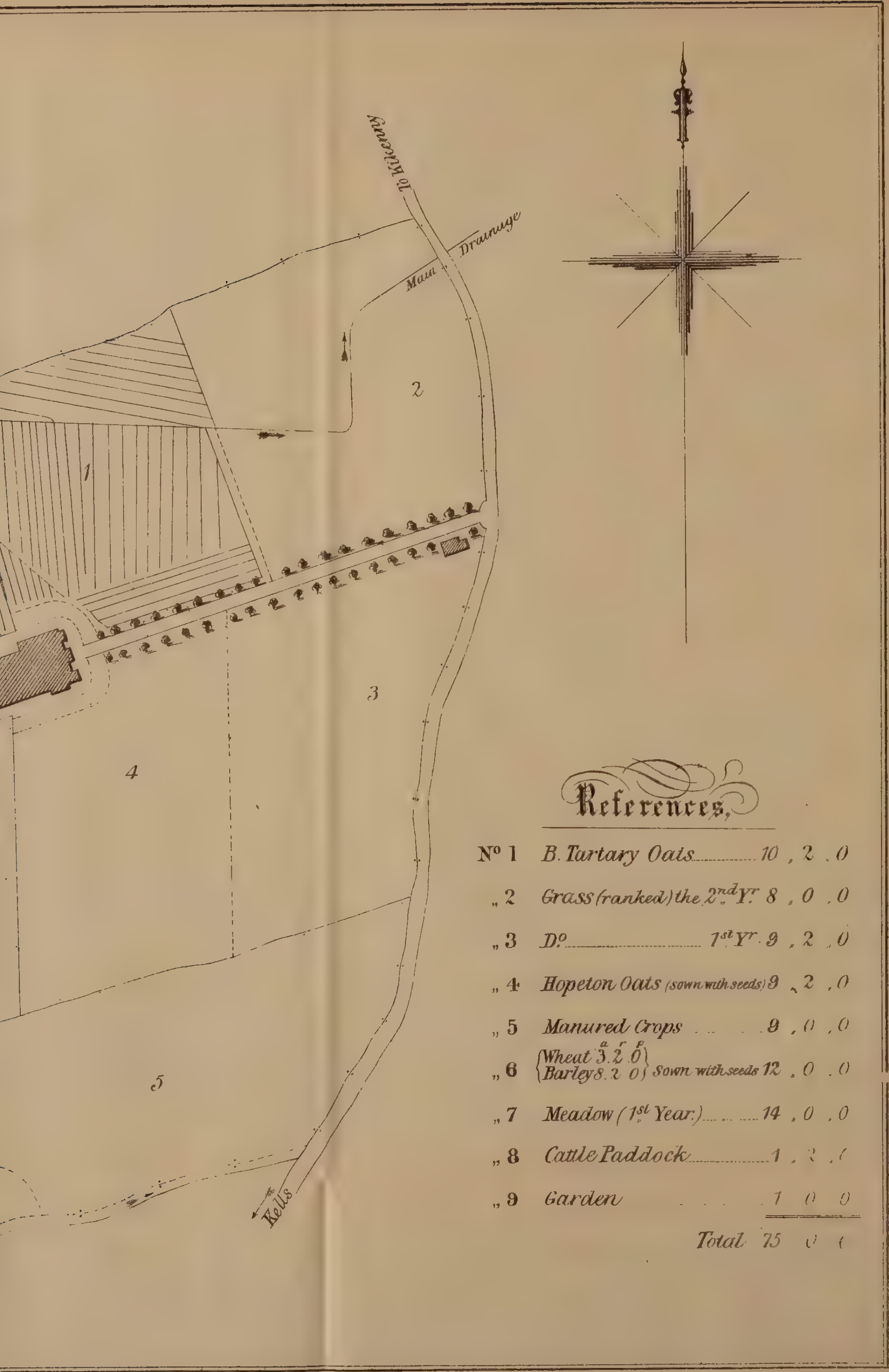
CROPPING of the FARM in 1866.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied. A. R. P.	Time of Sowing or Planting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Time of Harvesting.	Acreable yield. Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.
GREEN CROPS:					
Carrots,	0 2 0	May,	4 lbs.,	December,	7 10 0 0
Mangolds,	0 2 0	—	4 lbs.,	,,	12 10 0 0
Turnips,	1 0 0	June,	4 lbs.,	January,	6 5 2 0
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	—	September,	3 5 0 0
Cabbage,	0 1 0	—	—	—	—
GRAIN CROPS:					
Barley,	1 0 0	April,	13 stones,	September,	0 7 2 1 4/14
Oats,	2 1 8	March,	12 stones,	,,	0 9 0 1
Flax,	1 0 0	April,	2¼ barrels,	August,	0 0 0 14 12/14
GRASS CROPS:					
Italian Rye Grass and Clover,	2 0 20	April,	2½ barrels G. S., & 14 lbs. R.C.,	—	—
Pasture,	2 1 6	—	—	—	—
Under Seeds, &c., in vegt. garden,	0 1 6	—	—	—	—
Vetches,	0 1 14	October,	23½ stones,	—	—

DUNMANWAY FARM.—Balance Sheet for 1866–67.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at commencement of the year,	162	5	11	By Cash received during the twelve months,	125	2	3½
,, Cash for labour,	36	2	0	,, Proportion of labour and other expenditure chargeable to ornamented grounds,	8	0	0
,, ,, for sundries,	59	4	10½	,, amount of valuation at close of year,	134	8	8
,, ,, Rent and taxes,	30	0	0	,, Balance being loss,	20	1	10
	£287	12	9½		£287	12	9½


MAP OF
The Kilkenny Model Farm
Shewing the Cropping
For the Year 1867.
7
6
River
SCALE, 500 Links to One Inch.



References.

Nº 1	B. Tartary Oats	10	2	0
„ 2	Grass (ranked) the 2nd Yr.	8	0	0
„ 3	Dº 1st Yr.	9	2	0
„ 4	Hopeton Oats (sown with seeds)	9	2	0
„ 5	Manured Crops	9	0	0
„ 6	{Wheat 3.2.0 (a r p) / Barley 8.2.0} Sown with seeds	12	0	0
„ 7	Meadow (1st Year)	14	0	0
„ 8	Cattle Paddock	1	2	0
„ 9	Garden	1	0	0
	Total	75	0	0

Forster & Cº Dublin.

Appendix E.

Report on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

4. *Kilkenny First-class Agricultural School.*—The boarding class was attended by sixteen young men, whose conduct and progress were, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Names.	Ages.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
William Bradshaw, .	20	1st Jan., 1866.	14th July, 1866.	Glasnevin.
S. M'Auley, . .	17	1st April, 1865.	Ditto.	Ditto.
F. Malcolmson, . .	19	1st Sept., 1865.	13th July, 1866.	Managing a farm in Antrim.
George Mullins, . .	18	3rd Jan., 1866.	Ditto.	In Glasnevin.
Robert Doyle, . .	25	4th April, 1866.	21st Dec., 1866.	Ditto.
William Tunstead, .	18	10th „ 1866.	—	—
Richard Crean, . .	–	11th „ 1866.	6th July, 1866.	At home.
Richard Murphy, .	22	22nd „ 1866.	7th Jan., 1867.	Ditto.
Josh. Kennick, . .	–	4th May, 1866.	6th July, 1866.	Ditto.
John Darcy, . .	19	26th July, 1866.	—	—
Mathew Cox, . .	17	Ditto.	14th Jan., 1867.	Glasnevin.
John Gilmore, . .	17	1st Sept., 1866.	—	—
Edward Hart, . .	22	4th „ 1866.	—	—
William Strong, . .	20	21st „ 1866.	12th March, 1867.	At home.
Michael M'Carthy, .	18	22nd Jan., 1867.	—	—
Timothy O'Sullivan, .	17	Ditto.	—	—

There being no day school on the model farm, there is no agricultural class of day scholars. It is in contemplation to establish an agricultural class in the district model school in the city of Kilkenny, which, it is said, is attended by the sons of farmers and farm labourers.

The pupil teachers of the model school sleep at the model farm, and, as already explained, receive instruction in agriculture.

Their names, dates of leaving, and destination, are given in the following table :—

Names.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
James Gough, . .	14th Sept., 1864.	17th July, 1866.	Tullygan National School, county Monaghan.
John Farrar, . .	1st Oct., 1864.	10th „ 1866.	Colliery National School, county Kilkenny.
Richard Mitchell, .	1st Nov., 1864.	26th May, 1866.	Teaching School, county Down.
James Horan, . .	19th „ 1864.	12th „ 1866.	Clerk in Liverpool.
William Treahey, .	1st Feb., 1865.	17th Jan., 1867.	In training.
James Ryan, . .	15th Nov., 1865.	—	—
Patrick O'Brien, .	1st August, 1866.	—	—
Mark Hill, . .	22nd Sept., 1866.	—	—
William Shaw, . .	24th „ 1866.	—	—
Thomas Barnes, .	1st Jan., 1867.	—	—

The model farm contains 79A. 0R. 34P. of strong clay land, and is held on a lease of 999 years, at a yearly rent of £146 11*s*.

The accompanying map shows the present subdivision of the land. When taken up by the Commissioners the farm was much in need of improvement. Except field No. 2, it has all been drained. Hitherto no rotation of crops has been pursued, but this year the "five-course" has been established on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; and 6, 7, have been laid down to permanent pasture for sheep and cattle.

A mixed system of tillage, dairy, and sheep farming will be carried out in future. In the drainage of No. 1 a heavy outlay had to be incurred, in order to obtain an outlet, the distance from which to the field to be drained is 397 yards. The main drain passes through No. 2, under

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

the public road, and through the adjoining field, to the river which is the outlet. In some places it had to be cut to the depth of eight feet. The parallel drains are from eighteen to thirty feet apart, according to the nature of the subsoil and the fall. Pipe tiles were used, and stones placed over them, to render the conduit more perfect.

The area drained was 11A. 2R., and the total cost of cutting, filling, labour, and material, including main drain, was :—

	£	s.	d.
Labour, . . .	47	5	2
Tiles, ...	17	2	9
Total, .	64	7	11

Owing to circumstances connected with the removal of the late agriculturist, in August, 1866, the balance-sheet of this farm for 1866–67 cannot be published.

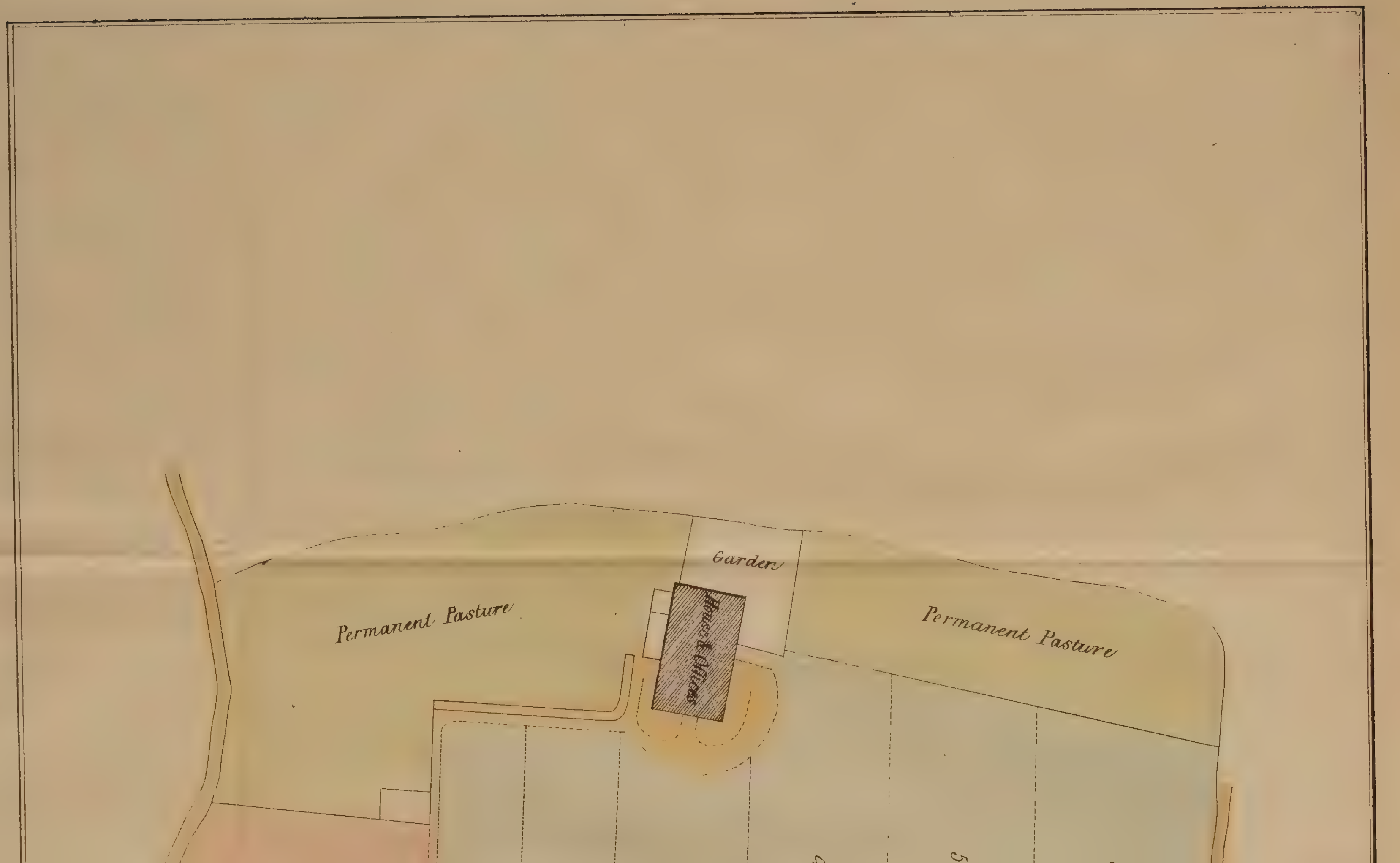
Henceforward I expect very satisfactory pecuniary results on this farm.

5. *Limerick First-class Agricultural School* is situated at Mungret, within three miles of the city. It will be seen from the following return that twenty-five agricultural boarders passed through the establishment in 1866, the majority having been admitted to Glasnevin.

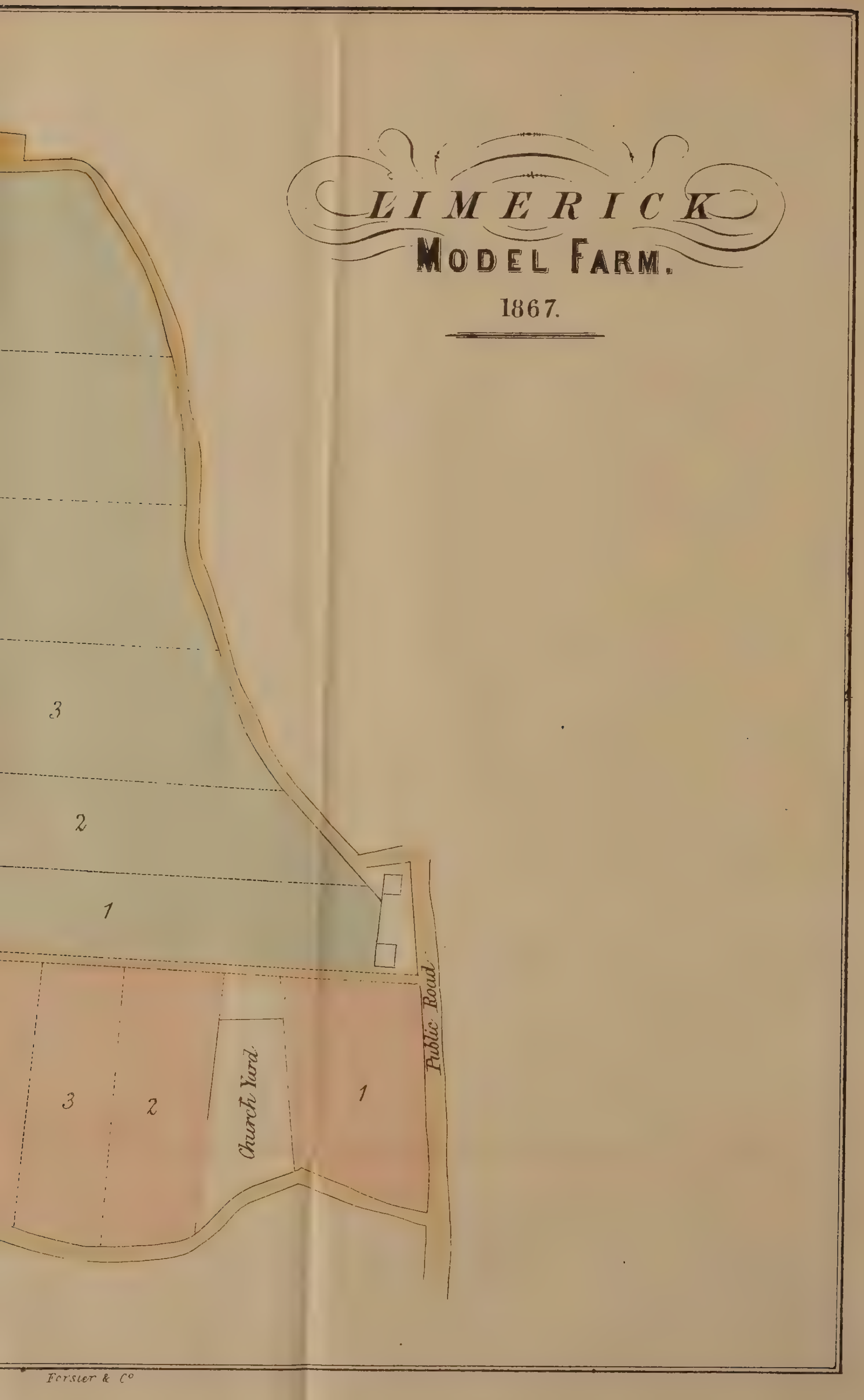
Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination of those who left.
1. John Hogan, . .	17	31st Jan., 1865.	10th Jan., 1867.	Went to Glasnevin. (Failed).
2. Patrick Cashin, .	16	25th May, 1865.	14th June, 1866.	Went to Glasnevin.
3. William Weir, .	17	31st „ 1865.	18th May, 1866.	Appointed Pupil Teacher.
4. William Dean, .	17	5th August, 1865.	8th August, 1866.	Went home.
5. William Ahern, .	18	Ditto.	14th July, 1866.	Went to Glasnevin.
6. Richard Bresnahan,	20	7th August, 1865.	December, 1867.	Ditto.
7. William Bible, .	20	10th „ 1865.	Ditto.	Ditto. (Failed).
8. James Mahony, .	16½	15th Dec., 1865.	Ditto.	—
9. Patrick Duggan, .	15	3rd April, 1866.	25th May, 1866.	Went home.
10. John Murphy, .	21½	17th „ 1866.	Ditto.	—
11. Patrick Cagney, .	19½	20th May, 1866.	Ditto.	Went to Glasnevin. (Failed; returned again).
12. Daniel Sharpe, .	17	30th June, 1866.	—	—
13. Patrick M Grath, .	16¾	18th July, 1866.	2nd Oct., 1866.	Went home.
14. Patrick M'Namara,	17¼	26th „ 1866.	December, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
15. Thomas Boylan, .	18	Ditto.	12th Jan., 1867.	Ditto. (Failed).
16. Richard Turner, .	18	2nd August, 1866.	January, 1867.	Went to Glasnevin.
17. William Kelly, .	16¾	7th „ 1866.	—	—
18. James Clune, .	16¾	1st Sept., 1866.	January, 1867.	—
19. William Crampton,	18¼	12th „ 1866.	—	Went to Glasnevin. (Failed; returned).
20. James Crampton, .	11¾	12th Sept., 1866.	10th Jan., 1867.	Went to Glasnevin. (Failed).
21. John Clune, . .	16¾	17th „ 1866.	—	—
22. James Duckett, .	20½	1st Nov., 1866.	—	—
23. Patrick Clune, .	21	26th Nov., 1866.	—	—
24. Michael Flynn, .	16	4th Dec., 1866.	8th Dec., 1866.	Went home (was not fit for agricultural pursuits).
25. David O'Connell, .	18½	16th Jan., 1867.	—	—

There is a day school on the farm, and thirty-six of the more advanced boys who attended it, chiefly the sons of small farmers, received agricultural instruction from Mr. Kenny, the agriculturist. Eight pupil teachers were also instructed during the year.

The model farm contains 70A. 3R. 3P. It is held by the Commis-



Permanent Pasture
Garden
House & Offices
Permanent Pasture
5


LIMERICK
MODEL FARM.
1867.
3
2
1
3
2
Church Yard
1
Public Road
Forster & Co

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

sioners at the moderate rent of £1 per acre from the trustees of a local fund, who allow the rent to go towards the maintenance of agricultural boarders.

From the accompanying map it will be seen that 12A. 3R. 21P. are under permanent pasture, which is well adapted for sheep. On another section of the farm, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and coloured pink, the common four-course rotation is adopted, but this section is so low, damp, and difficult to labour that it is contemplated to put it into pasture for the summer grazing of dairy cows. On the remaining section, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, coloured blue, and containing 33 statute acres, the following six-course has been carried out:—

First year, Lea oats.
Second „ Turnips, after stolen crops of vetches and rape.
Third „ Potatoes, carrots, and mangolds.
Fourth „ Barley, with grass seeds.
Fifth „ Grass, first year.
Sixth „ „ second year.

There are several weighty objections to this rotation, such as—(1) The difficulty of procuring an adequate quantity of manure for two fields of roots, and one field of stolen crops: (2) Two root crops coming in succession: (3) In the absence of fences the expense of herding on the second year's grass.

A better system would be to put, as stated above, the present four-course under pasture for dairy cows, to keep sheep on the present permanent pasture, and to follow the four-course rotation or a modification of the East-Lothian six-course, on the present six-course.

SUMMARY of CROPPING for 1866.

Variety of Crop.	Area under each. A. R. P.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed Sown.	Time of Reaping, Storing, &c.	Acreable Yield.
Wheat, . .	4 0 17	20th Dec., 1865.	10 stns. per acre.	10th August.	125 stones.
Barley, . .	5 2 0	20th April.	8 „ „	17th „	140 „
Flax, . .	0 1 13½	Ditto.	3 bshls. „	20th July.	42 stones 3 lbs.
Potatoes, .	2 2 28	8th April.	88 stns. „	October.	Not ascertained.
Mangels, .	4 0 0	5th & 15th May.	6 lbs. „	November.	20 tons.
Carrots, . .	0 2 0	28th May.	8 „ „	Ditto.	12 „
S. Turnips, .	2 2 0	End of May.	4 „ „	Ditto.	16 „
Aberdeen, Graystones, and Globes.	3 1 24	June & July.	4 „ „	Carted in as feeding during the winter.	8 to 18 tons.
Hay, . .	10 3 0	April, 1865.	2 bshls. of Ital. and Per. rye grass, 9 lbs. of E. red clover.	20th June.	1¾ tons.
Soiling, . .	3 2 0	Ditto.	Ditto.	May & June.	9 tons.
Vetches, . .	3 1 24	October, 1865.	3 bushels of vetches, 1 bshl. of oats.	June & July.	12 „

Fifteen dairy cows were kept; and of these three were put up to fatten in November. The dairy receipts amounted to £165 5*s.* 7*d.*, or an average of £11 per cow, exclusive of milk consumed by six calves and fifty pigs, which were reared.

In winter the cattle are exclusively housefed. In the hottest part of summer they are grazed at night, and confined to the house during mid-day; and during the rest of the summer they are grazed from 10 o'clock, A.M., till 5 P.M., and housed from 5 P.M., until 10 A.M.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

LIMERICK FARM.—Balance-Sheet for 1866–67.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation made at the commencement of the year,	776	6	10	By Cash received during the twelve months,	535	5	7
„ Cash for labour and wages,	68	18	6½	„ Amount of valuation,	763	12	9
„ Value of free labour of pupils,	32	0	0	„ Amount expended on permanent improvements,	5	0	0
„ Cash for sundries,	242	6	8½	„ Unexhausted value of land laid down and manured for permanent grass,	12	0	0
„ Rent and taxes,	70	0	0	„ Proportion of expenditure not chargeable to model farms, stationery, car-hire, &c.,	9	15	0
„ Fuel consumed for farm purposes,	5	0	0				
„ Profit and loss being gain,	131	1	3				
	£1,325	13	4		£1,325	13	4

6. *Munster First-class Agricultural School* is situated on the south side of the Lee, about three miles from Cork.

Its boarding class was attended during the year by twenty-two pupils whose names are given below.

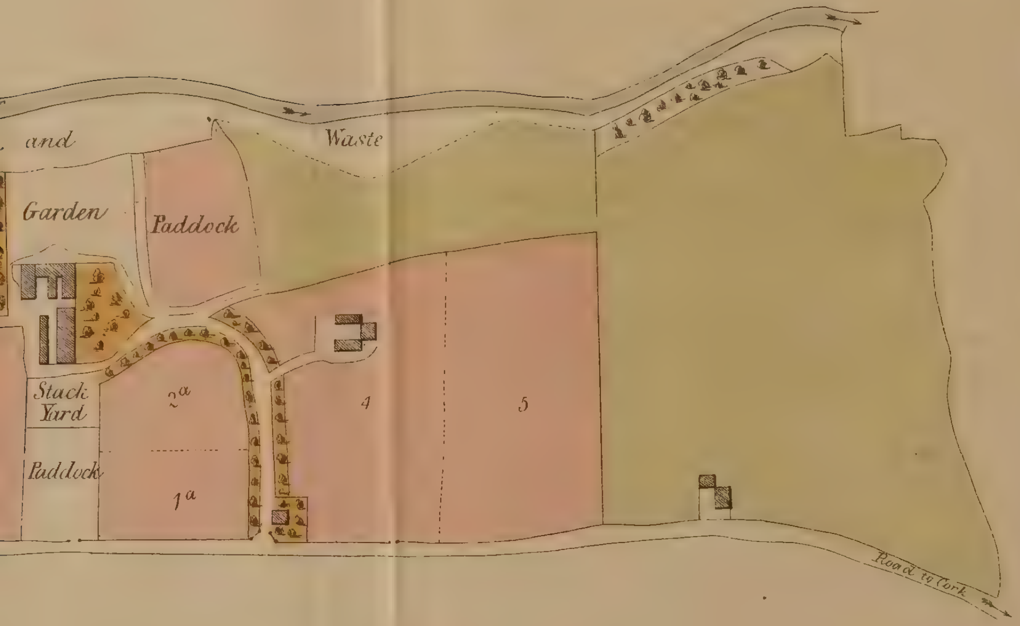
Names.	Age.	Date of Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
1. John Healy,	18	17th July, 1865.	14th July, 1866.	Went home to farm.
2. Nathaniel Gardiner,	15½	13th July, 1865.	14th May, 1866.	Employed on Macroom Railway.
3. James Daly,	17	15th Nov., 1865.	9th March, 1867.	Went to farm.
4. Daniel Hennessey,	20	21st Jan., 1866.	—	Still remaining.
5. Hugh Donovan,	18	21st Feb., 1866.	15th June, 1866.	Went home.
6. James O'Callaghan,	16½	26th Feb., 1866.	15th Sept., 1866.	Ditto.
7. Gerald O'Callaghan,	14	26th Feb., 1866.	—	Still remaining.
8. Anthony O'Neill,	14	25th April, 1866.	—	Ditto.
9. George Waters,	14	1st May, 1866.	23rd Aug., 1866.	Went home.
10. Patrick Meighan,	16	14th May, 1866.	—	Still remaining.
11. William O'Connor,	15	22nd May, 1866.	9th March, 1867.	Went to farm with uncle.
12. James Walton,	15	23rd May, 1866.	22nd Dec., 1866.	Went home.
13. Edward Browne,	15	9th June, 1866.	—	Still remaining.
14. Christopher Haynes,	15¾	15th June, 1866.	22nd Dec., 1866.	Travelling Clerk.
15. Henry Colthurst,	20	16th July, 1866.	18th Aug., 1866.	Went home.
16. Jervis Hannan,	16	6th August, 1866.	—	Still remaining.
17. William Baily,	18	15th Sept., 1866.	—	Ditto.
18. Henry O'Mahony,	19	17th Nov., 1866.	—	Ditto.
19. Sampson Jervis,	20	8th Jan., 1867.	—	Ditto.
20. Chas. J. Blackmore,	18	1st Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
21. John Heron,	20	9th Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
22. Charles Cahill,	16	4th March, 1867.	23rd March, 1867.	Went home.

In addition to these, the pupil-teachers of the Cork District Model School who sleep in the agricultural establishment receive systematic instruction in agriculture. There are nine of these at present, and it is expected the number will increase to twelve. There is no day school on this model farm, which contains 126A. 3R. 17P. of very kind land, and is held on a ninety-nine years lease from the Duke of Devonshire, at a yearly rent of £220.

[TABLE.

Munster
Crag. Mars
4a
3a
1
2
3
SCALE.

odel Farm.
RK.



Links to an Inch

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

In 1866 the ground was cropped as follows :—

Kind of Crop.	Area.			Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown.
Oats,	10	2	0	March,	7 stones.
Wheat,	6	1	13	November,	6 stones.
Barley,	8	2	0	8th April,	8 stones.
Flax,	0	2	0	—	—
Mangolds,	5	3	20	1st & 2nd week of May,	6 lbs.
Turnips,	7	0	0	June and July,	4 lbs.
Cabbages,	2	0	0	7th May.	In drills 30 inches apart.
Potatoes,	1	3	0	March.	10 cwt.
Grazing,	15	0	0	—	—
Permanent Pasture,	27	2	0	—	—
Soiling and Hay,	13	1	4	—	—

Notwithstanding that this farm has been a long time in the hands of the Commissioners, no systematic course of cropping has as yet been pursued upon it.

The late Dr. Kirkpatrick contemplated a new seven-course rotation; and Mr. Cunningham, late agriculturist on this farm, and now agriculturist on the Ulster Model Farm, recommended the following seven years shift.

1st Year,	Mangold Wurzel.
2nd „	Wheat, followed by stolen crops, to be off in time for Swedes, &c.
3rd „	Turnips.
4th „	Barley and seed.
5th „	Grass 1st year.
6th „	„ 2nd „
7th „	Oats.

The difficulty of procuring an adequate quantity of manure for two fields of roots and one of stolen crops, is a great objection to this rotation. Artificial manure had to be used in such large quantities, that the land, which is of a sandy character, has been reduced very much in condition.

The ground has also become shamefully infested with *agrostis vulgaris*, which I ascribe very much to the want of sufficiently clean tillage in preparation for turnips.

It will require a few years tillage to clean the ground, during which the following mixed system will be adopted :—The low cool land will be appropriated to the summer grazing of dairy cows. Sheep will be maintained on the high land, and the remainder will be cropped under a suitable rotation.

The accompanying map represents the proposed sub-division of the land, the part in pink being that which it is proposed to till, and the part in green permanent pasture. On the fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the "five-course rotation" will be followed; on 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, 4^a the "four-course."

7. *Templedouglas Agricultural School, near Letterkenny, co. Donegal.*—Several applications were received from young men seeking admission as agricultural boarders; but the Commissioners did not entertain them, finding that vacancies existed in schools better fitted for agricultural training.

Fourteen boys attended the agricultural class in the day school, but their attendance was very irregular, and their progress in the study of agriculture very limited.

The model farm is situated in a poor mountain district, about seven miles from the town of Letterkenny. It contains twenty statute acres of poor, hilly land, and is held on a ninety-nine years' lease, at a rent of £9 per annum.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1867 :—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	258	5	6	By Cash received during the twelve months,	47	13	1½
„ Cash paid for labour,	23	2	2	„ Valuation at close of year,	263	1	11
„ Cash paid for sundries,	12	5	8	„ Labour in connexion with turf for domestic establishment,	3	12	6
„ Rent,	9	0	0				
„ Profit and loss,	11	14	2½				
	£314	7	6½		£314	7	6½

A valuable cow was lost during the year, and this seriously lessened the profit.

The small farmer would save all that was paid for labour by the Commissioners.

8. *Tervoe Agricultural School, near Clarina, co. Limerick.*—Formerly a class of agricultural boarders was maintained in this school, but as it was found they could be much better trained at Mungret, which is within a few miles of Tervoe, agricultural instruction at Tervoe was confined to a class of boys in the day school which is on the model farm.

This class was attended during the year by 21 boys.

The model farm contains 23A. 2R. 21P. exclusive of about six acres of craggy land. Six acres near the offices are cropped under the common four-course rotation, and the remainder is grazed by sheep and store stock, which have been found profitable. The tillage portion affords a suitable example of cropping to the school boys, and gives adequate winter keep for the stock.

SUMMARY of CROPPING for 1866.

No. of Field in Rotation.	Area (Statute). A.	R.	P.	Crops.	Time of Sowing.	Quantity of Seed sown.	Time of Reaping or Lifting.	Acreable yield.
No. 1,	1	0	0	Turnips,	30th April,	6 lbs.,	15th November,	22 tons.
	0	1	0	Mangolds,	30th April,	2 lbs.,	15th November,	24 tons.
	0	1	0	Flax,	21st April,	¾ bushel,	25th July,	40 stones.
No. 2,	1	1	0	Lea Oats,	6th April,	16 stones,	18th to 31st Aug.,	10 brls.
No. 3,	1	3	0	Grass, Soiling,	With Spring corn crop of 1865,	3 bsh. Ital. rye-grass, 15 lbs. clover,	20 June, 1st cutting,	3 tons.
				Grass, Hay,			25 Sept., 2nd do.,	2 tons.
No. 4,	1	2	0	Oats,	March,	20 stones,	18th to 31st Aug.,	10 brls.

[TABLE.

All the horse and manual labour was hired, and the following is the cost of producing the several crops.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

—	Turnips (No. 1), 1 Acre. £ s. d.	Mangels (No. 1), 1 Rood. £ s. d.	Flax (No. 1), 1 Rood. £ s. d.
1st—Preparatory culture, viz.:—			
Horse labour, ploughing, harrowing, rolling, opening and closing drills, carting on manure, and sowing crop,	1 10 0	0 7 6	—
Seed,	0 4 0	0 2 0	—
Manual labour,	0 19 0	0 4 0	—
2nd—After culture, viz.:—			
Weeding, thinning, and hoeing, &c.,	0 16 0	0 3 5	—
Grubbing,	0 1 8	0 0 4	—
Topping, lifting, carting in, and pitting,	0 10 0	0 4 9	—
Digging land,	—	—	0 7 0
Harrowing and rolling,	—	—	0 3 0
Seed,	—	—	0 11 10
Pulling and rippling,	—	—	0 4 6
Lifting, spreading, drying, &c.,	—	—	0 4 0
Scutching, &c.,	—	—	0 13 1
	4 0 8	1 2 0	2 3 5
30 tons farm-yard manure, at 4s. (two-thirds of),	4 0 0	—	—
8 Do., do.,	—	1 1 4	—
½ cwt. guano, at £13 per ton,	—	—	0 6 6
	8 0 8	2 3 4	2 9 11
Rent,	0 16 4	0 4 1	0 4 1
Total cost,	8 17 0	2 7 5	2 14 0

—	Oats (No. 2), 1¼ Acres. £ s. d.	Oats (No. 4), 1½ Acres. £ s. d.	Hay (No. 5), 1¾ Acres. £ s. d.
Ploughing lea land,	0 16 0	—	—
Ploughing green crop land,	—	0 15 0	—
Harrowing and rolling,	0 10 0	0 10 0	—
Weeding,	0 1 0	0 1 0	—
Reaping, binding, and stocking, &c.,	0 10 0	0 11 4	—
Carting in, and stacking, &c.,	0 6 0	0 7 0	—
Preparing for, and carting to market,	1 0 0	1 1 6	—
Seed,	1 1 4	1 5 0	—
Seed,	—	—	1 5 0
Harrowing and rolling,	—	—	0 5 0
Mowing, saving, carting in, and ricking (two cuttings),	—	—	1 4 10
Rent,	1 0 5	1 4 6	1 8 7
Total cost,	5 4 9	5 15 4	4 3 5

A flock of breeding ewes, suited to the soil and climate, has been maintained; a good tup used, and the result is that the lambs are eagerly sought after.

TERVOE FARM.—Balance Sheet for 1866–67.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Contra—Cr.	£ s. d.
To Amount of valuation at commencement of year,	188 12 5	By Amount received for grass,	19 16 2
„ Amount paid in rent, taxes, &c.,	23 12 6	„ „ received for flax,	4 19 6½
„ „ for seeds, lime, manure, &c.,	11 12 1	„ „ received for potatoes and roots,	2 3 0
„ Amount for cattle,	98 0 0	„ Amount received for cattle,	203 12 6
„ Farming implements and repairs,	3 12 9	„ „ of valuation, taken at close of the year,	151 11 6
„ Labour,	27 5 6	„ Labour expended on ornamental ground,	1 1 5
„ Feeding stuff,	13 0 0	„ Amount of permanent improvement,	8 1 11
„ Profit and loss, being gain,	25 10 9½		
	£391 6 0½		£391 6 0½

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

9. *Ulster First-class Agricultural School* is situated along the Malone-road within three miles of Belfast.

The Agricultural Boarding Class was attended by nineteen young men, whose ages, &c., are given below.

Name.	Age.	Entry.	Left.	Destination.
1. John Derham, .	16½	8th August, 1865.	17th July, 1866.	Glasnevin.
2. John Martin, .	17	16th Oct., 1865.	21st Dec., 1866.	Ditto.
3. William Friel, .	21	—	17th July, 1866.	Ditto.
4. W. H. Warren, .	17	16th Jan., 1866.	21st Dec., 1866.	Ditto.
5. Walter Benhill, .	17	3rd March, 1866.	12th July, 1866.	Not known.
6. Samuel Meharg, .	16	—	—	Ditto.
7. Charles Dudgeon, .	16	3rd July, 1866.	30th March, 1867.	Home.
8. James Cuniffe, .	17	26th July, 1866.	—	Glasnevin.
9. John Scott, . .	17	26th July, 1866.	—	Ditto.
10. Phillip Bruce, .	17	14th Nov., 1866.	1st March, 1867.	Home.
11. Samuel M'Gahey, .	15	14th Dec., 1866.	—	Still at farm.
12. Neil M'Bride, .	18	22nd Jan., 1867.	—	Ditto.
13. William Lyndon, .	17	29th Jan., 1867.	—	Ditto.
14. James Kilroy, .	18	29th Jan., 1867.	—	Ditto.
15. Pat. Heffernan, .	18	16th Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
16. James Ellis, . .	16	19th Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
17. James Hamill, .	16	18th March, 1867.	—	Ditto.
18. Francis Campbell, .	16	15th March, 1867.	—	Ditto.
19. James Coyle, .	19	31st March, 1867.	—	Ditto.

Thirty-two pupil-teachers also received agricultural instruction. Their names, &c., are given below.

Name.	Age.	Entry.	Left.	Destination.
1. William Lowry, .	20	7th May, 1864.	7th May, 1866.	Dromara Nat. School.
2. Stewart Frazer, .	20	1st Sept., 1864.	3rd Sept., 1866.	Gilford Mill Nat. Sch.
3. William Saunderson,	17	1st Sept., 1864.	31st Dec., 1866.	Office.
4. John M'Donald, .	19	1st October, 1864.	3rd Sept., 1866.	Ballyfinaby Nat. Sch.
5. John Fullerton, .	19	1st October, 1864.	1st Nov., 1866.	Ballymacraba, N. Sch.
6. James Kell, . .	20	9th Jan., 1865.	12th June, 1866.	Ashmore St. Nat. Sch.
7. James Delany, .	18	1st March, 1865.	9th April, 1866	Office.
8. James Mann, .	19	2nd March, 1865.	29th Nov., 1866.	National School.
9. Charles M'Aleer, .	18	3rd March, 1865.	28th Feb., 1867.	Home.
10. Bernard R. Dowd,	18	4th April, 1865.	2nd July, 1867.	England.
11. John Farmer, .	20	1st May, 1865.	18th April, 1867.	Home.
12. Thomas J. Forbes, .	18	1st Sept., 1865.	31st Dec., 1866.	Drumnafern Nat. Sch.
13. William Stevenson,	18	4th Dec., 1865.	—	At Farm Establishmt.
14. William J. Keatly,	16	1st Jan., 1866.	—	Ditto.
15. Archd. Thompson, .	18	2nd Jan., 1866.	—	Ditto.
16. John Kidd, . .	18	10th Jan., 1866.	31st Dec., 1866.	Lisburn Nat. School.
17. William Stafford, .	16	1st March, 1866.	2nd July, 1866.	Dismissed.
18. David Parke, .	18	9th April, 1866.	31st Dec., 1866.	Drumlie Nat. School.
19. Peter Donnelly, .	16	1st May, 1866.	—	At Farm Establishmt.
20. William J. England,	16	1st August, 1866.	—	Ditto.
21. David Dillon, .	19	1st August, 1866.	—	Ditto.
22. John Gillespie, .	18	1st August, 1866.	—	Ditto.
23. Nath. Wilkinson, .	16	17th Sept., 1866.	—	Ditto.
24. James Robinson, .	18	23rd Oct., 1866.	—	Ditto.
25. James Mills, . .	18	6th Dec., 1866.	—	Ditto.
26. Thomas Quinn, .	17	7th Dec., 1866.	—	Ditto.
27. James R. M'Neary,	19	10th Dec., 1866.	—	Ditto.
28. Martin Noonan, .	19	11th Dec., 1866.	—	Ditto.
29. Richard Moore, .	18	28th Jan., 1867.	—	Ditto.
30. Robt. H. Connolly,	16	1st Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
31. William Perry, .	18	4th Feb., 1867.	—	Ditto.
32. George Callan, .	17	7th March, 1867.	—	Ditto.

The model farm contains about 108A. 1R. 25P. of most adhesive land, which is held at an annual rent of £284 11*s*. 4*d*., on a lease renewable for

Ulster Farm,

1867

SCALE 800 Links to an Inch

nd,
for

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

ever. Considering the proximity of the farm to Belfast, and that part of it could be let as sites for villas, the rent is not excessive, but for agricultural purposes, it has been found impossible to work it profitably.

When the Commissioners got possession of this farm, it was divided into a great number of small and irregular fields, and covered with herbage so coarse and innutritious that it used to take 5A. of part of it, to graze a cow in summer.

The Commissioners have drained and otherwise improved the greater part of it, and the drainage of the remainder will be executed next winter.

The soil is naturally so cold, poor, and stiff, that many persons think it never can become a model for anybody ;—this year three acres of turnips have completely failed, and Mr. Cunningham, the agriculturist, who was accustomed to the warm and kind soil of the Munster Farm, finds himself sorely perplexed by its management.

He has proposed several modes of subdividing and cropping the land. One of these was to fence it off into ten fields and two paddocks, and pursue a rotation, which would give three or four years' grass. This would necessitate the making of upwards of 1,000 perches of new fences, at a cost of £125.

Mr. Brogan has recently proposed to fence off about five or six acres of low ground for permanent grass, and to pursue three separate rotations, the four, five, and six years shift on the remainder.

The accompanying sketch shows a different arrangement.

The fences have been nearly completed. The section marked pasture, which contains part of the low swampy ground, is to be used for the summer grazing of dairy cows. It is proposed to run a fence cutting off the low land on the other side of the farm, and the remainder of the farm marked 1, 2, 3, 4 is to be cropped on a four years shift, and worked from the approach.

The main reliance of the agriculturist for profit should be placed on milk and hay. Many persons would, perhaps, object to the sale of hay off a model farm. There is no objection founded on sound science or practice to selling anything off the farm, so long as the fertility of the land shall be maintained, and there can be no difficulty in doing this on the Belfast Farm, by the purchase of town manure.

The high rent of this cold soil cannot be made, and a respectable margin left for profit, unless advantage be taken of its proximity to Belfast.

BELFAST FARM.—Balance Sheet for 1866–67.

DR.	£	s.	d.	CONTRA.—CR.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation at beginning of year,	661	7	4	By Cash for farm produce sold,	501	14	4
„ Seed oats allowed in valuation, but not charged to farm in last year's account,	6	5	0	„ Permanent improvements,	17	12	6
„ Labour, including free labour of pupils,	159	17	8	„ Valuation at close of year,	781	14	9
„ Sundries,	209	11	2½	„ Balance, being loss,	23	8	4½
„ Rent,	287	8	9				
	£1,324	9	11½		£1,324	9	11½

I have no doubt the pecuniary results shown above suffered by the promotion of Mr. Smyth from the office of agriculturist on this farm to the management of the Albert Large Farm, Glasnevin ; but I have every confidence that Mr. Cunningham, who is careful and painstaking, will soon acquire a complete mastery over the land.

The balance-sheet for the past year will not, I trust, appear unfavourable to the Commissioners, who are aware that in former years heavy losses

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

were incurred on the farm. According to a return made to Parliament, the loss for the four years ended 1858, was as follows:—

	£ s. d.
1855,	244 11 4
1856,	234 5 7
1857,	366 15 2
1858,	375 14 1
Loss in four years,	£1,221 6 2

10. *Bailieborough First-class Agricultural School, Co. Cavan.*—Four pupils attended the agricultural boarding class in 1866:—

Name.	Age.	Entry.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Peter M'Guire,	21	15th Jan., 1866.	12th Jan., 1867.	Glasnevin.
William Moore,	20	15th Jan., 1866.	30th April, 1866.	Farming at home.
Charles Cranston,	17	1st Feb., 1866.	30th April, 1866.	Ditto.
Thomas Reilly,	18	3rd August, 1866.	12th Jan., 1867.	At home.

Thirty-five boys received agricultural instruction in the day school.

The model farm contains 48A. 0R. 15P., and is held from Sir John Young, at the yearly rent of £69 10*s*. It is enclosed by roads, and forms a rounded hill of considerable ascent, which adds greatly to the cost of tillage.

In 1863 it was let to the late agriculturist, Mr. Henry Clarke, at £60 a year. He died in the spring of 1866, when the Commissioners were compelled to take it back into their own hands. There was not then a vestige of any rotation or a systematic course of cropping. Part of it was foul, and reduced in condition by flax and grain crops. Mr. Bourke was appointed Mr. Clarke's successor, but on the first opportunity he was sent to the smaller farm of Dunmanway.

He was succeeded by Mr. M'Cabe, who for many years had charge of the Bath farm, and under him it promises to pay a respectable profit this year.

11. *Bath Agricultural School, near Broomfield, Castleblaney.*—This is situated on Lord Bath's property, in the County Monaghan, and was established by Mr. Tristram Kennedy, M.P., when he acted as agent on the Bath estate.

A day school was opened in the building, and a class of boys instructed in agriculture.

This went on very well until 1860, when the character of the establishment was completely changed. The day school was closed, and converted into apartments for the accommodation of a class of boarding agricultural pupils. The character of the establishment was thus completely changed, and, as might have been anticipated, the change proved a comparative failure.

In 1862 the farm was let to Mr. M'Cabe, at the rent paid to Lord Bath by the Commissioners, but on his promotion to Bailieborough it fell once more into their hands.

As there is neither day school nor agricultural boarders at present in the establishment, it has been suggested to the Commissioners either to dispose of their interest in the farm to Lord Bath, or to re-open a day school and carry out the original intention.

12. *Farrahy Agricultural School, near Kildorrery, Co. Cork.*—This school was not attended by agricultural boarders or day pupils in 1866, owing to the opposition offered to it by the parish priest. He is opposed to it on the ground that it is a "model" school, but in reality this school should be regarded as a non-vested school, the term "model" having

arisen from the accidental circumstances of the school—being situated on the model farm.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

It is greatly to be hoped this school may be soon re-opened, as the district will suffer hereafter if education be much longer denied to the rising generation.

The model farm contains 48A. 3R. 8P., and is held from Rev. Francis Stawell, at the yearly rent of £23 14*s.* 8*d.*, on a lease of three lives or thirty-one years. In 1864 it was let to Mr. Fitzpatrick, the teacher.

I visited it for the first time in the spring of 1866, and all things considered it was then the most disgracefully managed farm I ever inspected. Part of it was sub-let by conacre at £4 an acre, and manured by those renting it with guano, &c.

A large field was bearing a second corn crop in succession without manure.

Considering the extreme poverty of the soil, this system would soon render it barren. Mr. Fitzpatrick appeared to be exhausting the land in the speediest way, and not carrying out any one of the objects for which he was appointed. He left immediately after, and Mr. Heffernan, who in the previous year managed the Tervoe farm very prudently and profitably, was appointed his successor. He has improved the appearance of the farm very much.

13. *Glandore Agricultural School, County Cork.*—No boarding pupils were admitted to the school in 1866.

The day school, which had been closed for some time previously, was opened in the early part of the year, and an agricultural class organized. Twenty-two boys attended this class during the year.

The model farm contains 24A. 3R. 8P., and is held from Fitzjames Barry, esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, at the yearly rent of £31, on lease for 500 years, from 25th June, 1849. For some years prior to 1866 this farm was let to the teacher, Mr. Ahern, but in the beginning of 1866 he left the Board's service, and since then it has been worked on account of the Commissioners.

For this year I expect we will be able to show a favourable balance-sheet.

14. *Leitrim Agricultural School.*—No agricultural boarders were admitted in 1866. In the day school an agricultural class of eighteen boys was instructed during the year.

The model farm contains 15A. (statute), and is held from P. D. La Touche, esq., on a 29 years' lease, at the yearly rent of £12.

From 1862 to 1866 the farm was rented by the teacher, Mr. Arthur Gough, whose services were dispensed with by an order of the Board dated 22nd August, 1866.

A great deal of unpleasantness and expense arose in connexion with his removal.

Mr. Healy, the present steward, was put in charge in 1866. I have every reason to believe that for the current year we shall be able to show a satisfactory balance-sheet.

The Commissioners have been pleased to make an order granting prizes to the most meritorious of the agriculturists of the class of agricultural schools now under consideration—the amount in each case to depend on the quantity and quality of the agricultural instruction afforded, and on the skill shown in the cultivation and management of the model farm. The highest prize is fixed at £20.

In accordance with this order, I have the satisfaction of recommending the following prizes for the year ended 31st March, 1867 :—

	£	s.	d.
1st.—Mr. Ross, Athy,	20	0	0
2nd.—Mr. Kenny, Limerick,	10	0	0
3rd.—Mr. Ryan, Tervoe,	5	0	0

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

No. III.—First-Class Agricultural Schools, under the Management of Local Patrons.

With two exceptions, Templemoyle and Loughash, these are on a less comprehensive scale than the Board's own agricultural establishments, which have been noticed in the foregoing section.

In the case of first-class schools under local management, the Commissioners contribute towards the erection of the necessary buildings, but they do not invest public money in the purchase of implements or the cultivation of the land, both of which are provided by local parties.

The teachers of these schools, except those of Templemoyle and Loughash, get £10 a-year each, as a supplemental or agricultural salary, for affording agricultural instruction, and for managing the school farm to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

The following table gives the names of these schools, the area of ground attached to each, the number of pupils instructed in 1866, &c.:—

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	Number of Pupils Instructed in Agriculture.		
			A. R. P.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
1. Larne,	Larne,	Antrim,	7 0 38	–	45	45
2. Ballycarry,	Ballycarry,	Antrim,	7 2 20	–	34	34
3. Templemoyle,	Eglinton,	Londonderry	172 1 32	–	–	–
4. Cornagilta,	Monaghan,	Monaghan,	33 0 0	–	–	–
5. Loughash,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	70 0 0	25	20	45
6. Cahersherkin,	Ennistymon,	Clare,	20 0 0	–	83	83
7. Sallybank,	Broadford,	Clare,	16 0 0	–	41	41
8. Feakle,	Feakle,	Clare,	14 2 16	–	76	76
9. Glengarra,	Lismore,	Waterford,	20 0 16	–	36	36
10. Garryhill,	Bagnalstown,	Carlow,	11 2 10	–	43	43
11. Piltown,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	8 1 20	–	29	29
12. Rahan,	Tullamore,	King's,	12 13 0	–	57	57
13. Dromiskin,	Castlebellingham,	Louth,	10 0 24	–	28	28
14. Woodpole,	Kells,	Meath,	9 2 0	–	49	49
15. Ballinakill,	Marble Hill, Loughrea,	Galway,	30 0 0	–	29	29
16. Clonkeenkeryl,	Menlough, Mount Bellew,	Galway,	26 0 0	–	12	12
17. Cross,	Cong,	Mayo,	84 0 0	–	–	–
18. Glanduff,	Lecarrow, Athlone,	Roscommon,	20 3 10	–	36	36

I regret to say that Templemoyle, the largest of these schools, and one of the most useful agricultural institutions ever established in these countries, became inoperative towards the close of the year.

Notwithstanding the liberal annual grant of £320 a-year made by the Commissioners towards the payment of salaries and the maintenance of pupils, the local committee found themselves so embarrassed by a debt of about £1,000, which had accumulated in former years, that they resolved on selling stock and crops, paying off the debt, and closing the establishment. They publicly advertised the sale, as well as their intention of closing the school, without having given any previous intimation to the Commissioners.

The farm and farm buildings then came into the hands of the landlords, who are the Grocers' Company, which I am credibly informed owns about 12,000 acres in the north of Ireland.

During the present year I was directed to visit Templemoyle, with a view of reporting on the feasibility of re-establishing it, either under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, or by giving (as in the case of Loughash) adequate encouragement to a competent man to carry it on as a private speculation.

The agent of the Grocers' Company informed me the only terms on which any application of the kind could be entertained would be to pay

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

the company, in addition to the rent of the land, six per cent. on the money originally sunk in the buildings. I submitted it was quite enough for the Commissioners (in the event of their taking the place), or for a competent agriculturist who, under their auspices, would undertake to carry on the agricultural school, to pay the same rent as any incoming tenant.

Of the remaining schools in this class, Loughash is the largest, the most prosperous, and most useful.

The Commissioners give to Mr. James Moore, the agriculturist, a salary of £50 a-year, and make a grant of £45 towards the maintenance of six agricultural boarders.

The late Lady Bunbury left a fund, the interest of which (£34) goes towards the maintenance of another class of foundation agricultural boarders, and there is besides a number which pay the entire premium themselves.

The total number of distinct pupils in this class in 1866 amounted to twenty-two.

In addition to the agricultural boarders, Mr. Moore imparts instruction to an agricultural class in the day school. The total number of boys in this class during the year was thirty-one.

IV. Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

These consist of ordinary National schools, in which the elements of agriculture form a branch of the course of instruction.

A class of the more advanced boys, composed of the sons of farmers, farm-labourers, and others, read daily for half an hour on four or five days in each week, a lesson in one of the agricultural books published by the Board, and in most cases there is a school farm or school garden in which they see the principles expounded in the schools reduced to practice.

In the instruction attention is prominently directed to the defects of Irish agriculture, such as growing too many grain crops in succession, and not pursuing a rotation of crops; the want of deep and clean tillage, the present wasteful way of making manure, &c.

The cost to the State of the agricultural education afforded in these schools is £5 a-year supplemental salary to every teacher who instructs his class, and manages the school farm or garden to the satisfaction of the Board.

A small stock of agricultural books is also occasionally supplied, and an allowance of sixpence a week paid to a limited number of boys who work on the school farms.

In engrafting this simple and inexpensive scheme of agricultural instruction on the system of National education, the Commissioners have acted in accordance with the voice of public opinion. I have shown this already in a paper from which I quote the following passage:—

"The distinguished D'Alton only conveyed the sentiments of the community at large, when in 1835, he stated before a Parliamentary Committee, appointed to consider the education of the Irish people, as the result of his observation and reflection, that agricultural instruction should be transfused through every vein and artery of the system of National education.

"As time rolled on the public became more and more interested in the agricultural branch of National education; and in 1839 the sentiments of the nation may be said to have been again embodied in the following passage from the pen of Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, one of the ablest advocates of the agricultural interests of Ireland. 'The principles of agriculture,' says that distinguished patriot, 'should be a leading feature of instruction in every school supported by the State.'

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

"In 1838 was established the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the most influential and successful institution ever established for the promotion of husbandry; and its charter, framed by the great pioneers of agricultural improvement, specially sets forth agricultural education as one of the functions of that society.

"In 1843 the digest of the 'Devon Commission' stated 'there was no difference of opinion amongst the witnesses examined by the Commission as to the advantages to be derived from an extensive establishment of agricultural schools.'

"One of the primary subjects contemplated by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, established in 1846, and which numbered many of the most influential and estimable men in the land, was the agricultural education of the tenant-farmers of the country. 'The corner stone,' says the journal of that society, 'of whatever social edifice is to be erected or preserved in Ireland, must be the practical instruction of the people; we, therefore, believe that we require the aid of the Board of Education more than the Board of Works.'

"In September, 1847, Lord Monteagle, the well-known advocate of Irish rights, addressed an able and elaborate communication to the Board, through his Grace the Duke of Leinster, a warm supporter of every project for developing the resources of this country, in which he sketched out, in his own lucid style, a scheme for the future management of agricultural schools. 'We are called upon,' says his lordship, '*under the penalty of famine*, to teach our people modes of cultivating better crops; what before the blight of the potato crop was a matter of undeniable usefulness, is now, by this casualty, made a matter of indispensable necessity.'"

In last year's report it was intimated that the Commissioners had provided in their estimate for maintaining an increased number of these ordinary agricultural schools. They are still anxious to increase their number, believing, to use the language of one of their earlier reports, that "the chief good they can hope to do in the way of agricultural education is by blending agricultural with literary instruction in as many of the rural National schools as possible."

The following table gives the names of these schools, the area of land attached to each, and the number of boys instructed in agriculture in 1866:—

[TABLE.

List of the ordinary agricultural schools in operation in 1866.

Name.	Post Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
			A. R. P.	
1. Taniokey,	Poyntzpass,	Armagh,	7 0 0	30
2. Drumbanagher,	Do.,	Do.,	1 0 0	34
3. Balleighan,	Manorcunningham, Strabane,	Donegal,	12 0 0	26
4. Convoy,	Raphoe,	Do.,	10 0 0	17
5. Carradoan,	Rathmullen, Rathmelton,	Do.,	7 1 10	37
6. Tooban,	Buncrana,	Do.,	4 0 0	18
7. Myragh,	Dunfanaghy,	Do.,	4 0 0	21
8. Donoughmore,	Castlefin,	Do.,	9 0 0	29
9. Arranmore Island,	Arranmore, Letterkenny,	Do.,	4 0 0	12
10. Drung,	Tullyvin,	Cavan,	11 0 25	—
11. Termon,	Killinkere, Virginia,	Do.,	3 0 0	50
12. Corracleigh,	Cavan,	Do.,	3 2 0	27
13. Tullycasson,	Glangoolen, Dowra,	Do.,	15 0 0	24
14. Crieve,	Fivemiletown,	Fermanagh,	10 2 0	16
15. Lack,	Lack, Kesh,	Do.,	5 3 0	24
16. Gushedy,	Ederney,	Do.,	16 0 0	12
17. Broomfield,	Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	6 3 0	20
18. Ashburton,	Do.,	Do.,	5 0 0	30
19. Ballyneuor,	Dunamanagh,	Tyrone,	54 0 0	20
20. Drumnafern,	Castlecaulfield,	Do.,	5 1 16	—
21. Drumlish,	Dromore,	Do.,	4 2 0	20
22. Ballinvally,	Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath,	6 2 0	65
23. Ratoath,	Ratoath,	Meath,	7 3 20	—
24. Ballygloss,	Piltown,	Kilkenny,	3 3 24	—
25. Whitechurch,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Do.,	8 0 15	18
26. Clonmore,	Piltown,	Do.,	3 1 0	—
27. Delgany,	Delgany,	Wicklow,	4 2 26	45
28. Twomilehouse,	Newbridge,	Kildare,	4 3 17	30
29. Clane,	Clane,	Do.,	2 1 12	34
30. Tiermohan,	Kilcock,	Do.,	2 0 30	26
31. Rathcline,	Lanesborough,	Longford,	7 0 0	35
32. Cloontagh,	Killashee,	Do.,	10 0 0	60
33. Ballyegan,	Parsonstown,	King's,	5 0 0	—
34. Parteen,	Limerick,	Clare,	2 1 7	35
35. Tubber,	Gort,	Do.,	8 0 0	37
36. Ballinruan,	Crusheen, Ennis,	Do.,	1 1 1	62
37. Moveen,	Carrigaholt,	Do.,	11 1 14	37
38. Cross,	Do.,	Do.,	15 0 0	—
39. Dromandoora,	Feakle,	Do.,	25 0 0	20
40. Clonkeen,	Roscarberry,	Cork,	8 0 0	41
41. Kildinan,	Rathcormack, Fermoy,	Do.,	5 2 0	31
42. Freemount,	Freemount,	Do.,	9 0 0	22
43. Newmarket,	Newmarket,	Do.,	15 1 29	—
44. Dirreendarragh,	Kenmare,	Kerry,	4 0 0	29
45. Lansdowne,	Do.,	Do.,	2 0 0	24
46. Sneem,	Sneem,	Do.,	6 0 0	56
47. Lismore,	Lismore,	Waterford,	5 0 0	70
48. Grange,	Ardmore,	Do.,	2 0 0	22
49. Kinvarra,	Kinvarra,	Galway,	19 0 0	56
50. Castlehacket,	Castlehacket, Tuam,	Do.,	5 0 0	35
51. Drumadorn,	Mohill,	Leitrim,	2 2 0	—
52. Carragorra,	Ballina,	Mayo,	9 0 0	47
53. Doocastle,	Bunanadden,	Do.,	1 2 19	50
54. Brusna,	Ballaghadereen,	Do.,	3 2 0	21
55. Rooskey,	Do.,	Do.,	2 0 0	80
56. Cloughans,	Ballina,	Do.,	2 0 0	34
57. Cornafulla,	Athlone,	Roscommon,	13 3 11	25
58. Ballymurray,	Ballymurray,	Do.,	17 2 2	41
59. Ballymintan,	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2 3 15	51
60. Ballyforan,	Ballyforan, Ballinasloe,	Do.,	2 0 3	—
61. Slatta,	Rooskey,	Do.,	11 0 0	17
62. Mountallen,	Keadue,	Do.,	4 3 10	25
63. Geevagh,	Ballyforan, Carrick-on-Shannon,	Sligo,	3 0 0	51
64. Camphill,	Collooney,	Do.,	7 0 0	28
65. Curry,	Bellaghy, Swineford,	Do.,	2 3 0	31
66. Doonflin,	Skreen,	Do.,	3 0 0	24

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Name.	Post-Town.	County.	Area of School-Farm.	No. of Pupils instructed in Agriculture.
			A. R. P.	
1. Glasnevin,	Glasnevin,	Dublin,	1 2 19	26
2. Lough Glynn,	Lough Glynn, Frenchpark,	Roscommon,	0 2 0	38
3. Ballaghadereen,	Ballaghadereen,	Mayo,	0 1 0	60
4. Prizon,	Balla, Ballyglass,	Do.,	2 0 0	—
5. Derrycughan,	Markethill,	Armagh,	0 1 0	18

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

The number of these schools has been steadily increasing since 1861.

	No. of Ordinary Agricultural Schools.	No. of School Gardens.
1861,	39	2
1862,	48	3
1863,	50	3
1864,	55	3
1865,	62	4
1866,	66	5

This shows an increase of twenty-nine in four years.

In my last report attention was directed to the circumstance that the system of paying £5 a-year to each of the teachers of these schools was injudicious, inasmuch as it paid the good and the bad alike; it was suggested to pay them according to a sliding scale.

The Commissioners have begun to act on this suggestion, and I feel fully satisfied the result will be very satisfactory.

It may be well to notice here one or two objections urged against these schools, by men who are true friends of education, but who do not clearly understand the real scope and usefulness of elementary agricultural instruction.

It is said an extraneous branch of this kind must interfere more or less with the real work of elementary education. Now, experience has shown that this is not the case. No doubt when the school farm is too large, there is danger that the teacher would pay too much attention to the land, to the detriment of his school; but the Board's Inspectors can easily prevent any such abuse of the system.

In the second place, it may be said the agriculturists of England, Scotland, and other countries have attained their present eminence without any such scheme of agricultural instruction. This is, doubtless, true; but it is equally true that the agriculture of the most enlightened of these countries would have advanced more rapidly than it did, if that country enjoyed the advantages of a good system of agricultural education.

Many of the wisest men in Scotland and England have advocated its adoption in those prosperous countries. Fifteen years ago a committee of Scottish gentlemen sent to Ireland a first-rate man to master the Irish system of agricultural education, with a view of introducing it into Scotland.

Again, the circumstances of Great Britain and of Ireland are totally different. In England and Scotland large farms have long prevailed, and a large portion of the capital or profit realized in manufactures has been applied to the improvement of agriculture. In Ireland, agriculture, it may be said, has been the only manufacture, and the land came to be divided into small holdings, the occupants of which are much in need of instruction in agriculture.

In France, the land has been also subdivided into a vast number of small holdings, and the present Emperor, who is remarkable for his sagacity and wisdom, has thought fit to issue an agricultural inquisition to enquire into the subject of agricultural education.

In a report signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, the following passage occurs:—

AppendixE.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

Thomas Baldwin, esq.

"In our days it can be said truly that in the country as in the towns, in the fields as in the workrooms, it is the intelligent and educated workman who works best, and produces most. . . The minutes of the inquisition and the reports of the Local Commissioners agree in impressing on the Government the powerful impulse which the agency of a primary instruction devoted towards agriculture may give to the first of our national industries."

There is no country in which the agency of primary instruction in agriculture is more needed than in Ireland. If instead of 60 there were 600 centres in which this primary instruction would be afforded, the agricultural intelligence of the small farmers of Ireland would rapidly improve.

Hoping that the Commissioners will soon have the satisfaction of seeing that number of them in active operation,

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Superintendent of Agricultural Department.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

APPENDIX to ANNUAL REPORT on AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ALBERT INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN, conducted by the District Inspectors, on Wednesday, 30th May, 1866.

Grammar.—1. Punctuate the following sentence, and parse the words in italics:—*Men* whose circumstances *will permit* them to choose their own way of life are *inexcusable* if they do not pursue *that which* their judgment tells *them* is the most laudable.

2. Write out the plural form of each of the following nouns:—*Ally, diary, beef, flag-staff, gulf, genus, crisis, seraph, valley, cherub, court-martial, handful.*

3. What is meant by the comparison of adjectives? Compare the following:—*Wet, ew, lovely, dry, little, fat.*

4. What agreement is required between words in apposition? Give an example.

5. Correct the following errors, giving in each case the reason for the correction:—

a. He obtained three week's leave of absence in the month of april.
b. Which are the two more remarkable islands in the Atlantic?
c. Every one must judge of their own feelings.
d. Neither John or James were present.
e. Cæsar as well as Cicero were admired for their eloquence.

Geography.—1. In what countries are the following cities and towns situated?—Liege, Hyderabad, Hamburg, Aden, Coleraine, Paisley, Dantzic, Holyhead, Barcelona, Trafalgar, Acapulco.

2. Mention the principal commercial ports in Great Britain and Ireland.

3. From what countries do we obtain the following?—Wool, cotton, coffee, palm-oil, indigo, rice, barilla, iron, maize, deals, guano, and mahogany.

4. Assign to their respective counties the following cities and towns:—Larne, Cupar, Killaloe, Brighton, Glasgow, Bath, Lurgan, Weymouth, Sheffield, Truro, Dundalk.

5. Describe the course of a ship from Londonderry to Odessa.

Arithmetic. (The work is to be set out in full.)—1. Find the difference between thirty thousand and seventy, and forty millions twenty-six thousand and four.

2. Define the following terms:—Product, quotient, ratio, multiple, aliquot part.

3. Reduce 986,877 cubic inches to yards, feet, and inches.

4. Divide £849 3*s.* 7*d.* by $29\frac{4}{7}$.

5. What sum of money will be required for six days to pay 74 men at 1*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per day?

6. Find the sum, difference, product, and quotient of $5\frac{4}{5}$ and $2\frac{4}{7}$.

7. Reduce $6\frac{4}{5}$ cwt. to the decimal of a ton.

8. Required the price of 147 barrels 9 stone of oats, at 16*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per barrel.

9. What must a person whose property is rated at £598 16*s.* pay to a poor-rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the pound?

10. Divide £1 19*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* between two persons, giving one 3*s.* 8*d.* more than the other.

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *Thomas Baldwin, esq.*

Book-keeping.—1. Journalize the following entries:—

a. Sold to John Brown, 450 gals. at 11*s.* per gal., £247 10*s.*

b. Paid J. Smyth, balance of his account, £27 5*s.*

2. What is a real account, and how is it closed when part of the goods remain on hand?

3. If the Dr. side of a personal account exceed the Cr., who is the party indebted, and in closing the books where should the amount be placed?

4. State the use of the balance account, and how you would close it?

Geometry and Mensuration. (The work is to be set out in full.)—1. What distinction would you draw between a problem and a theorem, and give examples of each from the First Book.

2. What is an indirect proposition, and enunciate three propositions of the First Book that are proved indirectly?

3. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

4. Required the area of a square in acres, roods, and perches, whose diagonal is 497 links.

5. The area of an equilateral triangle is 230 perches, required the side in links.

6. How many square yards of paper will be required for a room 18 feet long, 11 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet 4 inches high?

Agriculture.—1. Name the principal substances taken from the soil by the grain of wheat and beans.

2. What artificial manures are best calculated to replace the substances so extracted?

3. What are the principal benefits the soil derives from drainage?

4. Name some of the most improved varieties of wheat, oats, turnips, and mangels.

5. Give the quantities of seed required to sow one statute acre of each of these crops.

6. Name the most suitable months of the year for sowing the several crops named in question 4.

7. State the kinds and quantities of feeding required to support a farm horse for twelve months.

8. Name the principal breeds of horned cattle, and the purposes for which each is best adapted.

9. How many statute acres of ordinary grass land would be required to graze ten milch cows from May till November.

10. Name the most important varieties of grasses for permanent pasture.

Dictation Exercise.—The Belgian peasant farmer above described is not very different from the small Irish occupier, as respects his position in society, but he is in a far better condition as regards the comforts and conveniences of life. The cause of this difference I believe to consist in the more skilful system or culture pursued by the six-acre farmers of Belgium, in the rigid economy which characterizes them as a class, and in the persevering industry, providence, and forethought, by which they are enabled to adjust their limited resources to their wants; and the first step to the improvement of this important class in Ireland must be, I think, to endeavour to assimilate their farming operations and agricultural and domestic management to that of the same class in Belgium.

Examination for Admission to the Albert Institution, Glasnevin, conducted by the District Inspectors, on Thursday, 29th November, 1866.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following sentence:—

"Thou art, O God! the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see."

2. Point out the affixes in the following words, and explain their meanings:—Lambkin, Kingdom, Leaden, Spotless.

3. Write down the plurals of each of the following nouns:—Chimney, axis, spoonful, daisy, hero, sheaf, life, wreath, essay, wharf.

4. Explain what is meant by a collective noun, and give examples.

5. Name the personal pronouns, and write under each its nominative plural.

6. What government have active transitive verbs over nouns and pronouns?

Geography.—1. Define the following terms:—Zone, zenith, estuary, delta, and promontory.

2. Mention the several countries which border on the Mediterranean Sea.

3. Name the largest county, river, and lake in England.

4. Mention the three principal countries in the south of Asia, with their chief towns.

5. Assign to their respective counties the following towns:—Mallow, Tuam, Banagher, Dingle, Donaghadee, Ballina, Granard, Plymouth, Whitehaven, and Paisley.

6. From what countries do we obtain the following:—Timber, tobacco, opium, tallow, saltpetre, ivory, and sulphur?

Arithmetic. (The work is to be set out in full.)—1. Express in figures, thirty millions two thousand and four.

2. Write out in words the number 604,003,040.

3. Reduce 29 acres 3 roods and 13 perches to links.

4. How many minutes in the month of November?

5. A sum consisting of 325 guineas, 114 pounds, 25 half-crowns, and 17 sixpences is to be divided equally among 29 persons: required the share of each.

6. Divide the sum of $17\frac{3}{9}$ and $14\frac{5}{8}$ by their difference.

7. What is the cost of 3 qrs. 11 lbs. of sugar at 5*s.* 9*d.* per stone?

8. Required the price of 95 barrels and 10 stones of barley, at 19*s.* 5*d.* per barrel.

9. Required the net weight of six firkins of butter, each weighing 117 lbs., tare 14 lbs. per firkin, tret 4 lbs. per cwt.; also the price at £5 13*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.?

10. The poor-rate on a union is 1*s.* 5*d.* to the pound in the valuation; what quantity of land does a farmer hold at £1 13*s.* 6*d.* per acre, the amount of his rate being £15 12*s.* 6*d.*?

Book-keeping.—1. Define what are real and personal accounts, and give examples of each.

2. Journalize the following:—

	£	s.	d.
a. Received from John Wilson goods per invoice,	140	0	0
b. Bought for cash from Green and Co. 1,000 yds. of linen,	42	0	0
c. Paid carriage of wine,	3	10	0

3. What does the Dr. side of the cash account show?

4. How do you close a personal account?

Geometry and Mensuration. (The work is to be set out in full.)—1. Define a straight line, a circle, a segment of a circle, a parallelogram, a rectangle, a rhombus, and a trapezoid.

2. Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, and that the diagonal bisects it.

3. The area of a rectangular field is 5 acres 2 roods 14 perches, and its length is 946 links, required the breadth.

4. Required the area of a grass plot in the form of a circle whose radius is 36 feet.

5. Calculate the number of tiles required for a field containing 5 acres 3 roods 16 perches (statute), the drains being 24 feet asunder, and the length of the tile 12 inches.

6. A manure heap is 36 feet 6 inches in length, 15 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 6 feet in depth. Find the number of tons of manure, allowing 17 cwt. to a cubic yard.

Agriculture.—1. State the order of cropping in the five-course rotation.

2. In laying down land to two years' grass, state the kinds and quantities of seeds required per statute acre.

3. Enumerate the chief points to be attended to in the cultivation of root crops.

4. On what does the quality of farm-yard manure chiefly depend?

5. Name the most fertilizing ingredients in manures.

6. Name the established breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine in the United Kingdom.

7. State Liebeg's classification of the constituents of food in the animal economy.

8. In order to fatten an animal with economy, what points should be particularly attended to?

9. What is the weight of a fat bullock whose girth is 7 feet 3 inches, and length 5 feet 4 inches?

10. What should be the average daily yield of milk of a good cow throughout the year?

Dictation Exercise.—Glass, among a great variety of useful purposes, is made into lenses, some to magnify and others to diminish objects in appearance. These are employed in the construction of telescopes, which enable us to see plainly at immense distances; also for microscopes, by which we can perceive clearly the most minute objects; and for spectacles, which assist weak sight.

It is thus, that from the chance melting of a few handfuls of sand, mankind has learned to produce a body at once, and in a high degree, solid and transparent, which admits the light of the sun, and excludes the violence of the wind; which extends our sight to the most distant stars, to new ranges of existence; which charms us at one time with the unbounded extent of nature, and at another with the endless details of animal and vegetable life; and, what is of yet more importance, supplies the decay of nature, and succours old age with subsidiary sight. It facilitates and prolongs the enjoyment of light, enlarges the avenues of science, and confers the highest and most lasting pleasures.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

No. 2.—General Report for the year 1866 on Agricultural National Schools, by M. Brogan, esq.

4, Drumcondra-terrace, Dublin,
10th July, 1867.

Gentlemen,—In conformity with your instructions, I beg to submit my general annual report on the agricultural schools of all classes inspected by me during the past year, 1866.

The following statement shows the manner in which my time was occupied, and the amount of official duty performed by me, during the past year :—

Employment of Time.

Engaged on ordinary inspection duty, ...	215 days.
Employed on special duty, writing reports, attending at Education Office, annual valuations, &c., ...	54 „
On leave of absence during illness, &c., ...	29 „
Sundays and official holidays, ...	67 „
Total, ...	365 „

Work performed.

Ordinary visits of inspection reported upon in the usual manner, . .	247
Special visits for valuations, examinations, &c., ...	18
Total distance (in statute miles) travelled on official duty, at an expense of $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ per statute mile for locomotion, ...	11,736
Average distance travelled to each visit of inspection, ...	$47\frac{1}{3}$

Distribution of Inspection.

Class of School.	Number of times inspected.			
	Once	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.
First Class or "Model," . .	All more than once.	19	17	1
Second „ or "Ordinary,". .	1	43	19	–
School Gardens, ...	All more than once.	5	–	–
Total, . .	1	67	36	1

The total number of agricultural schools of all classes in connexion on 31st December, 1866, was 109, classified as follows :—

Agricultural Schools of the "First Class" or *Model*, ...	38
„ of the "Second Class" or *Ordinary*, . .	66
Industrial School Gardens, ...	5
Total, ...	109

The following table shows their distribution in provinces :—

Provinces.	Class of School.			Total.
	First Class.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	
Ulster, ...	11	21	1	33
Munster, ...	13	15	–	28
Leinster, ...	9	12	1	22
Connaught, . . .	5	18	3	26
Total, . .	38	66	5	109

[First Class.

First Class, or "Model" Agricultural Schools.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

The number of these institutions in connexion at the close of the past year (38) appears the same as that at the close of the previous year; but the number *in operation* is greater, as the Dunlewy School, which had been suspended for a long period, owing to peculiar local causes, came into operation at the commencement of the past year. I visited it specially in January, 1866, to arrange as to the organization of the agricultural department, and to report as to the "permanent improvements" necessary to be effected on the model farm preparatory to bringing it into a proper state of cultivation. At my subsequent visits I had reason to feel satisfied with the amount of progress effected; and as the school is situated in a very remote district, where both literary and industrial intelligence are very much required, and is now under the direction of a well qualified, active, and efficient teacher, it promises to become a highly useful and successful institution. It belongs to the section of "first-class agricultural schools under the exclusive management of the Commissioners;" but it is intended that the teacher shall cultivate the model farm with his own capital, and for his own account.

The present arrangement of this class of agricultural schools is as follows:—

Under exclusive management of the Commissioners, . . .	Model farms worked for account of Commissioners, ...	15
	Farms worked for account of Agriculturists in charge, . . .	5
		20
Under local management, Commissioners granting only salary and books for agricultural instruction, ...		17

The Bailieborough, Bath, Farrahy, Glandore, and Leitrim establishments, in which the model farms for the past four or five years had been sublet by the Commissioners to the agriculturists in charge, underwent a change of management during the past year, the working of the farming departments having been resumed by the Commissioners, thus increasing the number of schools of this class in which the farming departments are worked for the public account to 15, and decreasing the number of those in which the industrial operations are conducted at the expense and for the account of their respective conductors to 5.

This class of agricultural schools, with very few exceptions, continues to be conducted with a satisfactory amount of efficiency and success. Improved management, combined with a recurrence of more favourable seasons, and the natural effect of the extensive improvements effected on the model farms in former years, and which, in most cases, are only now becoming reproductive, have insured more successful financial results, while there is every reason to hope that this improvement will not only form a permanent feature in their working and results, but will be gradually increased with each succeeding year until an unfavourable balance-sheet of the pecuniary results of the industrial operations shall become a matter of very rare occurrence. Their educational departments also continue to be fairly attended to, and to exhibit a fair amount of progress and efficiency in their operations. The number of agricultural boarders (the most important class of pupils) exhibits an increase of 4 per cent., and the average value of the answering at the "written examinations" an increase of 3 per cent., over the previous year, 1865. On the other hand, I regret to state that in two of these establishments (Bath, county Monaghan, and Farrahy, county Cork) the educational departments became inoperative during the past year, owing to local causes, which I fear, it will be difficult to remove or to remedy. Were it not

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

for this unfavourable drawback, the improvement to which I have above referred would be of a still more satisfactory character.

As Mr. Baldwin, in his annual report, will, doubtless, give ample details of the management, progress, and results of the past year's operations in each school of this class, it is needless for me to enter upon any more minute details under this head, and I will therefore confine my observations as to the special working and results of particular schools to those under "local management," and which come more exclusively under my supervision.

Eglinton Agricultural Seminary.—This institution, I deeply regret to state, became inoperative at the close of the past year, in consequence of a resolution come to by the local committee of management to realize the amount of its assets and apply them to the payment of its heavy and long outstanding liabilities (liabilities which existed antecedent to its being placed in connexion with the system of National education), for which they were obliged to be personally and continuously responsible, though having no personal pecuniary interest in the working of the institution. My last official visit to it was made on the 14th November, 1866, when I carefully inspected its farming and domestic departments. and held a lengthened and searching oral and written examination of its pupils, the result of which, as may be seen from my special report of that examination, as well as from the return inserted in a subsequent part of this report, was highly creditable and satisfactory. The only evidence of diminished efficiency apparent in its working was the decreased attendance of pupils; but this defect, with a little energy and friendly co-operation on the part of the local landed proprietors, might have easily been remedied. Such co-operation, however, was not forthcoming; and, to the discredit of the district, and of the wealthy landed proprietors and London companies holding extensive territorial possessions in the vicinity and in the adjoining counties, the institution was allowed to sink without any adequate effort being made to keep it afloat. It is true that the "Grocers' Company," on whose estate it is situated, held a special meeting in London, on the 5th December last, for the purpose of considering what course it was expedient to adopt with reference to the continuance of the institution, at which their local agent, R. Wiggins, esq., who always evinced a lively interest in its success, and seemed most anxious to maintain it in operation under a modified and more effective system of management, was required to attend; but it does not appear that the result of their deliberations was favourable to the institution, or calculated to promote the useful work of industrial education, as no measures designed to secure the permanent or even temporary maintenance of the institution, or to prevent the sale of its farming stock and other effects from being carried out, as proposed by the committee, was subsequently adopted. Thus the first and oldest established agricultural school in Ireland has ceased to exist, after a useful and creditable career of forty years, during which period it sent forth into the world many men, who, by their superior intelligence and industry, achieved independence for themselves, while promoting the material progress of their country, by the beneficial influence which the practical application of these indispensable acquirements hardly ever fail to exercise, to a greater or less extent, on those amongst whom they may be practically exemplified.

Loughash Agricultural School.—This establishment, which has now become the most important, useful, and successful of its class in the north of Ireland, continues in an efficient and satisfactory condition. It has its full complement of agricultural boarders, to whose literary education and industrial instruction and training the best possible attention is paid. The efficiency and success of its farming department will be best shown

AppendixE.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

by the following copy of the annual balance-sheet of its farming accounts, which I have most carefully audited at my first inspection after the termination of the past year:—

Loughash National Model Farm.—Balance-Sheet for year 1866.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Contra—Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount of valuation on 31st December, 1865, . .	613	5	0	By Amount received for grain,	82	8	5
,, Amount paid rent and taxes,	58	17	1½	,, ,, for flax, .	7	12	0
,, ,, farm seeds and manures,	27	15	8	,, Amount received for potatoes, &c., sold and consumed, .	40	3	11
,, ,, paid for cattle, . .	4	10	0	,, Amount received for cattle sold, ...	143	19	6†
,, ,, implements and repairs,	9	1	8	,, Amount received for dairy produce sold and consumed,	120	15	5
,, ,, labour, ...	50	10	4	,, Amount received for eggs and poultry, ...	8	10	0
,, ,, value of pupils' labour,	50	19	11	,, Amount of valuation on 31st December, 1866, . .	578	0	0
,, ,, balance, being gain, .	166	9	6½*				
Total, . .	£981	9	3	Total, . .	£981	9	3

As the valuation of farming stock at the close of the year is less than that at the commencement, the gain is not a *supposititious* one, involved in a high estimate of stock which might subsequently fail to return the amount anticipated, but has been *actually realized.* In my reports during the past year I have offered some suggestions for a revision and improvement of the existing endowments by the Board to this school, with the object of rendering the remuneration awarded to its able conductor more adequate to his services, and to the amount of public good effected by its operations than at present ; and I trust that these suggestions will meet with the favourable consideration of the Commissioners.

Ordinary Agricultural Schools.—The number of this class of agricultural schools, the extension of which as effective and comparatively inexpensive agencies for diffusing industrial intelligence amongst the rising generation, the Commissioners have wisely resolved to encourage, continues steadily to increase. I reported upon five "applicant cases" of this class during the past year, all of which I was enabled favourably to recommend, and they were consequently received into connexion; but, as three became inoperative, owing to the decease, removal, or emigration of teachers, the net increase in the number of this class of agricultural schools over the number in connexion at the close of the previous year is only two.

The five applicant cases received into connexion during the past year are located as follows :—

Ulster, ...	2
Leinster, ...	1
Connaught, ...	2
Total, . .	5

Of the two cases in Ulster, one is located in the island of Arranmore, off the west coast of Donegal, a district in which industrial intelligence has as yet made but little progress. At my first visit to report on the application, finding that but very little had been done to fulfil the conditions on which aid is granted to the agricultural department, I was at first disposed to recommend that the application should be *rejected;* but, seeing the great want that existed for such an institution, I gave the

* About £2 per statute acre for the amount of arable land.

† Fourteen cows kept; thus giving an average produce of £10 5*s.* 8*d.* per cow, which is very fair for such a backward district.

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *M. Brogan, esq.*

necessary instructions as to the preliminary arrangements and improvements that would be requisite to entitle it to receive aid, and arranged to visit and inspect it again, after a reasonable interval, to make a further examination before finally recommending the favourable reception or the rejection of the application. At my next visit, in October last, I had an interview with the manager, John S. Charley, esq., of Belfast, who is also proprietor of the island on which the school is situated, when, feeling satisfied with the amount of progress effected since my previous visit, and obtaining his promise to have the necessary farm buildings erected, I felt justified in recommending that the agricultural department might be recognised and aided by the usual grants.

Of the two applicant cases in Connaught, one is situated near Skreen, county Sligo, on the main road from Sligo to Ballina. It is on the property of Peter O'Connor, esq., of whom it is no exaggeration to state that there is hardly another landed proprietor in Ireland, holding the same extent of property, who has contributed more to promote the cause of education. The numerous school-houses on his property have been constructed in the best and most substantial manner, are admirably adapted to their destined purpose, and have been erected at his sole expense, without costing the State a shilling. Nor does his liberality stop here, as he allows an annual stipend in aid of the teacher's salary, besides erecting, furnishing, and keeping in repair neat and comfortable residences for them adjoining their schools. In the case of the agricultural school to which I have referred as recently established on his property, besides erecting and furnishing the school buildings and teacher's residence at his own expense, and giving £10 per annum as local contribution in aid of teacher's salary, he has erected suitable farm buildings, and is now fencing and draining the farm for the teacher, whose only outlay in effecting these necessary improvements is the amount of personal supervision he is required to afford during the progress of the works. It is in no spirit of fulsome adulation of Mr. O'Connor that I state these facts, but in the interest of the good work of education which he has done so much to advance in his district, and in the hope that, by "giving honour where honour is due," those who possess equal means and opportunities of contributing to the intellectual, moral, and industrial progress of the humbler classes of their countrymen may be induced to "go and do likewise."

In the general working and progress of this class of agricultural schools a very fair standard of efficiency continues to be maintained. While there is no instance of such decided inefficiency as should necessitate a withdrawal of the grants to this department, there are several instances in which such a creditable amount of progress has been effected as to warrant my recommending their being advanced to a higher grade of rank or of remuneration. As there are at present no gradations of salary in the different classes of agricultural schools, and no arrangement for awarding gratuities for superior efficiency, an anomaly to which I called attention in previous reports, the only practicable mode of rewarding superior efficiency in the case of an ordinary agricultural school is to raise it to the higher grade of "model," or "first-class." This has been heretofore done in some instances with the most satisfactory results. But as the minimum extent of land required in the case of a "first-class" agricultural school is much greater than the average size of the model farms connected with ordinary agricultural schools, this mode of rewarding merit becomes but very seldom available. The institution of a graduated scale of remuneration, of from £4 to £10 per annum, according to size of model farm and number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction, would, however, provide a more effective and satisfactory mode of equitably adjusting all cases of this nature that may arise in future.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

School Gardens.—Of the five industrial schools of this class in connexion at the close of the past year, that at Glasnevin, under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, is the most important—the four remaining schools of this class are under local management. The working of the industrial department of the Glasnevin school during the past year has been characterized by a very fair amount of efficiency and success. The "agricultural" and "industrial classes" have been fairly attended, and displayed a fair amount of industrial knowledge at my different examinations during the past year. The financial results have also been satisfactory. The portion of the garden worked for the account of the Commissioners, yielded a profit of £20 19*s.* 1½*d.* at foot of the past year's balance-sheet; and were it not that nothing like an adequate return can be obtained from the fruit while it continues so imperfectly protected as at present, the profit would have been much larger. Four pigs are kept, and partly supported on the refuse produce of the garden; but as a good deal of feeding stuffs has to be purchased at a dear rate, they do not leave much profit. But the keeping of them is not so much with the object of increasing the profits, as of affording an example of good economy to the pupils, of preventing waste, and of turning everything to the best account. The "allotment garden," worked by the pupils of the "industrial class" for their own account, has been cultivated with a very fair degree of success during the past year, as will be seen from the following tabulated statement of the results of the balance-sheets of the several allotments, which I carefully audited in January last.

Allotment.	Cultivator.	Area.	Total Expenses.			Total Receipts.			Total Profit.*			Acreable Profit.		
		Stat. perches	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
A,	Robert Collins, .	12	0	11	11	2	8	0½	2	2	3½	28	3	10
B,	Nicholas Connell, .	11	0	11	2½	2	9	0½	1	16	6	26	11	0
C,	Joseph Reynolds, .	11	0	11	1	2	2	4	1	13	0	24	0	0
D,	William Synnott, .	12	0	12	0	1	19	6	2	1	0	27	6	8
E,	Patrick Levins, .	10	0	9	4	2	1	2	2	1	11	33	10	8
F,†	David Orr, . .	10	0	8	9½	1	12	9	1	11	3½	25	0	8
	Total, .	66	3	4	4	12	12	10	11	6	0	27	8	0
												Average.		

The next most important school of this class is that at Loughglynn, co. Roscommon, on the estate of Viscount Dillon, and under the management of his excellent agent, Charles Strickland, esq., who devotes a large share of his time and attention to promoting educational and industrial progress on the extensive property under his management. I attended at the annual exhibition in September last, when I transmitted a special report, containing full details respecting the working and results of the several sections of the industrial system carried out here for the past year. I regret to say that that report was not so favourable as usual, the number of allotment cultivators, and consequently of competitors at the annual exhibition having fallen off considerably, several of the oldest and most successful allotment cultivators being obliged to discontinue their attendance at school in order to enter the service of others, or to assist in the farming operations at their own homes. In other respects the exhibition was a fair average one, both as regards the variety and excellence of the produce exhibited, and the good management, neatness, &c., of the pupils'

* It is to be observed, that as there is no charge for labour, the profit realized is to be regarded as the remuneration of the pupils for the labour bestowed on the cultivation of their respective allotments.

† This allotment being the most unfavourably situated and very much shaded by trees, &c., is always given to the junior member of the class, which accounts for the low rate of profit.

Appendix E. — Reports on Agricultural School Farms. — *M. Brogan, esq.*

"home allotments" entered for competition. Under these circumstances, and after conferring with Mr. Strickland on the subject, I did not consider it expedient to recommend that the amount contributed by the Commissioners to the "prize fund" should be diminished this year; but I intimated that if the number of competitors fell so low any succeeding year, the Board's contribution towards the prize fund should be proportionately reduced. I have reason to hope, however, that such a proceeding will not be necessary, as, at a subsequent visit, in the early part of the present year, I found that a number of recruits had joined the industrial movement in the place of those who had retired, and that the number for the present year is likely to exceed the maximum of any previous year.

The following are the sections of the last year's exhibition, with the number and amount of the prizes awarded in each:—

		£	s.	d.
Sec. I.	Best cultivated "home allotments," eight prizes, ranging from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*,	3	0	0
„ II.	Best collection of garden produce grown by exhibitor, eight prizes, ranging from 10*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*,	2	0	0
„ III.	Best arranged and kept homestead, offices, yard, manure, &c., four prizes, ranging from 10*s.* to 5*s.*	1	10	0
„ IV.	Best proficiency in industrial knowledge, as determined by special competitive examination in the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson books,	0	10	0

The remaining three schools of this class, though working with a fair degree of efficiency, do not require any special notice. In two of these cases the garden system is likely to be but of a temporary character, as the teachers are anxious to establish *farming* departments instead, which are likely to prove more successful, and better suited to the industrial requirements of the districts in which they are located.

Agricultural Pupils.—The pupils receiving instruction in the agricultural schools are of two classes, "boarders" and day pupils, or "agricultural classes," composed of the most advanced classes of the ordinary pupils attending the National schools with agricultural departments attached. As the education of the pupils of the first class (boarders) costs the State a much greater amount than that of the day pupils, I take much greater care in their examination, to see that a due equivalent is returned for this extra expenditure by their satisfactory progress, and superior proficiency in their studies. I do not confine myself, in my examination, to the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson books and to the routine of operations carried out on a well and systematically managed farm, but I also include the subject of agricultural calculations, with which every intelligent practical farmer should be conversant, such as computing the expense of thorough-drainage at different distances apart, and different rates per statute perch; the quantity and value of farmyard manure, hay, roots, &c., in heaps or ricks of different dimensions, and of different weights per cubic yard; finding the area, rental, &c., of portions of land of different forms and dimensions, &c., &c.

When I first introduced this as an element in my examination, a few years ago, the proficiency in this section was very low indeed; but latterly, since due and special attention has been devoted to it, there has been corresponding improvement; and it is surprising to find the quickness and accuracy with which pupils whose mathematical knowledge is otherwise of the most limited extent, now effect these calculations. I vary these questions from time to time, and the following are some of those given during the past year:—

1. A field in the form of a trapezium, the diameter of which is 1,075 links, and the two perpendiculars from the opposite angles 826 and 574 links respectively, requires to be thorough-drained, the parallel

drains to be eighteen feet apart, the work to be executed by contract at the rate of 9*d.* per statute perch for opening, and $3\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per perch for sewering and filling in; what will be the total and acreable expense of this improvement?

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

2. At a farm steading, where it is designed to use water as a motive power for working the fixed machines, a reservoir for containing a due supply of water requires to be formed of the following dimensions: length 384 feet, breadth 276 feet, and depth $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; what will its excavation cost at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cubic yard?

3. There is a meadow field in the form of a trapezoid, the parallel sides of which are 1,278 and 984 links, and the perpendicular distance between them 656 links, which is computed to yield, on an average, $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay per statute acre; what will be the entire weight of the hay crop thereon, and its value at £3 5*s.* per ton?

4. What extent of lea land will a plough turn over in a working day of eight hours (exclusive of rests), moving at the rate of $1\frac{1}{6}$ miles per hour, and cutting a furrow slice seven inches wide?

5. A quantity of Swede turnips are stored in a heap seventy-five feet long, the section of which is a triangle, having a base of five feet, and an altitude of four feet; what weight of roots does it contain at the rate of nine cwt. per cubic yard, what is their market value at 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and how long would they suffice to support nine head of cattle, at the rate of six stones per day each, with other food?

6. A field of a square form having an area of 8A. 2R. 30P., requires to be enclosed with a wire fence, at a cost of 2*s.* 9*d.* per lineal yard, including supports; what will be the total cost of this improvement?

The following tabulated return will show the state of proficiency of this class of agricultural pupils in the most important of the model agricultural schools in which such pupils are received:—

[ABSTRACT.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

ABSTRACT of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL PUPILS (Boarders) at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS," for year 1866, in FIVE of the AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS, under the exclusive control of the Commissioners.

School.	Pupils' Names.	Per-centage value of answering.	Literary Character of Examination Papers.		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Limerick.	Patrick Clune, .	87	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Bible, .	73	Middling.	Correct.	Defective.
	James Crampton, .	72	Fair.	Do.	Fair.
	Pat. M'Namara, .	71	Good.	Do.	Defective.
	John F. Clune, .	68	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Thomas Boylan, .	66	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Daniel Sharpe, .	63	Fair.	Correct.	Do.
	Richard Bresnihan,	62	Good.	Incorrect.	Do.
	John Murphy, .	60	Middling.	Do.	Defective.
	Richard Turner, .	59 }	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	William Crampton,	59 }	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	John Hogan, .	55	Do.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Patrick Cagney, .	54	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	James Clune, .	53	Middling.	Do.	Defective.
	James Duckett, .	46	Do.	Incorrect.	Do.
	William Kelly, .	43	Do.	Do.	Tolerably correct.
	James Mahony, .	39	Do.	Do.	Defective.
	Michael Flynn, .	11	Fair.	Correct.	Do.
	Average, .	58			
Munster.	Henry Mahony, .	71	Good.	Bad.	Tolerably correct.
	James Thos. Daly,	64	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	William Bailey, .	63	Do.	Bad.	Do.
	Anthony O'Neill, .	61	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Patrick Meighan, .	59	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Gerard O'Callaghan,	57	Do.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Daniel Hennessy, .	51	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	Edward Browne, .	47	Middling.	Bad.	Do.
	William O'Connor,	42	Fair.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Gervase Hannon, .	35	Middling.	Bad.	Do.
	Average, .	55			
Ulster.	Wm. H. Warren, .	68	Good.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	Charles Dudgeon, .	64	Fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	John Martin, .	56	Good.	Incorrect.	Do.
	John Scott, .	53	Do.	Correct.	Do.
	James Cunniffe, .	50	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	Average, .	58·2			
Kilkenny.	Edwin Hart, .	42	Bad.	Bad.	Defective.
	John Gilmore, .	39	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Tolerably correct.
	William Tunstead,	33	Do.	Do.	Defective.
	William Strong, .	28	Do.	Bad.	Do.
	Average, .	35·5			
Athy.	Alexander Smyth,	27	Fair.	Correct.	Tolerably correct.
	James M'Cormick,	24	Do.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Average, .	25·5			

ABSTRACT of ANSWERING of AGRICULTURAL BOARDERS at last "WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS," for the year 1866, at Two of the principal AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS of the FIRST CLASS, under Local Management.*

Appendix E.
Reports on Agricultural School Farms.
M. Brogan, esq.

School.	Pupils' Names.	Percentage value of answering.	Literary Character of Examination Papers.†		
			Penmanship.	Spelling.	Punctuation.
Eglinton, nd Templemoyle.	Thomas White,	89.75	Very fair.	Correct.	Fair.
	James Logan,	88·25	Middling.	Incorrect.	Pretty fair.
	Joseph Hunter,	85·	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	John Irwin,	84·75	Pretty fair.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	William Maher,	81·5	Good.	Correct.	Fair.
	William J. Given,	81·	Fair.	Incorrect.	Pretty fair
	George Craig,	75·5	Middling.	Do.	Do.
	Charles Archer,	70·	Do.	Do.	Defective.
	Richard Kellett,	69·75	Good.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Robert Kyle,	66·5	Middling.	Incorrect.	Do.
	James M'Cracken,	62·	Good.	Correct.	Fair.
	John Hewston,	53·75	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	William King,	52·25	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Johnston Canning,	49·25	Do.	Do.	Do.
	John Henry,	46·25	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	Frederick Kyle,	45·	Very fair.	Do.	Do.
	Frank Campbell,	43·75	Fair.	Do.	Do.
	Average,	67·31			
Loughash.	William Moore,	85	Fair.	Correct.	Correct.
	Andw. M'Loughlin,	75	Do.	Do.	Tolerably correct.
	Peter Watson,	73	Good.	Do.	Do.
	Bernard Conway,	67	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Defective.
	Bernard Gormley,	66 }	Fair.	Correct.	Do.
	Michael Carton,	66 }	Do.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	John Boyce,	63	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Patrick Braddon,	60 }	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Daniel Bonar,	60 }	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Charles Conwell,	55	Good.	Correct.	Fair.
	Henry M'Gurk,	52	Middling.	Incorrect.	Defective.
	Michael Callaghan,	47	Bad.	Bad.	Do.
	William Logue,	50	Good.	Correct.	Do.
	Paul Cullen,	49	Bad.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Hugh Watson,	48	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Patrick M'Kinney,	47	Bad.	Correct.	Do.
	Hugh M'Cradden,	46	Middling.	Tolerably correct.	Do.
	Peter Devine,	38	Do.	Incorrect.	Do.
	Average,	58·1			

Agricultural Day Pupils.—The attendance of this class of pupils was somewhat lower during the past than during the previous year; but it must always be expected to be of a very fluctuating character. The great difficulty which teachers and Inspectors have to contend against in rural schools is the desultory attendance of pupils. But this irregular and unsatisfactory attendance prevails to a much greater extent amongst the more advanced classes from which the pupils of the "agricultural classes" are drafted than amongst the more juvenile, and less advanced classes. The latter, being incapable of rendering much service at home, are allowed to attend with tolerable regularity unless when severe weather sets in; but the former are made to absent themselves from school not only whenever there happens to be a pressure of farming work, but on the most trivial requirements, such as going messages, &c. This very

* In these schools pupils are permitted to remain longer than in those of the Commissioners.
† In explanation of the low literary character of many of the examination papers in the above Return, I may remark that many of these pupils had never previously attended National schools.

Appendix E. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

serious drawback and impediment to a fair degree of progress must continue till a regular attendance at school is made compulsory by the State, as in the case of Prussia and the United States.

The agricultural instruction of this class of pupils continues to be fairly attended to, and the state of proficiency continues to be maintained at a fair average standard, under the unfavourable circumstances to which I have referred.

Industrial Classes.—The origin, organization, and utility of these classes have been fully explained in my previous annual reports. They only differ from the class of agricultural day pupils, from which they are drafted, by being paid a weekly fee of 6*d.* each for assisting in the cultivation of the model farms for a specified time (one to two hours) each day. They are now established and maintained in 24 agricultural schools, viz. :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils paid.	Average No. paid.
First Class, . . .	13	91	7
Ordinary, ...	9	49	5½
School Gardens, . .	2	16	8

I recently recommended a grant towards the payment of an "industrial class" in the Curry Ordinary Agricultural School, county Mayo, on the usual condition of an equal amount of local contribution towards their payment, which the Commissioners were pleased to accede to ; but, as the class was not brought into operation during the past year, it is not included in the above return. I continue to receive satisfactory accounts of the attention and industry of these classes and of their great utility to the teachers in whose schools they are organized ; and I feel assured that the small amount annually allocated by the Commissioners towards their remuneration is wisely and beneficially expended.

The following table will show the number and distribution in provinces of the several classes of agricultural pupils in actual attendance towards the close of the past year, as abstracted from my notes of the last inspections of these schools for the year 1866 :—

Provinces.	Agricultural Pupils.			
	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Industrial Classes.	Total.
Ulster, . . .	42	263	22	327
Munster, . . .	34	406	41	481
Leinster, . . .	12*	255	59	326
Connaught, . .	–	263	34	297
Total, . .	88	1,187	156	1,431

General Remarks.—As the average time that pupils remain at school after they have become sufficiently advanced to be considered fit to be drafted into the "agricultural class," and to be able to read and understand the subjects treated of in the agricultural lesson books, is usually very short, and is gradually becoming more and more restricted as labour becomes more expensive and difficult to be procured, it becomes of the utmost importance that the character of the agricultural instruction imparted should be modified to suit the peculiar circumstances and requirements of the pupils—that instead of taking a very wide programme, embracing a considerable amount of abstract scientific teaching (chemistry, botany, geology, physiology, &c.), the instruction should be confined to those points which are of the greatest practical utility and importance—and that, instead of wasting the mental energies and time of the pupils by dwelling at too great length on the more abstract and abstruse subjects embodied in a general and extensive course of agricultural education,

* This does not include the 70 or more boarders who are constantly in training at the Albert or head Agricultural Training School, Glasnevin.

attention should be primarily and mainly directed towards inculcating correct ideas on the principal practical details of correct husbandry. With this object I have suggested those subjects to which attention should be principally directed; and I have drawn up and caused to be suspended in each agricultural school a statement embodying these matters, and serving as a kind of industrial "general lesson" which is sufficiently short to be committed to memory by any pupil gifted with fairly retentive mental capacity. I have also suggested that the teacher should make each subject in succession the text or basis of a practical lesson or lecture to the agricultural class; and, further, that it might be made to serve the purpose of a "dictation exercise," by which each pupil could have the entire contents of the tablet transcribed into his copy book, out of which it could be learned with greater facility than by merely looking at it, or hearing it read in the school.

AppendixE. Reports on Agricultural School Farms. *M. Brogan, esq.*

The following is a copy of this lesson; and since it was introduced into the agricultural schools, I find that many of the pupils have fully committed it to memory, and are now able to repeat it accurately:—

"*The first essential step towards improvement is to become fully sensible of our own errors and defects.*

"A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ERRORS OF IRISH HUSBANDRY.

"1st. Erecting and maintaining too many useless internal fences, thereby wasting land, labour, and produce.

"2nd. Neglecting to reclaim waste land, or to remedy the natural defects of inferior soils by *thorough-drainage, deepening*, or "subsoiling," and *altering their defective texture* and *composition* by the addition of those materials in which they may happen to be found deficient.

"3rd. Not cultivating the soil *deeply* enough; but, by shallow imperfect tillage, causing the surface soil to become foul with weeds, the seeds of which are not buried at a sufficient depth to prevent their germination; and also causing it to become much more easily exhausted than if a sufficient depth or body of soil had been brought into activity.

"4th. Not following any regular system, or "*rotation of cropping*," but growing the same kind of crops, especially such as are of an *exhausting* character (grain or seed-bearing crops) too frequently in the same land.

"5th. Sowing grain crops *too thickly*, thereby not only sacrificing much valuable seed to a clumsy and slovenly method of sowing it, but causing the produce to be deficient in quantity, and of inferior quality—what is effected in green crop culture by *thinning* should be accomplished in grain cropping by *thin sowing*.

"6th. Not cutting grain and grass (hay) crops sufficiently early, when they contain the maximum, or largest proportion of soluble nutritive ingredients, but permitting them to remain too long uncut, till the grain sheds, or becomes deteriorated in quality; and the grasses become hard, sapless, and innutritious; also exposing these crops too much to the action of the weather in the process of saving or harvesting them, especially by the absurd practice of making them into large stacks or cocks in the field, and leaving them there for weeks, instead of drawing them in due time to the haggard out of the stooks or hand-cocks, by which both *labour* and *produce* would be *greatly economised*.

"7th. Not devoting due care and attention to the perfect "after-culture" of green crops, by timely and sufficient thinning, thorough cleaning, and frequent loosening and pulverization of the soil between the plants, so as to insure the full and effective action of the natural agencies, air, light, heat, and moisture, by which the work of vegetation is accomplished.

"8th. Not sowing a due proportion of "stolen," or *intermediate* crops each autumn, whereby to insure an adequate supply of cattle food in the early part of the succeeding summer months, when the too general scarcity of such compels those farmers who neglect this prudent precaution to continue pasturing land designed for meadowing till a late period of the year, thereby causing the hay crop to be late in arriving at maturity, to be difficult and expensive to save, and of inferior quality.

"9th. Not "house-feeding" cattle, so as to insure an adequate supply of good "farmyard manure," the best general fertilizer for the land, and which should always constitute the thrifty farmer's chief dependence for maintaining the fertility of his soil.

"10th. Not skilfully and carefully preserving farmyard or other *putrescent* manure from the wasting action of air and rain, which deprive it of its most valuable *soluble* and *volatile* ingredients, and eventually, after long and careless exposure to the weather, leave but a worthless residuum, which it is generally a waste and misapplication of labour to cart to the fields.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

"11th. Not procuring and using the most improved implements of husbandry, so as to economise time, labour, and expense in the execution of farm-work, but losing much more annually by the extra labour required, and the imperfect manner in which the work is performed with *bad* implements, than the cost of the *best* implements would amount to.

"12th. Keeping an inferior description of live stock, and not attending to the progressive improvement of farm animals by careful selection of dams and sires, choosing for reproductive purposes only such as exhibit the best shape and qualities, and by good and careful treatment as to feeding, housing or shelter, cleanliness, ventilation, &c."

I have no hesitation in saying that if correct and rational ideas on these leading principles of husbandry can be impressed on the minds of the rising generation of farmers, through the teaching and example of correct practice afforded by the agricultural schools, the latter will return to the country a thousandfold the amount annually expended on their maintenance. The annual loss or deficit in agricultural produce, resulting from ignorant and injudicious management in a few of the matters to which I have referred, such as the rude and unskilful modes of sowing and harvesting grain crops, treatment of the hay crop, management of manure, injudicious treatment of live stock, &c., may be reckoned by millions. The only sure and certain mode of preventing this loss, and of thereby securing a vast addition to the products of our national industry, is by widely diffusing industrial intelligence of a character adapted to the capacity and peculiar circumstances and requirements of our industrial population. The agricultural industry of this country wants many improvements to unfetter, properly direct, and fully develop its energies and resources; but the great and *primary* want is *sound industrial intelligence.* This want it is the aim and object of the agricultural schools to supply, and if they accomplish their mission, as they promise to do in an effective and economical manner, it will hereafter be admitted, even by those who are now the most sceptical as to their utility, that they have done vast service to the country, and have deserved well the moderate amount of support given them by the State.

Trusting that they will continue to increase in number, and to advance in efficiency, utility, and successful organization each succeeding year, until the system of industrial education attains a degree of development commensurate with the industrial requirements of this country,

I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. Brogan,

Inspector of Agricultural National Schools.

The Secretaries,
Education Office,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

P.S.—I beg to append a table, showing the rain-fall at some of the most important stations in Ireland, during the year 1866.

[Return.

RETURN of RAIN-FALL at Stations, as under, during the year 1866.

Appendix E.

Reports on Agricultural School Farms.

M. Brogan, esq.

Location.	Station.	County.	Rain-Fall in 1866. Total depth in Inches.	Rain-Fall in 1866. Days on which ·01 inches of rain fell.	Remarks.
North Coast, .	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	41·97	232	Above average.
South Coast, .	Cork, . .	Cork, . .	42·06	219	Do.
Ditto, .	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	36·05	224	Below average.
East Coast, .	Belfast, .	Antrim, .	35·56	204	Do.
Ditto, . .	Dublin, .	Dublin, .	25·88	214	Lowest.
Ditto, . .	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	31·27	Not given.	Below average.
West Coast, .	Valentia, .	Kerry, . .	54·12	227	Highest.
Ditto, . .	Galway, .	Galway, .	51·59	259	Above average.
Ditto, . .	Hazlewood, .	Sligo, . .	41·29	146	Do.
Inland Stations, .	Armagh, .	Armagh, .	34·10	211	Below average.
Ditto, . .	Ennistioge, .	Kilkenny, .	37·92	134	Do.
Ditto, . .	Parsonstown,	King's, .	32·50	Not given.	Do.
Ditto, . .	Killaloe, .	Clare, . .	51·78	240	Above average.
		Average, .	39·7	210	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL for the last Three Years.

Year.	Average amount of Rain-fall.	Average No. of Days on which Rain fell.
1864, . . .	35·69	Not ascertained.
1865, . . .	36·36	178
1866, . . .	39·7	210

M. BROGAN,
Inspector of Agricultural National Schools.

APPENDIX F.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

QUESTIONS (for answer in writing) proposed at District Examinations for the year 1866.

No. 1.—MALE TEACHERS.

A.

Grammar.—1. *Embark'd*, the *sail unfurl'd*, the light breeze blew—
How *much* had Conrad's memory to review!
Sunk he in contemplation till the cape
Where last he anchor'd rear'd its giant shape.
Ah! since that fatal night, though brief the time,
Had swept an age of terror, grief, and crime.

Parse the words in *italics*, and give a prose version of the whole passage.

2. Give lists of adverbial phrases, conjunctional phrases, and prepositional phrases, and show how they may be analysed.

3. How is it shown that words are arbitrary rather than natural signs? What written characters may be regarded as arbitrary, and what as natural? Illustrate your answer with examples in each case.

4. Name the different sources from which the vocabulary of the English language is derived through the three stages of its history, and give the names of two authors who wrote in each period.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

5. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and state the rule in each case :—

(*a.*) When we compare the works of nature with those of art, we find that the former has great superiority over the latter.
(*b.*) It was reasonable to expect that something would have been done.
(*c.*) There are principles in man, which ever have and ever will incline him to offend.
(*d.*) If he understand the subject and attends to it, he can scarcely fail of success.

Geography.—1. Explain fully the causes assigned by naturalists for the existence of the *trade winds.* From what directions do they blow, and what disturbing influences affect their course in the Indian Ocean?

2. Describe minutely the general drainage of America, and show that it is exceedingly grand and simple in its character.

3. Name, in their order, the successive parallel ridges of mountains in Spain, from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar.

4. Trace, in detail, a ship's course from Calcutta to Malaga, thence to Callao, and back to London. Specify the probable nature of her cargo from the three first mentioned ports, and state how often she must cross the line or either tropic during her lengthened voyage.

5. What is the estimated area of the Caspian Sea? Name *two* large rivers which flow into it, and explain why its waters are still salt, notwithstanding the vast amount of fresh water it receives throughout the year.

Lesson Books.—1. This theory of the elevation of mountains by a force acting from the interior of the earth . . . . . is supported by numerous events. State briefly what events are here alluded to.

2. Describe the fossil called the "Lily Encrinite," and state in what geological formation, and in what country, it is principally found.

3. "There are three features of this period (the 19th century), which must not be overlooked." Explain fully the features alluded to.

4. "The nature of the air varies very much, according to the depth which fish generally inhabit." Explain how this is the case.

5. Write a brief paper or essay on *refraction.*

Reasoning.—1. In a hypothetical proposition, which is the major and which the minor premise?

2. When we have one antecedent with several consequents, or several antecedents either with one or with several consequents, and when in the minor premise we deny the consequent or consequents, what form does the dilemma assume?

3. What is meant by reasoning from analogy, and to what two errors is it liable?

4. Draw out a tree of division from the summum genus, "body."

Money Matters.—1. Show that the abolition of machinery would be injurious to the working classes, in a two-fold sense. Give examples in illustration of your answer.

2. What important distinction is overlooked by those who assert that if rents were lowered, farmers could afford to give their labourers higher wages?

3. What is the true test of the value of any commodity? Prove that gold is undergoing a gradual depreciation in value.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

History.—1. Name in chronological order the several European powers that formed settlements in India; and explain, in detail, the course of events that enabled one of those powers to absorb in her possessions nearly all the Indian colonies of the others.

2. Name the Sovereign of England whose father was born in a Belgian city; name, also, a King of Spain born in the same place; and state the terrible reason its citizens had for remembering that King.

3. In what respects did the colonization of the New England States of America differ essentially from the colonization of Virginia and the Carolinas; and what have been the most important fruits of that difference?

4. (*a*) When was the name *Scotia* first given to North Britain, and to what country had it been applied previously?

(*b*) What part of the latter country was subsequently colonized from Scotland; at what time; and under whose auspices?

Arithmetic.—1. State and prove the rules for the following:—(1) To find the value of a pure periodical decimal. (2) To find the value of a mixed periodical decimal.

2. The population of Ireland in 1851 was 6,574,278, and in 1861 it was 5,798,967; it is required to determine the annual rate of decrease per cent., supposing the rate of decrease to be always proportional to the population.

3. It is required to find a sum of money, of which, in the space of 4 years, the true discount is £5 more at the rate of 6, than it is at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

4. Reduce the following numbers expressed in the decimal scale to the corresponding numbers in the scale whose base is 4; and *in that scale*, multiply the first by the second and divide the product by the third:—187, 139, 87; express the result in the decimal scale.

5. A person has an income of £350 a year from new 3 per cents.; he sells the stock at $86\frac{5}{8}$, and invests the purchase money in India 5 per cent. stock at $102\frac{1}{4}$, paying the brokerage of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. each transaction: how is his annual income affected?

Algebra.—1. Divide a given line into parts, such that the rectangle under them shall be equal to a given square (b^2).

2. State the particular character in the equation $x^2+px=-q$, and show how the quantities p and q must be related to produce imaginary roots.

3. The product of two quantities is a, and the sum of their squares b; find the quantities.

4. What two numbers are those whose sum multiplied by their product is equal to 12 times the difference of their squares, and which are to each other as 2 to 3?

5. $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 2x+y=22 \\ \dfrac{xy}{2}+y^2=16 \end{array}\right\}$ to find the value of x and y.

Geometry and Mensuration.—1. Given the length of a cask 45 inches, its head and bung diameters 27 and 37 inches respectively: it is required to determine the weight of pure water which it will contain.

2. Given the angles of a triangle, and the straight line drawn from the vertical angle to the point of bisection of the base, to compute the sides.

3. State and prove the proposition in the sixth book of Euclid which may be regarded as a generalization of the 26th proposition of the first book.

4. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which like-

Appendix F. — Question proposed at the Examinations. — *Male Teachers.*

wise cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base together with the square of the straight line bisecting the angle.

5. Given the radius of a circle, and the cosine of an arc, less than a quadrant; to compute the cosines of half the arc.

Book-keeping.—1. John Smith sells goods of the value of £400 to William Murphy to whom he owes £250, and Murphy pays him the balance in cash: How does Smith enter the transaction in his ledger?

2. John Smith sells a ship for £2,500, to W. Murphy, receiving £1,800 in ready money, and giving credit for the balance: How does he enter the sale in his ledger?

3. John Smith exports goods, and on hearing of their safe arrival, pays the premium of insurance: How does he enter this payment in his journal?

4. When John Smith's goods, first consigned to Andrew Johnson, his factor at New York, are forwarded by him to Edward Elmes, the factor at New Orleans, what entries does Smith make in his ledger?

Natural Philosophy.—1. (*a.*) Arrange the eight ordinary metals in their order as conductors of heat.

(*b.*) By what experiments did Melloni prove a distinction between calorific and luminous rays?

2. (*a.*) Explain what is meant by the *power*, and what by the *duty*, of a steam-engine.

(*b.*) In estimating the power of an engine, what unit or standard of comparison is employed, and by whom first used?

(*c.*) State the rule for finding the horse power of an engine.

3. (*a.*) Explain what is meant by the "*real*," and what by the "*apparent*" level of the surface of a fluid, and illustrate the difference by a diagram.

(*b.*) What is the difference between the two levels in *one* mile, and what in five miles.

(*c.*) Show that this principle enables us to ascertain the extent of the "visible horizon."

4. (*a.*) Write down the Laws of Motion.

(*b.*) State the rule for finding the velocity acquired by a body in falling down an inclined plane, and show that, the length of the plane being constant, the velocity varies as to the square root of the height.

(*c.*) If a body weighing 10 lbs. rests upon a surface which sinks with a uniformly accelerated velocity of 10 feet per second, what pressure does the body exert upon the descending surface?

5. Write out a short paper on "Nitrogen and its compounds," giving the chemical symbols of all the substances referred to.

B.

Grammar.—1. And the eye tells *what* every moment shows
That Heaven *no bounds* in power or bounty knows
Almighty when it works *all good* when it bestows

Punctuate and parse the words in *italics* in the above sentence.

2. Compare the following forms of expression, giving the meaning of each:—

a. { We like her better than them.
We like her better than they.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

b. { This is a picture of a friend.
This is a picture of a friend's.

c. { I am the master who has charge of the school.
I am the master who have charge of the school.

3. Make a list of words derived from the following roots, and give the exact meaning of each :—Lis, Ludo, Mare, Rixa, Baros, Deca, Lin, Ceap.
4. Give the rules for the use of the semicolon, and of the colon.
5. Correct the errors in the following sentences, assigning the reason in each case :—

(*a.*) This part of the country has been complaining of distress, and will do so until some remedy be provided.
(*b.*) He is the only son of my uncle's.
(*c.*) This may serve for any book that has or may be published.

History.—1. By what people, and at what time, was the Saracen empire overthrown, and what change did that revolution effect on the established religion of the empire?
2. What circumstance in the history of a European continental nation laid the foundation of the great woollen manufacture of England?
3. Name the original thirteen "United States of America," and say which of them were slave states at the breaking out of the late war.
4. What monuments still exist of the Danish invasion of England?

Geography.—1. How are earthquakes and volcanoes accounted for? Describe a few of the most calamitous earthquakes recorded in history, and mention the regions of the globe in which volcanoes most abound.
2. Name two important rivers which flow into the sea of Aral, and explain why the greater part of Central Asia is an arid waste.
3. The Dee in Scotland is very seldom frozen over, but the Rhine and Danube, though from ten to fifteen degrees nearer the equator are frozen over every year for weeks together. Again, the winters of Paris are colder than those of Edinburgh. Account for these facts.
4. Give the boundaries of Palestine, state its average length and breadth, and name the tribes that held their lands on the east bank of the Jordan.
5. Where are the rivers *Pruth*, *Saskatchewan*, and *Sutlej*; the lakes *Constance*, *Nyassi*, and *Winnipeg*; the *Bight of Benin*, the *Island of Anticosti*, and the *Gulf of Martaban*?

Lesson Books.—1. How did King David commence his reign, and how did he employ the last years of his life?
2. Explain how the animals, and also the trees of New Holland differ from those of the other divisions of the globe.
3. Enumerate the different arts comprised under the head of "printing." Describe fully the process called *stencilling*.
4. How do the Spongioles at the extremities of roots act? Explain your answer.
5. Write out a brief paper, giving the substance of the chapter on "*Caloric*," in the Fifth Book of Lessons.

Reasoning.—1. Name the several kinds of conversion, and show that simple conversion is not illative.
2. When the probability of each premise is given, how is the probability of the conclusion calculated?
3. Explain what is meant by the dictum. Show that syllogisms may be regular to which the dictum does not immediately apply.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

4. Why may an argument be valid which at the first glance might appear to have negative premises. Explain your answer by an example.

Money Matters.—1. Show that all *illegal* interference between landlords and their tenants is, in the end, most injurious to the tenants themselves.

2. Prove that it is quite right to charge interest for the use of money. Explain under what circumstances the Iraelites were forbidden and permitted to exact interest for money lent.

3. When does money cease to be capital? Explain your answer by an example.

Book-keeping.—1. When goods sold on commission are all sold, and value handed to the employer, how must the account be closed?

2. When interest becomes due to me on Government Stock, and is booked before received, what is the entry?

3. When I buy goods for part ready money, part trust, and part bills, what entries are made in the goods account?

4. When I make an abatement on goods sold on trust after they are booked, on account of defect, how do I record the transaction?

Arithmetic.—1. Whether would it be more advantageous to buy coffee at six guineas per cwt. (112 lbs.), or at £5 12*s.* 4*d.* per 100 lbs.? State the profit per cent. by the more advantageous way, and find how much has been bought at this rate when the profit amounts to £5.

2. (*a.*) State the rules for the extraction of the cube root of a vulgar fraction.

(*b.*) Extract the cube root of ·05 true to four places of decimals.

(*c.*) Find the number of which ·01 is the fifth root.

3. State the rules for making the following calculations mentally, and give the reason of the rule in each case:—

1. To find the interest for months at 5 per cent. per annum.
2. To find the interest for months at 6 per cent. per annum.
3. To find the interest for days at 5 per cent. per annum.

4. Suppose seventeen gallons of spirits at 10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon to be mixed with seven gallons at a different price. What was the price of the latter per gallon, if 20 per cent. be gained by selling the mixture at 13*s.* per gallon?

5. The first term of a series is 1, and the ratio the reciprocal of 1·07, required the 14th term.

Algebra.—1. Reduce the fraction $\frac{x^4-y^4}{x^3+y^3}$ to its lowest terms.

2. Multiply $3\,\frac{(a^2-x^2)+a-x}{2}$ by $\frac{4}{3(a-x)}$.

3. Determine the values of the unknown quantities x, y, z, from these equations:

$$3x+5y+7z=179.$$
$$8x+3y-2z=64.$$
$$5x-y+3z=75.$$

4. What fraction is it whose numerator being doubled and denominator increased by 7, the value becomes $\frac{2}{3}$, but the denominator being doubled and the numerator increased by 2 the value becomes $\frac{3}{5}$?

5. Let the proportion of two numbers and the sum of their squares be given, and let it be required to find the numbers.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

Geometry and Mensuration.—1. How often may a conical glass 3 inches deep and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth be filled out of an imperial gallon?

2. Show that the 8th proposition of the second book of Euclid may be immediately deduced as a corollary from the 7th.

3. There are four cases in which triangles may be demonstrated to be equal in every respect; state them, and furnish the proof for any one case.

4. Given (1) the sum of the diagonal and one side of a square, to construct it; (2) the sum of the diagonal and two sides of a square, to construct it.

5. It is required to a given straight line to apply a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having one of its angles equal to a given one. The figure to be neatly made, and the construction to be as accurate as it is possible to make it, without the use of the necessary instruments.

Natural Philosophy.—1. (*a.*) Define "*motion*" and "*velocity.*"

(*b.*) Explain the different kinds of each.

(*c.*) State the rule for finding "the last acquired velocity of a body falling under the influence of gravity, when the space is given," and illustrate the rule by an example.

2. (*a.*) Define the following terms:—"Reaction," "impact," "perfectly elastic body," "perfectly non-elastic body."

(*b.*) If a non-elastic body strikes another non-elastic body which is at rest, but movable, what happens?

(*c.*) When both bodies are elastic, and one immovable, what happens?

3. (*a.*) Define the terms:—"Mechanical power," "principle of virtual velocities," "prime mover."

(*b.*) Name the six mechanical powers, and show that the six may be reduced to two.

(*c.*) State how the real weight of a body may be found by means of a balance with unequal arms, and explain the principle.

4. (*a.*) Name and distinguish the different kinds of water-wheels.

(*b.*) State the rule for calculating the horse-power of any wheel, and illustrate the rule by an example.

5. (*a.*) Enumerate and explain the properties of the air.

(*b.*) Explain how it may be proved that the "air occupies a space inversely proportioned to the force which compresses it."

C.

Grammar.—1. The *person whose* clothes are extremely fine I *am apt* to consider as not *being possessed* of any superiority of fortune, but *resembling* those *Indians* who are found to wear all the gold they *have* in the world in a "bob" at the nose.

Parse the words *in italics* in the above sentence.

2. Name some words that are used both as adverbs and adjectives, and state how they are distinguished.

3. Distinguish between the uses of *shall* and *will.* What rule is applicable to the distinction?

4. In the following sentence, specify all the words exemplifying rules for spelling, and state the rule applicable in each case.

In the elevated style, there is much of originality and sublimity of thought combined with a calm but powerful feeling; and the words and ornaments employed are admirably adapted to convey the feelings and sentiments of the writer.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

5. Give the derivations of the following words, and state the language to which each belongs:—*suggest, obvious, apology, profane, alms, Rathmore, Skerries.*

Geography.—1. What causes morning and evening twilight? Explain why day breaks and evening closes so suddenly in tropical countries while in the polar regions twilight lasts for months together.

2. Assuming the latitude and longitude of three places to be, respectively: latitude 20° S., longitude 37° E.; latitude 23° 30′ N., longitude 88° E.; latitude 40° N., longitude 120° W. In what continents will they be found?

3. Describe fully a ship's course from *Guayaquil* to *Bombay.*

4. Name in their order the principal seas, bays, and gulfs along the coast of Asia, from the Strait of Babelmandel to the mouth of the Amoor.

5. Describe the position of the following places: *Port Jackson, Palermo, Carthagena, The Naze, Georgetown, Cape Farewell.*

Lesson Books.—1. Write out the substance of the lesson on the "Ant" as contained in the *old* Second Book, and state what additional information is added in the *new.*

2. Explain the different reasons which induced Pharaoh to set apart the land of Goshen for the Israelites.

3. "They had likewise a method of preparing a grass-like plant steeped in water, with the addition of a bitter herb, and then set to work or ferment." In what lesson does this passage occur? what process does it refer to? what is the "grass-like plant," and what the "bitter herb"?

4. Specify the countries where the mahogany tree is indigenous, describe the peculiarity in its mode of growth, and state how and when it was introduced into use in these countries.

5. Write out a brief essay or paper on *Plants,* as an exercise in composition.

Money Matters.—1. Show that inequality of condition must arise wherever security exists for life and property.

2. Define capital, and give examples under each head. Show that the more capital there is in a country the better for the labourers.

3. By what argument is it shown that the high rent of land is the result, not the cause, of the high price of provisions?

Book-keeping.—1. When I discount a bill of £300, receiving discount at 5 per cent., how is the transaction to be entered in my ledger?

2. Why is the value of goods which I have received to sell on commission not entered on the Dr. side of the account in my ledger?

3. In balancing his goods account, how does the trader ascertain the amount to be inserted on the Cr. side?

Arithmetic.—1. Define and illustrate as you would to a class unacquainted with the terms: *a fraction, a common multiple, a common measure.*

2. If 36 men can reap 29 acres in eight days working 10 hours daily, how many women would be required to perform the same amount of work in twelve days, working nine hours daily—7 women doing work equal to that of 5 men?

3. In a school containing 60 pupils, 55 per cent. are writing on paper, in another containing 80 pupils 72 per cent. are writing on paper; what is the per-centage writing on paper in both schools taken together?

4. Extract the square root of ·4, and find the number of which ·01 is the cube root.

5. To the sum, difference, and product of $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{15}$, find a fourth proportional; prove the result by working the exercise decimally.

Appendix F. — Questions proposed at the Examinations. — *Male Teachers.*

Mensuration.—1. State the rules for finding the area of each of the following plane figures :—a trapezoid, a zone, a lune, an equilateral triangle.

2. How many yards of carpet 27 inches wide would be sufficient to cover a room 25 feet 8 inches in length by 18 feet 6 inches in width ?

3. Find the diameter of a circle equal in area to a square whose diagonal is 25 yards.

4. What quantity of land is required for each mile of a road 28 feet in width (statute measure) ?

5. Find the cost of painting the walls and ceiling of a room 16 feet 6 inches in height, the length and breadth respectively being 36 feet 4 inches and 21 feet 9 inches, at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per square yard, one-tenth to be deducted from the contents of the walls for windows, &c.

Dictation Exercise.—We Britons in our time have been remarkable borrowers, as our multiform language may sufficiently show. Our terms in polite literature prove, that this came from Greece ; our terms in music and painting, that those came from Italy ; our phrases in cookery and war, that we learnt these from the French ; and our phrases in navigation, that we were taught by the Flemings and Low Dutch. These many and very different sources of our language may be the cause why it is so deficient in regularity and analogy. Yet we have this advantage to compensate the defect, that what we want in elegance, we gain in copiousness, in which last respect few languages will be found superior to our own.

Let us pass from ourselves to the nations of the East. The Eastern world, from the earliest days, has been at all times the seat of enormous monarchy ; on its natives fair liberty never shed its genial influence. If at any time civil discords arose among them (and arise there did innumerable), the contest was never about the form of their government (for this was an object of which the combatants had no conception) ; it was all from the poor motive of, who should be their master, whether a Cyrus or an Artaxerxes, a Mahomet or a Mustapha.

No. 2.—Female Teachers.

Female Teachers.

A[1].

Grammar.—1. Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, *familiar* with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Parse the words in *italics*, and transpose the whole passage.

2. Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences, and account for each correction :—

If it rain now you must stay at home.
His father's and mother's consent was necessary.

3. Write out the following sentences, correcting the arrangement and inserting the points where they are required :—

It is a roaring cataract now whatever opposes its progress tearing up and overturning and from a rock down it shoots headlong it becomes a sullen and a gloomy pool then in the bottom of a glen buried.

4. Explain the distinction between compound and complex sentences, and give examples of each.

5. Trace to their roots the following words, and name the language to which each belongs :—*sampler*, *friend*, *contrite*, *surface*, *poem*, *ecstasy*.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Geography.—1. Mention *two* facts which prove that the attraction of the earth is not so strong at the equator as it is in this country.

2. Describe the climate, physical aspect and productions of Mexico.

3. From what countries do we import *cork, sulphur, amber, barilla, cocoa,* and *aloes?*

4. Enumerate *all* the political divisions of Asia; give the area, boundaries and population of any one of them.

5. On what rivers are the following places situated:—*Toledo, Rotterdam, Lyons, Nankin* and *Philadelphia?*

Arithmetic.—1. Write out a short essay on "*Notation,*" showing how it should be taught and explaining the different systems.

2. It is known that 26 men can reap 7 acres in 4 hours, and that 30 other men can reap 8 acres in 5 hours; how much would they reap in 6 hours all working together.

3. Find the quotient of 76·008 by ·0012; also the quotient of the latter by the former, to four places of decimals and express each result in words.

4. How long must £460 be lent at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum simple interest to bring in £40?

5. A and B have the following transactions with each other:—A sells to B 65 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. of sugar at £3 11*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per cwt., also 118 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. at £3 10*s.* per cwt. He receives from B in cash £250 and the balance in linen at 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per yard. Make out the account fully (1) as kept by A and (2) as kept by B.

Lesson Books.—1. State what you know of Guinea, its situation, climate, productions, and inhabitants.

2. Write out the substance of the description given of the *Banyan* Tree in the Fourth Book.

3. State the two most remarkable manufactures of Hindostan, and the two kinds of plants most extensively cultivated there.

4. Show that the Arts and Sciences must have made considerable progress in the days of Solomon.

5. As an exercise in composition write out a brief sketch of Jeroboam's reign.

A².

Grammar.—1. Ah! *then and there was hurrying to and fro,*
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness.

Parse the words in *italics,* and explain why the verb "was" is in the singular number.

2. Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences and account for each correction:—

(*a.*) Pompey was not as great a man as Cæsar.
(*b.*) Have you no other proof except this?
(*c.*) Not less than three books were written on the subject.

3. Write out the following sentence, correcting the arrangement, and inserting the points that are required:—

I confess with these I should be more able the necessitous to succour the only advantage for which to be envied are the wealthy, but as my small possessions are still to the assistance of my friends I can contribute something.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

4. Of foreign words admitted into our language there is usually a threefold pronunciation. Explain.

5. Trace to their roots the following words, and name the language to which each belongs :—*ancient, author, critical, Strathmore, feud.*

Geography.—1. Up to what latitudes in the new and old world are the vine and corn grown?

2. Give a brief account of the general drainage of Asia, naming the position of its mountains, and describing the course of its most important rivers.

3. Enumerate the principal imports from *Brazil, Africa, Canada, Guiana*, and the *Canary Isles.*

4. Describe fully a ship's passage from Lima to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to New Zealand.

5. Name at least one important town on each of the following rivers: *Loire, Parana, Delaware, Oder* and *Vistula.*

Arithmetic.—1. Write out a short essay on "Discount." Point out the two methods of determining discount, with the reasons for adopting the one or the other.

2. A can reap a field in 5 days, working 10 hours per day; B can reap the same field in 6 days, working 9 hours per day. How many days will it take both working together to finish it, provided they are employed $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day.

3. Find the difference between the following quantities :—2·0762 tons and 18·065 cwt. The subtraction to be performed decimally, and the value of the resulting decimal to be subsequently determined.

4. Find what principal, lent on the 1st of March, would amount to £750 on the 15th of October following, at 5 per cent.

5. The following transactions take place between two merchants: make out the account in proper form, and calculate interest at the rate of 5 per cent. up to the end of the year :—Deliveries—February 10, Goods, £500 17*s.* 6*d.*; March 15th, Sugar, £396 14*s.* 10*d.* Receipts, May 1st, Cash, £450; June 15th, Linen, £370 4*s.* 5*d.*

Lesson Books.—1. State what you know of Guiana, its subdivisions, rivers, chief towns, climate, productions, and animals.

2. Explain what is meant by parasitical plants, and give examples.

3. Explain what is meant by division of labour, and state what advantages arise from it.

4. "The divisions of the latter two periods are marked by very important eras." *Fifth Book.* State what two periods are meant, and what are the important eras alluded to.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out a brief sketch of the life of Samson.

A³.

Grammar.—1. "Know ye not, then?" said Satan, filled with scorn;
"Know ye not me? *Ye knew me once no mate*
For you; then sitting where ye *durst* not soar.
Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your throng."

Parse the words which are in *italics.*

2. Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences, and account for each correction—

(*a.*) I would sooner forgive an injury than resent it.
(*b.*) The first are good, the latter are inferior.
(*c.*) He ought to leave London yesterday.

Appendix F. — Questions proposed at the Examinations. — *Female Teachers.*

3. Write out the following sentences, correcting the arrangement, and inserting the points that are required :—

By any means, but if you have been persuaded to think, that in any degree unhappy this poverty renders me, greatly you are deceived.

4. In uniting simple words into a compound, where is the accent generally placed ?

5. Trace to their roots the following words, and name the language to which each belongs :—*confiscate, monopoly, esculent, stereotype, cunning, abate.*

Geography.—1. The icebergs in the Atlantic move in a direction opposite to that of the Gulf Stream. How is this apparent anomaly explained?

2. What is the precise meaning of the word "Australia ?" Name the several regions it comprises, and describe the climate, productions, and physical features of any one of them.

3. Name some large cities situated in the same, or nearly the same, latitude as Madrid, 41° north latitude.

4. Write a brief geographical description of Egypt, under the following heads :—Boundaries and physical aspect ; natural productions and climate ; names of principal cities ; dress, habits, and manners of the people.

5. Name the sources and mouths of the following rivers :—*Ebro, Ural, Niger, Platte, Amour, Madeira.* Describe the course of any two of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Write out a short essay on "*Practice*," and introduce in an appropriate way the principal rules for performing the several operations.

2. If 32 men can reap 5 acres in 6 hours, and if 40 other men can reap 11 acres in 8 hours, in what time would they reap 20 acres, all working together ?

3. Find the product of 71·069 by ·0085 ; also the quotient of the same by the same (to four places of decimals), and express each result in words.

4. Find what principal lent on the 1st of May would amount to £1,000 on the 21st of November following, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. The following banking transactions take place within the year 1865—make out the account in proper form, and determine the balance on the 31st December, the bank charging interest on all over-drafts at 6 per cent., and allowing interest on all credit at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. :—January 1st, remaining to my credit, £218 ; February 15th, lodged, £700 ; February 25th, drew £1,000 ; March 10th, drew £250 ; May 12th, lodged £500 ; November 1st, lodged £218.

Lesson Books.—1. State what you know of Ceylon—its climate, soil, productions, and native inhabitants.

2. Give six instances of the bark of trees or plants being applied to useful purposes.

3. Describe the process of printing oil-cloths, and explain the principal cause of the difference in the prices of different patterns.

4. What king of Tyre was cotemporary with Solomon ? Show that the two monarchs were on terms of friendship.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out a sketch of the reign of Manasseh.

A⁴.

AppendixF.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. . . . . All things invite
To peaceful councils, and the settled *state*
Of order, how in safety best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what we are, and *where*, dismissing quite
All thoughts of war. *Ye have what I advise.*

Parse the words in *italics*, and transpose the words of the first sentence.

2. Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences, and account for each correction:—

(*a*) From the progress he has made he appears to study grammar for some time.
(*b*) Let you and I endeavour to improve ourselves.
(*c*) Reason was given to a man to control his passions.

3. Write out the following sentences, correcting the arrangement, and inserting the points that are required :—

How we can spend our time foolishly, when we know that hereafter we must give an account of our thoughts words and actions? He were ever so great and opulent this conduct would debase him.

4. Give a sentence exemplifying each of the following figures :—hyperbole, metaphor, personification, prosthesis.

5. Trace the following words to their roots, and name the language to which each belongs :—*preliminary*, *physiology*, *pernicious*, *fowl*, *tragedy*, *appease*.

Geography.—1. Of what is the atmosphere composed? Mention its chief properties, and state the pressure it exercises on the body of an ordinary sized man.

2. Name in their order, proceeding southwards from Behring's Strait, *all* the important peninsulas of northern and central America. Describe the climate, productions, and physical aspect of any one of them.

3. Explain the origin of the modern names, *Vienna*, *Austria*. Specify the various nations at present under the sway of Austria.

4. Point out a remarkable distinction between the great mountain ranges of the old and new world. Illustrate your answer with some examples.

5. What were the ancient names of *Spain*, *France*, *Hungary*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*? Give a short historical sketch of any one of them.

Arithmetic.—1. Write out a short essay on *Proportion*, explaining the several terms and introducing the rule for *stating* in Compound Proportion.

2. A can perform a piece of work in 7 days, working 10 hours daily; B can perform twice the work in 16 days, working 9 hours daily; how many hours per day should they have been employed to finish the work in 4 days, both working together?

3. Determine the value of the following decimal fractions :—·010876 of a ton, ·58726 of an acre, ·3695 of a mile.

4. How long must £880 14*s.* be lent at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, simple interest, to bring in £100?

5. The following transactions occur between A and B :—A sells linen to B, 318 yards at 1*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, 245 yards at 2*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$d., 189 yards at 3*s.* 11*d.*; B pays A in sugar, at £2 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and the balance, amounting to £25 7*s.* 6*d.*, in cash. Find the quantity of sugar, and make out the account in the form in which it will appear as kept.

Appendix F. — Questions proposed at the Examinations. — *Female Teachers.*

Lesson Books.—1. State what you know of Grand Cairo and its inhabitants.

2. Name the several parts of a flower or blossom; and give five instances of the flowers of plants being applied to useful purposes.

3. Explain fully the object of the lesson entitled "*The Three Giants.*"

4. "The people who settled in (ancient) Greece appear to have been refugees from many nations." Illustrate this from ancient history.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out a sketch of the reign of Josiah.

B[1].

Grammar.—1. . . . . . . Music awakes
The native voice of undissembled joy;
And thick around the woodland hymns arise.

Parse the above sentence.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give the rule of syntax referred to in each case:—

(*a.*) In forming of his sentences he was very exact.
(*b.*) I have completed the work long since.
(*c.*) He was seen go there very frequently.

3. What rule or consideration enables one to know when to employ the *imperfect*, and when the *present perfect* tense?

4. Copy the following passage, correcting the errors in spelling, and give the rule in each case:—

A disimbler must always be on his guard, and watch himself carefuly not to contradict his own pretinshions; for he acts an unaturall part, and therefore must be continualy forceing and restraining himself.

5. Trace the following words to their respective roots, and name the language to which each belongs:—*epitaph, enormous, epithet, pester, landscape, mite.*

Geography.—1. What is the average breadth of the Gulf Stream, and where does its course terminate? Specify the distinguishing characteristics of its waters.

2. Who are Magyars? Give their origin and describe the territory they now occupy.

3. Write a general description of the south coast of England from Dover to the Land's End, enumerating the counties on the coast, and the chief seaports and headlands.

4. Describe the climate, productions, and physical aspect of New Brunswick. Name its capital and the principal trade carried on by the inhabitants.

5. Describe the position of the following places:—*Ulm, Cologne, Sana, Breslau, Saragossa.* Give the names and approximate lengths of the rivers upon which any two of them are situated.

Arithmetic.—1. Define a decimal fraction. State how vulgar fractions may be reduced to decimals, and specify the advantages of using the decimal form in computation.

2. Owing to an accident the capacity of a half gallon has been diminished by one-eighth of a pint: it is required to determine the true number of gallons in fifty of these measures.

Appendix F. — Questions proposed at the Examinations. — *Female Teachers.*

3. If the shilling loaf weigh 8 lbs. 6 oz. when the flour is selling at 2*s.* 4½*d.* per stone, what should be the weight of the four-penny loaf when the flour sells at 3*s.* 6½*d.* per 20 lbs.?

4. To the sum, difference, and product of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$, find a fourth proportional.

5. What is the present worth of a bill for £500 drawn June 3rd, at four months, and discounted 21st July, at 7 per cent.

Lesson Books.—1. From what other sources besides flowers do bees procure the material for honey? What other substances besides honey are made by them, and whence are the materials procured?

2. "The climate of Egypt has four distinct seasons." Describe these.

3. Show that taxes are as much an *exchange*, as any other kind of payment.

4. What battle gave Joshua possession of the south part of the Promised Land? What particularly distinguished this battle?

5. As an exercise in composition, write out, *in your own words*, an abridgment of the story of "Volney Beckner."

B².

Grammar.—1. *Yet half his strength he put not forth, but checked*
His thunder in mid volley, for he *meant*
Not to *destroy*, but root them out of heaven.

Parse the words in *italics*, and transpose the whole passage.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give the rule referred to in each case:—

(*a.*) "Give me them books."
(*b.*) "John is the strongest of the two."
(*c.*) "Thus urged the chief; a generous troop appears,
Who spread their bucklers, and advance their spears."

3. Why are the inflections for number and person made in the auxiliary and not in the principal verb?

4. Copy the following passage, correcting the errors in spelling, and giving the rule in each case:—"The arts of diseit grow weeker and less servicable to those who practice them; whereas intigrity gains strength by use, which is an unspeakeable advantage in busines and the affares of life."

5. Trace the following words to their respective roots, and name the language from which each is derived:—*Atom, texture, extricate, scenery, gang, gunnel.*

Geography.—1. What are under-currents? Give examples of them, and show that a strong under-current flows *from* the Mediterranean *into* the Atlantic.

2. Give the estimated area of the Llanos of Venezuela. How are they described by Humboldt?

3. Write out a short geographical sketch of New Zealand.

4. Name in their order the eastern maritime counties of Scotland, beginning with the most northern.

5. Give the meaning of the terms *Ouze, Mull,* and of the geographical endings *ness, wich,* and *chester.*

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Arithmetic.—1. Define "least common multiple;" state the rule for finding it, and determine the least common multiple of 3, 5, 03, 25, and 39.

2. A piece of linen when measured by a yard which is three-eighths of an inch too short, appears to be 52 yards in length; what is the true length?

3. If 16 men working 10 hours daily can reap 50 acres in 19 days; how long would it take 20 men working $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily to reap 80 acres?

4. To the sum, difference, and product of $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{11}$, find a fourth proportional.

5. A grocer buys a quantity of sugar amounting to 39 cwt. 3 qrs. and 21 lbs. for £90; the charges amount to £1 10*s.*; how must he sell it per pound so as to gain 10 per cent. by the transaction?

Lesson Books.—1. "The account usually given of the nautilus, though generally believed, is altogether fabulous." Explain this.

2. By what names are Upper and Lower Canada now distinguished? How do they differ as regards physical features and inhabitants?

3. Show in what respects the payment called "taxes" differs from other payments.

4. "The next trial which awaited Moses, came from his own family." Explain this fully.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out, *in your own words*, an abridgment of the lesson on the miscroscope.

B³.

Grammar.—1. *Words learned* by rote a parrot *may rehearse*,
But *talking* is not always *to converse:*
Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The *constant creaking* of a country sign.

Parse the words in *italics*, and transpose the whole passage, supplying any ellipsis that may be wanted to complete the construction.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give the rule referred to in each case:—

(*a.*) "He is not as diligent as his brother."
(*b.*) "I have a great prejudice for that kind of writing."
(*c.*) "From thence proceed all these sort of misfortunes."

3. State which of the following expressions should be preferred, and why?

(*a.*) "When he recovered his property he paid his creditors."
(*b.*) "When he had recovered his property he paid his creditors."

4. Copy the following passage, correcting the errors in spelling, and giving the rule in each case:—"Sincerety is an excelent instryment for the spedy dispatch of buisness. It is like traveling in a plane of baten rode, which comonly brings a man sooner to his jurnies end than bye-ways in which men go astray."

5. Trace to their roots the following words, and name the language from which each is derived:—*Petrify*, *extort*, *cathedral*, *satiate*, *mayor*.

Geography.—1. What is the sun's meridian altitude at Dublin on the 21st June?

2. Name the *three* principal rivers which drain the western part of the

Continent of Europe into the German Ocean. Where does the largest of them rise?

3. Describe the lower parts of South America under the following heads:—*Climate; physical aspect; appearance, habits, and manners of the inhabitants.*

4. Enumerate in their order, beginning with the most northern, the eastern maritime counties of England. Give the boundaries of any one of them.

5. State in miles the greatest length and breadth of Africa. Explain why the product of those numbers represents an area more than double that of the entire African continent.

Arithmetic.—1. Define "Division," and shew by an example that money may be divided by money, while we cannot speak of multiplying money by money.

2. In weighing flour it is found that each half cwt. employed was ¾ of a lb. too light; what will be the true weight of what appeared to be a ton of flour?

3. If the six-penny loaf weigh 3 lbs. 14 oz. when flour is selling at 2*s.* 2½*d.* per stone, what should be the weight of two four-penny loaves when flour is selling at 1*s.* 7*d.* for ten pounds?

4. Divide the sum of ¼ and ⅜ by their difference.

5. What is the discount (by the ordinary method) on a bill of £16 10*s.* drawn September 25th at 5 months, and discounted November 30th at 6¼ per cent.

Lesson Books.—1. What useful lesson is the story called "Travellers' Wonders" intended to convey?

2. What are the chief towns of Upper Canada? Where are they situated? Which of them was formerly known by a different name?

3. Show that even the very worst government that ever was is both much better and much cheaper than no government at all.

4. State what you know of the rebellion of Korah.

5. As an exercise in composition, write out *in your own words,* an abridgment of the Lesson on "Pins" in the Third Book.

B⁴.

Grammar.—1. For the soul the body form doth take,
For soul is form and doth the body make.

Parse the above, and then write out the passage, placing the words in their natural order, and supplying any ellipsis that may be wanted.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences and give the rule that applies to each case:—"The river had overflown its banks." "He was questioned relative to that circumstance."

3. Explain the difference between the potential and the subjunctive mood.

4. Copy the following passage, correcting the errors in spelling, and giving the rule in each case:—"According to the anchient custems of this country, as they prevaled under the Mogul dinasty, the oficer to whom was commited the charge of administering the revinue in every district was vested with extenceive judicial authority."

Appendix F. — Questions proposed at the Examinations. — *Female Teachers.*

5. Trace to their roots the following words, and name the language from which each is derived :—*Mimic, vindicate, sympathy, unction, indenture, gesture.*

Geography.—1. Explain why the isothermal lines of the South of Europe and North of Africa pass through lower latitudes in Asia and America.

2. Name in their order the seas and straits through which a ship will pass during her voyage from Galatz to London. What will be her probable cargo?

3. Write out a short geographical sketch of the Indian Islands under the following heads:—(1) *Extent in square miles*, (2) *character of the inhabitants*, (3) *chief exports.*

4. Enumerate the most important rivers which have their sources on or near the slopes of the Alps, the Altai, and Himalaya mountains.

5. Give the extreme length and breadth of Asia, and state the proportion which the product of these numbers bears to the estimated area of Continental Asia.

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the following :—Factor, product, quotient, aliquot part, and show how the true remainder is ascertained when factors are employed in division.

2. A coal merchant after delivering 8 tons of coals discovers that in every 2 cwts. he reckoned 7 lbs. weight as 14 lbs. What is the true weight of the coals delivered?

3. If 7 men can work as much in the same time as 12 boys, it is required to determine in how many days, working 8 hours daily, 20 boys will accomplish as much work as 18 men would do in 15 days, working 10 hours daily.

4. Find the product of the sum, and the difference of $6\frac{2}{3}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$.

5. What sum must be insured at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on goods worth £750, so that in case of loss both the value of the goods and the premium may be repaid.

Lesson Books.—1. State what is the chief characteristic of the Savannas of South America.

2. Show that it is not to the soil and climate of Belgium that the Belgian farmer is indebted for "his superiority in comfort and position over the Irish cultivator."

3. Show that there is no real difference between paying for the loan of money, and for the loan of anything else.

4. How many spies did Moses send to explore the Land of Promise? How were they selected? Who were the leaders, and how long did they remain in the country?

5. As an exercise in composition, write out, *in your own words*, an abridgment of the lesson on "Paper" in the Third Book.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

C[1].

Grammar.—1. Kings *shall fall* down before him,
And *gold* and incense *bring*;
All nations shall adore him;
His *praise all* nations sing.

Parse the words in *italics* in the above passage.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences and give the rules that apply to them respectively:—

(*a.*) "Is your brother and sister at home?"
(*b.*) "Neither precept nor example are so forcible as habit."
(*c.*) "Who did you hear it from?"

3. Point out the mistakes in the spelling of the following words, and give the rule to which each case can be referred:—*Tracable, quareling, dispatch, incounter, blameable, dulness.*

4. How are compound tenses formed? Do all verbs admit of the progressive form?

5. Analyse the following words, giving the roots, prefixes and affixes:—*Encounter, neighbour, exculpate, periphery, condemn.*

Geography.—1. Distinguish natural from artificial divisions on the earth's surface. Give some examples of each.

2. Name the capitals of Norway, Belgium, Greece, Saxony, and Bavaria. State which of them are seaport towns.

3. Describe the source, course and mouth of the Shannon. Name three important towns on its banks.

4. From what countries do we import sugar, coffee, timber, rice, and currants?

5. Describe the position of the following places:—Toronto, Sierre Leone, Alexandria, Nantes, and Guildford.

Arithmetic.—1. Find the product of the sum by the difference of seven million, twenty thousand, two hundred, and thirteen thousand and nine.

2. Reduce the following:—

250,000 pounds to tons.
250,000 square yards to statute acres.
500 English ells to yards.

3. If the fourpenny loaf weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. when wheat is 22*s.* per barrel, what should be the weight of the sixpenny loaf when wheat is 18*s.* 6*d.* per barrel?

4. What is the cost of 136 cwt. 1 qr. and 16 lbs. of sugar at £2 11*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt.? Two solutions required.

5. Write out in proper form a neat shop-bill containing the following items:—116 yards of ——— at 1*s.* 10½*d.* per yard, 26 yards of ——— at 2*s.* 4¼*d.* per yard, 96 yards at 3*s.* 6¾*d.* per yard, 15 yards at 11¼*d.* per yard. Received in payment, £15 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lesson Books.—1. What is the *moral* of the story of "The Good-natured Little Boy?"

2. What nations of Africa resemble the people of the South of Europe, and in what respect?

3. What were the regulations made by the Law of Moses regarding the tribe of Levi, and what were the beneficial results?

4. Give the substance of the paragraph in the Fourth Book commencing with the words, "The sugar-cane is another of these tall grass-like plants."

5. (*a.*) Write out the six last verses of the poetical piece, "God, the Author of Nature," commencing with the words, "Happy, who walks with him;" and

(*b.*) Express the same ideas in plain prose.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

C³.

Grammar.—1. 'Tis sweet to muse upon His skill displayed
(Infinite skill) in all that He has made.

Parse syntactically the above sentence.

2. Correct the following sentences, giving in each case the rule that applies:—

(*a.*) "Nothing but vain and idle disputes delight some people."
(*b.*) "Who did you hear it from?"
(*c.*) "As far as I can judge, the book is well written."

3. Correct the mistakes in the spelling of the following words, and give the rule to which each case can be referred :—*Mischeivous, traffick, fullfiled, worshiped, judgement.*

4. How are words that are used both as adverbs and adjectives distinguished?

5. Analyse the following words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes :—*Excavation, confluence, diffidence, withstand, epidemic.*

Geography.—1. Express in time, 52° 30′ of longitude.

2. Name the four largest counties in Ireland, the provinces in which they are situated, and the boundaries of any one of them.

3. Give the area, boundaries, and population of Europe.

4. Upon what rivers are the following towns situated :—Paris, London, Berlin, Oporto, and Athlone?

5. Describe the position of the following :—Stirling, Delhi, Tours, Bermuda, and Leon.

Arithmetic.—1. Find how often nineteen thousand and ninety can be subtracted from seven million seventeen thousand and four.

2. Reduce the following :—

376 acres 21 perches to yards (statute).
2,000,000 square inches to square yards.
£59 17*s.* 8*d.* to fourpences.

3. If the carriage of 104 tons for 34 miles cost £18 4*s.*; what will the carriage of 102 tons for 122 miles cost?

4. What is the cost of 314 cwt. 2 qrs. and 24 lbs. of sugar at £1 12*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.? Two solutions required.

5. Write out in proper form a neat shop-bill, containing the following items :—8 bottles sherry, at 38*s.* per dozen; 5 bottles of port, at 46*s.* per dozen; $2\frac{3}{4}$ stones of sugar, at $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; 10 quarts of rum, at 14*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per gallon. Received on account, £3 10*s.*

Lesson Books.—1. What is the moral of the story of "The Grapes, or Temptation Resisted?"

2. Name the different kinds of trees and crops which flourish in the temperate regions of North America.

3. Explian fully what was meant by the jubilee, or year of rejoicing, amongst the Israelites.

4. Give the substance of the paragraph in the Fourth Book, commencing with the words, "*When we turn our attention to the leaves of plants, nothing strikes us more than their immense variety.*"

5. (*a.*) Write out the six verses of the poetical piece, "God, the Author of Nature," commencing with the words, "*Not a flower*;" and (*b.*) express the same ideas in plain prose.

C³.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

Grammar.—1. Downward they move, a melancholy band,
Pass from the shore, and darken all the strand.

Parse the above sentence.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give the rules that apply to them respectively :—

(*a.*) "Frequent commission of crimes harden the heart."
(*b.*) "The lady and the lap-dog which we saw in the carriage."
(*c.*) "Moses rod was turned into a serpent."

3. When the infinitive mood implies purpose, how is it governed?

4. Point out the mistakes in the spelling of the following words, and give the rule to which each can be referred :—*Merryly, rebelion, alltogether, laudible, lodgement, greif.*

5. Analyse the following words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes :—*Repository, adhesive, paradox, protrude, planetary.*

Geography.—1. What is the sun's meridian altitude at Dublin, latitude 53° 23′ north, on the 21st June?

2. Name the most *central* town in Ireland; on what river is it situated?

3. Enumerate the political divisions of Europe; give the boundaries of any one of them.

4. In what zones are the following countries respectively situated :—New Zealand, Madagascar, South Australia, California, Nova Zembla, The Sandwich Islands.

5. In what counties are the following towns situated :—Letterkenny, Tullamore, Roscrea, Belturbet, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Kilrush?

Arithmetic.—1. Divide twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen by five hundred and four, and prove the result fully even to the remainder, by another division in which three factors are to be employed.

2. Reduce the following :—

180,762 feet to leagues.
180,762 square feet to perches.
1,050 French ells to English ells.

3. If 26 dressmakers can complete a certain amount of work in 3 days, working 10 hours daily; how many hours daily must they work in order to complete double the work in 5 days?

4. Required the rent of a farm of land, consisting of 65 acres 3 roods 15 perches, at £1 8*s.* 4*d.* per acre; to be solved in two ways.

5. Make out a neat shop-bill, supplying the proper headings from the following :—$3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coffee at 1*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of cheese at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; 7 pints of rum at 18*s.* 4*d.* per gallon.

Lesson Books.—1. What is the *moral* of the story entitled, "The Helpful One?"

2. What are the chief obstacles which prevent emigrants to New Holland from settling in the interior of the country?

3. What was meant by the "Sabbath of rest," and what provision was made against the inconveniences which would naturally follow from this ordinance?

4. Give the substance of the paragraph in the Fourth Book, which commences with the words, "*We have now gone through the principal parts of a plant.*"

5. (*a.*) Write out the six verses of the poetical piece, "God, the Author of Nature," commencing with the words, "He sets the bright procession, &c.;" and (*b.*) express the same ideas in plain prose.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

C[4].

Grammar.—1. The sultry summer day *is done,*
The western hills *have hid* the sun,
But mountain peak and village spire
Retain reflection of his fire.

Parse the words in *italics* in the above passage.

2. Correct the errors in the following sentences, and give the rules that apply to them respectively :—

(*a.*) "I dare not to proceed so hastily."
(*b.*) "For conscience's sake hear me."
(*c.*) "Neither despise the poor or envy the rich."

3. Give instances when a verb is equivalent to a noun.

4. Point out the mistakes in the spelling of the following words, and give the rule to which any of them can be referred :—*Discend, flamable, interferred, percieve, ilness.*

5. Analyse the following words, giving the roots, affixes, and prefixes :—*Dormitory, cohesion, incumbent, amphibious, beetle.*

Geography.—1. In what points of the sky will the sun appear to a person living 10° from the equator on the 21st June and the 21st December?

2. Name in order the counties, principal bays, and headlands, you would pass in a coasting voyage from Wexford to Sligo.

3. Enumerate *all* the states described under the general name of Barbary. Give the boundaries of any one of them.

4. What important island groups lie between 10° and 27° north latitude; and between 60° and 85° west longitude? Describe their climate and their most useful productions.

5. Describe the position of the following places :—Prague, Damascus, Syracuse, Falkirk, The Strait of Otranto.

Arithmetic.—1. Multiply thirteen million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twelve, by seven million nineteen thousand and eighteen, and prove the result by another multiplication.

2. Reduce the following :—

200,000 inches to miles (statute.)
200,000 farthings to pounds.
1,000 pounds to guineas.

3. If 7 horses can plough 21 acres 3 roods in 11 days, how much should 21 horses plough in $2\frac{3}{4}$ days?

4. Required the rent of a farm of land, consisting of 39 acres 3 roods $17\frac{1}{2}$ perches, at £1 2*s.* 9*d.* per acre; two solutions required.

5. Make out a neat shop-bill, supplying the proper headings, from the following :—5 lbs. of tea, at 2*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.; 8 lbs. of sugar, at 6*s.* 5*d.* per stone; 21 lbs. of bacon, at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.

Lesson Books.—1. What is the *moral* of the story of "Androcles and the Lion?"

2. State the several reasons why it may be said that Western Asia contains the places in the world most interesting to us.

3. Name the four great festivals of the Israelites, stating what each was intended to commemorate, and at what period of the year each occurred.

4. Give the substance of the paragraph in the Fourth Book, commencing with the words, "*Each order in the animal kingdom is subdivided into smaller groups.*"

5. (*a.*) Write out the six verses of the poetical piece, "God, the Author of Nature," commencing with the words, "The Beauties of the Wilderness;" and (*b.*) Write out such a paraphrase of them as would serve to explain their sense to a fourth class.

No. 3.—PAID MONITORS.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. "Man's chief good is an upright mind, which no earthly power can bestow."

Parse the foregoing.

2. Give the meanings of the prefixes, *de, circum, pro, dis,* and *bis,* with examples of their application.

3. Explain what is meant by the nominative of apposition, the nominative absolute, and the nominative of address. Give an example of each.

4. Write down *in full,* the *two* rules for spelling regarding words ending in *e* when they take an affix after them.

5. Give examples of nouns having no difference of number, of such as have no plural form, and of such also as have no singular form.

Geography.—1. What ratio does the height of Dwalagiri bear to the earth's diameter?

2. Describe minutely a ship's course from Canton to London.

3. Name the three largest of the East Indian Islands.

4. Enumerate *all* the most important mountain chains in Europe. Give, in feet, the highest point of any one of them.

5. Give the boundaries of the county in which your school is situated. Name its principal towns.

Lesson Books.—1. Relate the chief incidents in the life of Jacob.

2. Describe the process of weaving. To what other process may it be compared?

3. What are taxes? Why should their payment be compulsory?

4. What is saffron—how obtained?

5. Explain the terms, *crustacea, mollusca, radiata.* Give an example of each class.

Arithmetic.—1. Explain the method for finding the greatest common measure of several numbers.

2. If the price of 1 oz. of gold is £3 12*s.*, what is the value of 29 ingots, each weighing 3 lb. 7 oz. 14 dwts.?

3. Find a fourth proportional to the fractions $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{9}{10}$, $\frac{15}{16}$.

4. Extract the square root of 328,329.

5. Calculate the following account, and write it out in a neat form:—

(1.) Thirteen barrels of flour, each weighing 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs., at 2*s.* 7*d.* per stone.

(2.) 1,200 eggs at the rate of 2 for $\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

(3.) Fifteen flitches of bacon, each weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., at $9\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per lb.

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the words in *italics* in the following:—

'*Tis* the *idle that grow weary,*
Gaily rings each busy sound;
'Tis a pleasure to be *active;*
There's a *joy* in labour *found.*

2. Show by examples that shall and will do not convey the same meaning. Give the rule for the proper application of these words.

3. Correct the following sentences, and write down in full the rules of Syntax which they violate:—"All men are foolish to a greater or lesser degree." "They live conformable to the dictates of prudence." "I expected to have received an answer to my letter."

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

4. Write out in full the rules for spelling to which the words *millrace* and *counsellor* are exceptions.

5. Resolve into their roots, prefixes, and affixes, the words—*Aboriginal, dogmatic, retrospective, exclusive, importation.*

Paid Monitors.

Geography.—1. Why is it that the circle of illumination bisects each parallel of latitude but *twice* a year, while it always bisects the equator? What is the consequence of such bisection in each case?

2. Name in their order, the seas and straits through which a ship must pass during a voyage from Cronstadt to Constantinople.

3. From what countries do we get silk, hemp, hides, cotton, and cinnamon?

4. When it is 10·30 A.M. at Paris, at 2° 10′ east longitude, what o'clock is it at Boston, 70° 30′ west longitude?

5. Describe the position of the following places:—St. John's, Port Philip, Palermo, Astrakhan, and Surat.

Lesson Books.—1. Write, as a composition exercise, a short outline of the life of Moses.

2. Enumerate the chief uses of the stems and stalks of plants to man.

3. What is meant by lithographic printing? Describe the process; under what general head is it treated?

4. Give the substance of the lesson on "Coin."

5. Name the metals specified in the Fourth Book, and describe the peculiar properties of any three of them.

Arithmetic.—1. How is the true value of any simple fraction determined? Show that it is not altered by multiplying or dividing its numerator and denominator by the same number.

2. What number multiplied by itself will produce, very nearly, 816,510,889?

3. By selling wine at £1 12*s.* 6*d.* the gallon, a loss of 5 per cent. is sustained. What will be lost or gained by selling the same class of wine at £2 1*s.* the gallon?

4. Find a fourth proportional to the *sum, difference,* and *quotient* of ·015 and 2·6.

5. If three sorts of tea be mixed together—viz., 40 lb. at 2*s.* 8*d.* a pound, 15 lb. at 3*s.* a pound, and 9 lb. at 4*s.* 2*d.* a pound, how much a pound is the mixture worth?

Geometry and Algebra.—1. Find the value of a triangular piece of ground, two of whose sides are 90 yards and the other 50 yards, at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ a square foot.

2. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 1100 yards: how many acres does it contain?

3. Prove that the area of any parallelogram is equal to the product of its base and its perpendicular height.

4. Find the values of x and y from the equation—

$$\frac{3}{5}x - y = 99$$
$$2y - 4x = 44.$$

5. Show that, $x^{-5} = \frac{1}{x^5}$.

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitresses

No. 4.—Paid Monitresses.

First and Second Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following: "A wolf that had killed a lamb ate him in haste, and so a bone stuck in his throat which he could by no means get out."

2. Write out four prefixes meaning *beyond*, with examples of their uses, specifying the language to which each belongs.

3. Decline the following: *John, lady, potato, it.*

4. Distinguish between proper and common nouns, and specify with examples the other classes of nouns.

5. Append the meanings to the following words, and add in each case a similarly pronounced word with its meaning: *Rest, slow, shear, road, stile, throw.*

Geography.—1. Define the following, with examples:—Continent, promontory, strait, estuary.

2. Specify the several branches or inlets of the Atlantic Ocean on both sides.

3. Enumerate the principal lakes of Ireland, and give the counties touched by each.

4. Refer each of the following to its proper county and province:—Kilrush, Navan, Ardee, Bray, Tullow, Bangor.

5. Give the boundaries of the several oceans, and the measurement of any two of them.

Lesson Books.—1. Write out the Fable from the Second Book intended to show that "it is not the noisiest who labour hardest."

2. Specify the several "signs of rain" taken from the appearance of quadrupeds in the lesson on that subject.

3. Write out the five lines which follow "Camel, no! thou dost for man," from the poem in the Second Book.

4. Refer each of the following to its proper class and order:—Ferret, seal, porpoise, ostrich, crocodile.

5. Describe Corsica, and state for what it is chiefly remarkable.

Arithmetic.—1. Define the following:—Subtrahend, quotient, ratio, factor.

2. Find how often 19*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.* is contained in £67 7*s.* 3*d.*

3. A grocer in weighing out 1 cwt. (112 lbs.) of sugar in separate stones finds that he has been using for a stone a weight that is deficient by 6 ounces; what is the true weight of what seemed to be 112 lbs.?

4. Reduce the following:—

123,456 feet to miles.
123,456 square yards to acres.
123,456 pounds to tons.

5. If 29 men in 5 days of 12 hours each reap 35 acres, in how many days of 10 hours each will 20 men reap 60 acres, working at the same rate?

Appendix F.

Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Paid Monitresses

Third and Fourth Years.

Grammar.—1. Parse the following :—

" He that does one fault at first,
And lies to hide it makes it two."

2. Give the roots of the following, and add other words in each case from the given roots :—*Inadequate, imbibe, brief, precentor, captain, exclaim.*

3. Decline the words *who* and *which*, and state the application of each when used interrogatively.

4. Give the rules in Syntax with reference to the use of the auxiliary verbs.

5. Give the meanings of the following words, and add in each case another word similar in pronunciation, with its meaning :—*Miner, spacious, elicit, oracle, calender, signet, colour, pallet.*

Geography.—1. Define or explain the following :—Antipodes, plane of the orbit, tropic, solstice.

2. Give the boundaries, area, population, and subdivisions of Holland.

3. State the county in which each of the following is situated, and specify any peculiarity connected with the place :—Sheffield, Coventry, Woolwich, Dudley, Greenock, Leith, Stroud, Rothsay.

4. Draw a map to show the mountain ranges and the river system of Europe.

5. Give at least one half of the following their proper designation, and say where they are situated :—Iona, Dago, Gratz, Uri, Neckar, Kiel, Asti, Como, Zaire, Detroit.

Lesson Books.—1. Describe the proceedings of Joshua, from the death of Moses, and specify the last act of his life.

2. Write out a short account of the country around the Cape of Good Hope, as given in the Lesson in the Fourth Book.

3. Give the titles of six of the fables in the new Second Book, and state the moral of each.

4. Define the following terms—*Money, commerce, taxes, coin*, and write out the substance of the lesson on any one of them.

5. Specify all the " signs of rain" taken from the appearance of birds in the lesson on that subject.

Arithmetic.—1. Define a " fraction," and find the quotient of $19\frac{1}{20}$ by $2\frac{1}{15}$.

2. Find the interest of the following :—

£24 for 1 year and 4 months at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
£456 10*s.* for 31 days at 5 per cent.
£92 10*s.* for $5\frac{1}{2}$ years at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

3. Write out the table of the aliquot parts of £1, of 1 cwt., and of 1 acre.

4. State the short rule in Practice for computing :—

(1.) Tons, hundreds, and quarters.
(2.) Ounces, pennyweights, and grains.
(3.) Yards, quarters, and nails.

5. State, with examples, the rules in mental arithmetic for calculating interest for months at 5 per cent., for months at 6 per cent., and for days at 5 per cent. Give the reason for any one of them.

APPENDIX G.

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION

ON

31st DECEMBER, 1866;

WITH

SUMMARY IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster.

ULSTER—2,382 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—478 Schools.

NOTE.—In the column headed "*Vested or Non-Vested*," the letters V.T. denote Schools *Vested* in *Trustees*; V.C., those *Vested* in *Commissioners*; A., *Assigned* to Commissioners; and B., those *Secured* by *Bond*. Schools not having any of those letters are "*Non-Vested*." Religious denominations of Managers are expressed thus—E.C., Established Church; R.C., Roman Catholic; Pres., Presbyterian; other Protestant Dissenters, Diss.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	7058	Aghagallon,	Derrymore,		–	E.C.	59	29	88	25	1 8 4	—	24 0 0	11 16 0	
2	7855	Do.	Derrynaseer,		R.C.	–	49	40	89	28	1 12 5	—	29 3 4	9 16 0	
3	8802	Aghalee,	Aghalee, day,		Diss.	–	72	40	112	45	5 17 8	—	42 0 6	9 2 8	
			Do. evg		–	–	63	26	89	33				—	
4	5621	Ahoghill,	Ballymena District Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	117	–	117	59	19 14 9	—	557 5 0	77 11 6	
5	5622	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	109	109	44					
6	5623	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	55	54	109	40					
7	2	Do.	Killygarrin, day,	v.T.	R.C.	–	121	88	209	52	6 0 6	—	58 0 0	2 13 11	
		Do.	Do. evg.		–	–	76	46	122	36				1 16 7	
8	3	Do.	Leymore,		–	E.C.	49	28	77	23	1 18 4	—	15 0 0	3 11 2	
9	5	Do.	Gortgole,	V.T.	R.C.	–	63	58	121	31	1 2 5	—	14 7 6	1 14 7	
10	1223	Do.	Aughterclooney,	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	84	188	37	1 8 5	—	28 0 0	0 16 0	
11	2570	Do.	Glenhugh,		Pres.	–	42	35	77	28	1 9 8	—	21 7 6	5 12 8	
12	2572	Do.	Cullybackey, m. day,		Pres.	–	146	–	146	66	7 2 10	—	99 3 4	26 1 3	
			Do. evg.		–	–	88	29	117	52				6 13 6	
13	6898	Do.	Cullbackey, f.		Pres.	–	–	127	127	56	3 14 6	—	70 10 0	20 0 0	
14	2579	Do.	Moyasset,		–	Pres.	73	44	117	42	1 16 0	—	38 6 8	7 12 11	
15	2721	Do.	Upper Largy, day,		Pres.	–	58	59	117	29	3 2 10	—	29 0 0	2 15 8	
			Do. evg.		–	–	68	68	136	29				2 5 0	
16	3074	Do.	Tullaghgarley,		–	Pres.	99	61	160	52	4 13 2	—	19 16 8	11 19 1	
17	3307	Do.	Carninny,		Pres.	–	94	70	164	56	4 6 3	—	56 18 4	8 2 3	
18	3355	Do.	Straid,		Pres.	–	105	70	175	45	2 16 9	—	45 0 0	7 5 0	
19	3605	Do.	Ballymontenagh,		Diss.	–	97	51	148	47	3 11 6	—	33 0 0	5 3	
20	4232	Do.	Gortfad,		–	Pres.	40	28	68	36	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	6 11	
21	4355	Do.	Aughnacleagh,		–	Pres.	78	42	120	31	—	—	12 10 0	3 15 0	

22	4523	Do. . .	Tullynahinnion, .		–	Pres.	67	39	106	36	2 3 11	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	Residence free.
23	4695	Do. . .	Garvaghy, West, .		–	Pres.	52	40	92	30	1 9 4	—	24 0 0	7 17 8	
24	5354	Do. . .	Ballybeg, . .		Pres.	–	67	62	129	37	4 13 9	—	24 0 0	8 14 5	
25	5429	Do. . .	Lisrodden, . .		–	Pres.	73	45	118	45	1 18 1	—	34 15 0	9 5 7	
26	5860	Do. . .	Galgorm, . . m.		–	Pres.	132	–	132	43	1 12 0	—	42 16 8	17 5 6	
27	5740	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	111	111	43	11 1 6	—	56 10 0	3 11 8	Do.
28	5912	Do. . .	Portglenone, .		–	Pres.	61	34	95	44	1 10 0	—	28 0 0	16 4 8	
29	6095	Do. . .	Maboy, . .		–	Pres.	89	68	157	37	1 16 4	—	15 0 0	5 10 3	
30	6114	Do. . .	Garvaghy, East, .		Pres.	–	60	55	115	40	2 15 1	—	25 13 4	7 8 4	
31	6119	Do. . .	Loan, . . .		Pres.	–	91	72	163	44	1 9 6	—	29 13 4	5 16 0	
32	6174	Do. . .	Bridge End, .		–	Pres.	85	63	148	42	1 0 2	—	30 0 0	4 8 0	
33	6731	Do. . .	Ahoghill, m. day,		–	E.C.	112	–	112	41	3 15 4	—	47 16 8	18 2 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	86	50	136	35				5 0 0	
34	6732	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	111	111	35	1 15 4	—	52 0 0	14 13 3	
35	8093	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	124	144	268	62	1 7 6	—	20 10 0	10 1 0	
36	7265	Do. . .	Tullygrawley, .		–	Pres.	94	31	125	39	1 4 5	—	29 5 0	6 15 1	
37	8087	Do. . .	Teeshan, . .	V.C.	–	Pres.	92	58	150	42	1 5 3	—	37 15 0	10 6 6	
38	9363	Do. . .	Gracehill, . m.		Diss.	–	67	–	67	25	1 16 3	—	15 15 0	10 11 3	
39	9064	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Diss.	–	–	69	69	26	1 16 6	—	21 10 0	10 0 0	
40	2567	Antrim, . .	Creevery, . .		–	Pres.	68	45	113	33	4 6 8	—	29 6 8	8 8 4	
41	2764	Do. . .	Antrim, . m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	79	–	79	26	—	—	26 13 4	7 4 6	
42	2838	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	73	73	24	1 5 3	—	25 0 0	1 19 3	
43	6314	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	110	63	173	88	—	—	5 10 0	—	
44	2766	Do. . .	Mill-row, . m.		Pres.	–	54	9	63	31	2 3 3	—	32 5 0	15 15 2	
45	4671	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	79	79	38	5 5 6	—	34 5 0	8 14 6	
46	4672	Do. . .	Lady-hill, . .		Pres.	–	62	38	100	29	2 4 2	—	34 11 8	9 15 9	
47	5449	Do. . .	Bush, . . .		Pres.	–	29	41	70	30	1 13 8	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
48	8550	Do. . .	Main-street, .		Pres.	–	96	66	162	58	8 4 6	—	61 10 10	12 0 0	
49	1	Ardclinis, .	Glenariffe, . .		–	R.C.	53	26	79	15	0 8 7	—	15 10 0	0 18 4	
50	4560	Do. . .	Point of Garron, .	V.C.	E.C.	E.C.	29	23	52	18	1 3 5	—	21 15 0	13 3 3	
51	5688	Do. . .	Carnlough, . m.	V.C.	E.C.	E.C.	140	–	140	39	4 4 9	—	34 5 0	13 19 3	
52	5689	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	E.C.	E.C.	–	123	123	38	4 15 0	—	38 3 4	13 19 11	
53	9462	Do. . .	Waterfoot, . i.		R.C.	–	52	71	123	29	1 10 3	—	26 0 0	1 2 0	
54	1200	Armoy, . .	Breen, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	61	27	88	24	0 15 9	—	31 10 0	2 16 9	
55	1503	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	66	66	17	—	—	11 13 4	1 17 5	
56	8367	Do. . .	Mullaghduff, .		Pres.	–	49	25	74	26	—	—	14 11 8	3 19 2	
57	9246	Do. . .	Armoy, . m.		–	Pres.	86	–	86	35	2 11 5	—	28 0 0	11 16 9	
58	9270	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	74	74	29	3 17 1	—	32 18 4	18 0 0	
59	8057	Ballinderry, .	Killultagh, . .		–	E.C.	69	53	122	49	3 9 5	—	38 0 0	3 16 9	
60	9321	Do. . .	Legatariffe, . .		Diss.	–	56	20	76	24	2 10 9	—	22 10 0	13 1 0	
61	23	Ballintoy, .	Cloghcorr, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	65	32	97	25	0 11 9	—	23 15 0	6 6 2	
62	4088	Do. . .	Croaghbeg, . .		Pres.	–	79	60	139	32	1 7 1	—	36 6 8	4 0 4	
63	8575	Do. . .	Prolisk, . .		Diss.	–	78	43	121	35	—	—	17 5 0	6 11 0	
64	8	Ballyclug, .	Crebilly, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	89	73	162	41	1 7 3	—	45 6 8	8 14 4	
65	3850	Do. . .	Moorfields, . .		–	E.C.	47	33	80	25	1 18 1	—	17 15 0	1 9 11	
66	7966	Do. . .	Harryville, . m.		R.C.	–	75	–	75	20	1 9 10	—	15 0 0	0 17 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
67	7967	Ballyclug,	Harryville, . f.		R.C.	–	–	64	64	21	1 5 0	—	14 0 0	1 1 6	
68	8201	Do.	Do. . No. 2, f.		Pres.	–	–	126	126	45	—	—	39 10 0	11 18 9	
69	1992	Ballycor,	Ballyeaston, m.	v.t.	Pres.	–	113	–	113	36	1 9 3	—	47 10 0	11 8 10	
70	3130	Do.	Do. . f.	v.t.	Pres.	–	–	104	104	33	1 6 4	—	46 0 0	10 3 6	
71	4015	Do.	Ballyboley,		–	Pres	67	15	82	20	2 6 6	—	21 15 0	6 5 9	
72	8582	Do.	Do.		Diss.	–	37	86	123	41	2 9 8	—	36 10 0	9 0 4	
73	22	Rasheen,	Tilderg,		Pres.	–	49	54	103	32	1 8 4	—	24 0 0	6 13 1	
74	17	Ballylinny,	Bruslee,		Pres.	–	39	32	71	24	1 7 6	—	14 15 0	6 5 8	
75	18	Do.	Palentine,		–	Pres.	66	33	99	37	1 9 3	—	36 3 4	8 19 10	
76	19	Do.	Ballylinny,		–	Pres.	60	36	96	28	1 19 4	—	24 0 0	8 17 5	
77	1757	Do.	Straidnahanna,		Pres.	–	51	40	91	29	0 11 0	—	28 0 0	1 15 6	
78	2218	Do.	Carntall,		–	Pres.	70	52	122	41	2 16 5	—	54 13 4	11 16 6	
79	2593	Do.	Lisnalinchy,		Pres.	–	59	31	90	27	—	—	18 0 0	5 7 11	
80	9063	Do.	Mossley, . day,		–	Diss.	87	73	159	84	} 9 8 4	—	103 15 0	{ 29 14 11	} Residence free.
			Do. . evg.		–	–	107	81	188	80				{ 15 18 0	
81	2645	Ballymoney,	Garry,		Pres.	–	42	32	74	26	0 11 0	—	15 0 0	6 3 6	
82	2647	Do.	Seacon,		Pres.	–	64	31	95	28	0 10 6	—	28 0 0	5 5 6	
83	2674	Do.	Ballymoney, m.		R.C.	–	78	–	78	30	2 15 8	—	24 0 0	3 7 1	
84	6737	Do.	Do. Minor Model, . m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	135	–	135	65	}				
85	6738	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	119	119	51	} 23 5 6	—	473 5 4	53 1 8	
86	6739	Do.	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com	N.E.	45	61	106	48	}				
87	3680	Do.	Do. . Work.		P.L.	Gds.	51	44	95	55	1 14 3	—	4 10 0	—	
88	9033	Do.	Do. . No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	–	115	115	33	4 9 5	—	27 0 0	3 9 8	
89	2902	Do.	Kirkhill,	A.	Pres.	–	43	51	94	40	1 13 3	—	31 6 8	5 10 0	
90	3305	Do.	Culdoo,		Pres.	–	71	55	126	36	1 11 4	—	32 0 0	3 1 0	
91	5130	Do.	Garryduff,		Pres.	–	56	43	99	20	1 7 0	—	18 0 0	0 15 0	
92	6398	Do.	Landhead,		Pres.	–	55	58	113	28	0 11 5	—	15 0 0	3 12 6	
93	6856	Do.	Stranocum,		–	E.C.	70	33	103	34	4 12 5	—	37 0 0	12 5 4	
94	7084	Do.	Cabragh,		–	Pres	80	39	119	30	2 14 8	—	25 0 0	7 2 6	
95	9082	Do.	Wesley-place,		Diss.	–	77	57	134	44	1 3 7	—	22 10 0	13 11 9	
96	9634	Do.	Balnamore,		–	E.C.	74	76	150	84	7 8 4	5 0 0	20 10 0	27 10 0	Do.

97	20	Ballynure,	Skilganaban,	v.T.	–	Pres.	16	29	45	16	2 16 10	—	12 4 10	—	
98	38	Do.	Ballylagan,		Diss.	–	43	36	79	27	0 15 0	—	11 5 0	5 4 0	
99	2402	Do.	Ballynarry,		–	Pres.	48	31	79	34	2 6 3	—	28 0 0	5 3 10	
100	5353	Do.	Ballynure, m.		Pres.	–	90	–	90	35	2 12 0	—	24 0 0	8 13 9	
101	7556	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	67	67	31	2 15 8	—	21 10 0	4 0 0	
102	7712	Do.	Ballygowan,		Diss.	–	42	47	89	22	0 10 2	—	18 0 0	6 10 0	
103	8566	Do.	Straid, m.		Diss.	–	85	–	85	30	1 9 0	—	24 0 0	5 10 5	
104	5638	Do.	Do. f.		Diss.	–	–	84	84	30	3 0 3	—	25 0 0	4 0 0	
105	54	Ballyscullion Grange,	Taylorstown, South,		–	Pres.	166	96	262	71	4 19 4	—	78 6 8	10 7 2	
106	4808	Do.	Do. North, day,		Pres.	–	113	121	234	66	6 15 10 (day and evg.)	—	53 16 8	7 16 11	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	94	45	139	25				1 15 5	
107	1960	Do.	Millquarter,		R.C.	–	85	75	160	46	3 12 11	—	32 0 0	6 8 1	
108	6958	Ballywillin,	Portrush, No. 1,		R.C.	–	34	35	69	28	1 5 3	—	29 5 0	2 18 3	
109	7095	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	65	23	88	30	3 7 4	—	35 6 8	4 6 0	
110	2265	Billy,	Carnmoon,		–	Pres.	83	49	132	43	2 5 0	—	40 6 8	7 3 5	Do.
111	2917	Do.	Dervock,	V.T.	Pres.	–	64	55	119	30	—	—	26 10 0	7 6 3	
112	3042	Do.	Bushmills, m.	A.	Pres.	–	99	–	99	40	2 15 4	3 5 5	28 10 0	9 0 1	
113	3043	Do.	Do. f.	A.	Pres.	–	–	102	102	48	6 2 3	—	45 0 0	10 3 1	
114	5661	Do.	Tonduff,		Pres.	–	54	38	92	34	1 7 11	—	25 0 0	3 17 9	
115	8915	Do.	Moycraig,		–	Pres.	105	74	179	45	1 4 1	—	25 10 0	9 0 11	
116	8967	Do.	Mosside,		Pres.	–	64	37	101	31	1 9 5	—	35 3 10	3 18 10	
117	9538	Do.	Ballinagore,		Pres.	–	57	34	91	24	1 6 0	—	14 15 10	2 19 0	
118	9589	Do.	Billy, f.		E.C.	–	22	50	72	24	1 6 4	—	12 6 8	2 0 0	
119	4223	Blaris,	Lisburn, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	225	–	225	66	5 5 5	—	47 6 8	24 10 9	
120	4224	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	194	194	62	3 10 1	—	71 1 8	16 9 0	
121	8781	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	59	85	144	63	9 7 9	3 5 5	4 0 0	—	
122	8365	Do.	Market-square, m.		–	Pres.	137	–	137	82	6 14 11	—	62 8 4	43 11 11	
123	8366	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	Pres.	–	105	105	51	2 0 5 (day and evg.)	—	55 6 8	26 14 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	104	71	175	41				14 9 4	
124	9?9	Camlin,	Crumlin,		Pres.	–	71	38	109	39	1 5 1	—	28 0 0	19 3 10	
125	4696	Do.	Glenavy,		–	Pres.	71	61	132	38	3 17 3	—	45 2 2	17 5 0	Do.
126	24	Carncastle,	Carncastle, No. 1,		Pres.	–	56	59	115	45	1 17 1	—	40 15 0	7 19 6	
127	3535	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres	–	45	35	80	27	2 10 3	—	16 10 0	3 14 9	
128	2210	Do.	Ballygilbert,		Pres.	–	62	40	102	39	4 12 1	—	25 10 0	8 1 10	
129	25	Carnmoney,	Carnmoney, No. 1,		E.C.	–	95	61	156	56	10 0 8	—	58 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
130	4683	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	89	89	39	1 19 9	—	42 10 0	16 15 9	
131	26	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	71	–	71	27	2 14 2	—	35 0 0	7 0 7	
132	27	Do.	Whitehouse, m. day,		–	E.C.	195	–	195	90	10 7 1 (day and evg.)	4 10 9 (day and evg.)	110 10 0 (day and evg.)	22 3 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	215	–	215	63				14 14 9	
133	2699	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	E.C.	–	137	137	66	— (day and evg.)	3 18 6 (day and evg.)	85 18 4 (day and evg.)	16 3 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	211	211	48				3 15 3	
134	7589	Do.	Whitehouse, i.		–	E.C.	104	134	238	74	—	3 19 3	60 10 0	4 4 2	
135	6306	Do.	Ballycraigy, m.		Pres.	–	68	–	68	22	1 7 3	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
136	30	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	84	84	34	2 11 2	—	25 5 0	3 19 6	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER : County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
137	2649	Carnmoney,	WhiteAbbey, m. day,		Pres.	–	236	–	236	96	4 18 5	—	68 12 6	18 18 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	117	–	117	–				4 3 10	
138	2650	Do.	Do. . . f. day,		Pres.	–	–	173	173	76	1 14 8	—	72 13 4	11 6 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	111	111	33				3 15 3	
139	4564	Do.	Monkstown, day		Pres.	–	103	161	207	76	1 9 6	4 6 0	100 15 10	19 11 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	39	43	82	38				9 6 8	
140	32	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	B.	–	Pres.	53	83	136	72	2 3 6	—	68 0 0	11 5 4	
141	7753	Do.	Do. Minor Model, . m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	122	–	122	61	17 10 6	1 0 3	501 11 8	74 0 6	
142	7754	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	74	74	36					
143	7755	Do.	Do. . . i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	57	45	102	58					
144	36	Do.	Dunecrew,		Pres.	–	30	26	56	26	1 16 0	—	16 0 0	1 14 4	
145	37	Do.	Loughmourne, No. 1,		Pres.	–	63	55	118	58	3 0 5	—	47 3 4	8 3 4	
146	1225	Do.	Aldoo,	V.T.	Pres.	–	75	69	144	54	3 1 5	—	55 0 0	8 5 6	
147	5542	Do.	Trooper-lane,		Pres.	–	65	44	109	30	2 16 8	—	24 0 0	7 4 8	
148	6634	Do.	Woodburne,		–	Pres.	63	53	116	40	1 6 11	—	44 16 8	5 0 0	Residence free.
149	7020	Do.	Minorca-place, day,		R.C.	–	91	65	159	70	1 8 2	3 13 8	67 15 0	15 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	67	46	113	39				7 10 0	
150	7609	Do.	Joymount, . day,		Pres.	–	128	75	203	57	—	—	70 11 7	7 7 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	65	41	106	27				2 17 7	
151	8368	Do.	Barnmills,		–	Pres.	74	63	137	52	5 15 10	—	38 8 4	0 19 0	
152	9148	Do.	Sulla Tober,		Pres.	–	51	50	101	49	3 6 2	—	42 15 0	7 11 2	
153	9234	Do.	Market-place,		Diss.	–	127	63	190	75	1 5 10	—	65 10 0	20 10 0	
154	9412	Do.	Upper Woodburne,		Pres.	–	83	74	157	52	2 7 6	—	49 16 8	8 10 9	
155	9672	Do.	Do.		E.C.	–	25	37	62	31	1 7 5	4 10 0	4 13 4	—	
156	9673	Do.	Eden,		E.C.	–	23	37	60	33	1 5 4	4 0 0	1 3 4	—	
157	40	Connor,	Upper Tawnybrack,		–	Pres.	60	50	110	32	1 5 5	—	38 0 0	6 0 8	
158	2573	Do.	Lower do.		Pres.	–	75	21	96	32	—	—	24 0 0	5 6 8	
159	2571	Do.	Whappstown,		–	Pres.	59	36	95	38	2 17 5	—	24 0 0	7 8 7	
160	2577	Do.	Connor,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed temporarily.
161	2587	Do.	Tardree,		Pres.	–	82	53	135	38	3 10 3	—	24 0 0	6 10 2	
162	2590	Do.	Tullynamullan,		Pres.	–	104	82	186	72	3 0 0	—	43 0 0	13 12 11	

163	2651	Do.	Kells,		Pres.	–	112	49	161	46	3 1 10	—	18 0 0	7 2 0	
164	4164	Do.	Harryville, m.		Pres.	–	143	–	143	52	5 14 1	—	33 15 0	13 15 4	
165	5503	Do.	Connor,		Pres.	–	63	146	209	70	4 5 2	—	47 3 4	14 3 11	
166	6146	Do.	Cromkill,		–	Pres.	99	57	156	46	1 6 7	—	21 5 0	7 9 9	
167	6311	Do.	Maxwell's Walls,		–	E.C.	105	54	159	44	1 10 0	—	39 6 8	10 11 5	Residence free.
168	8417	Do.	Slaght,		–	Pres.	83	95	178	53	1 12 8	—	42 6 8	14 0 3	
169	8684	Craigs,	Craigs,	V.C.	–	Pres.	71	81	152	35	3 5 2	—	25 8 4	5 9 2	
170	1226	Culfeightrin,	Glenshesk,	V.T.	–	R.C.	57	23	80	23	2 15 11	—	17 0 0	1 4 1	
171	1353	Do.	Ballyverdock,	A.	–	Pres.	80	56	136	38	—	—	28 0 0	2 15 7	
172	2301	Do.	Craigfad,		R.C.	–	55	37	92	30	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	0 10 9	
173	5171	Do.	Ballyucan,		–	E.C.	95	82	177	38	2 17 4	—	38 0 0	12 6 0	
174	8149	Do.	Culramny,		R.C.	–	56	34	90	23	0 12 3	—	19 10 0	0 15 6	
175	8515	Derryaghy,	Stoneyford,		–	Pres.	70	88	158	61	3 2 5	—	54 0 0	15 0 9	
176	8618	Do.	Ballymacward,		R.C.	–	55	74	129	31	2 11 0	—	30 0 0	4 7 6	Do.
177	2557	Derrykeighan,	Tullybane,		Pres.	–	53	40	93	33	0 5 6	—	28 0 0	4 2 0	
178	3613	Do.	Knockanboy,		Pres.	–	60	48	108	28	1 5 0	—	34 0 0	6 10 0	
179	4999	Do.	Derrykeighan, m.		Pres.	–	98	–	98	35	3 0 0	—	34 0 0	4 12 1	
180	8314	Do.	Dervock,		R.C.	–	19	20	39	20	—	—	15 0 0	4 1 8	
181	53	Grange of Doagh	Ballyclare, m.		–	Pres.	115	–	115	39	4 1 5	—	66 5 0	10 8 10	
182	6152	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	83	83	40	3 2 3	—	41 0 0	7 16 5	
183	216	Do.	Do.		–	Pres.	93	124	217	85	2 10 0	—	55 8 4	25 1 4	
184	5430	Do.	Cogry Mills,		–	E.C.	53	79	132	47	3 0 6	—	36 3 4	12 0 2	Do.
185	7836	Do.	Doagh, m. day,	V.C.	–	Pres.	83	–	83	27	1 11 4	—	31 9 5	12 1 6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	69	39	108	20				2 0 6	
186	7837	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	Pres.	–	86	86	26	1 17 9	—	30 10 0	9 19 4	
187	5662	Donegore,	Dunnamuggy,		Pres.	–	49	35	84	31	1 18 8	—	18 0 0	10 0 2	
188	7557	Do.	Donegore,		Pres.	–	56	30	86	37	1 6 5	—	61 3 4	8 10 0	
189	9105	Do.	Park-gate,		Pres.	–	52	15	67	26	1 8 2	1 0 0	32 0 0	10 3 4	
190	39	Drumaul,	Tannaghmore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	61	38	99	25	—	—	20 5 0	4 8 6	
191	41	Do.	Magheralane,		R.C.	–	42	45	87	28	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	2 18 5	
192	42	Do.	Randalstown, m.	A.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	32	1 15 2	—	23 0 0	3 10 7	
193	5988	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	88	88	33	—	—	22 0 0	2 6 11	
194	43	Do.	Farinflough,	V.C.	R.C.	–	87	63	150	39	—	—	26 0 0	6 8 0	
195	2565	Do.	Seymour's-bridge,		Pres.	–	56	39	95	35	3 13 3	—	27 0 0	11 10 1	
196	2580	Do.	Ballydunmaul,		–	Pres.	54	60	114	34	1 6 4	—	19 10 0	4 14 9	
197	2985	Do.	Magherabeg,		Pres.	–	67	55	122	46	6 3 3	—	38 0 0	8 4 0	
198	3140	Do.	Terrygowan,		–	Pres.	50	26	76	28	—	—	18 0 0	4 0 2	
199	3196	Do.	Caddy,		–	Pres.	68	57	125	39	1 13 5	—	27 0 0	6 2 3	
200	8962	Do.	Groggan,		Pres.	–	62	66	128	25	1 10 9	—	18 15 0	2 10 10	
201	47	Drumbeg,	Dunmurry, m.		–	Pres.	134	–	134	63	2 4 11	—	55 0 0	—	
202	4714	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	108	108	55	1 2 6	—	60 3 4	7 18 5	Do.
203	9415	Do.	Ballyfinaghy,		E.C.	–	70	62	132	37	2 8 8	—	44 5 0	4 7 4	
204	44	Dunaghy,	Glenraville,	V.T.	R.C.	–	136	91	227	59	0 13 7	—	49 3 4	5 10 0	
205	4140	Do.	Ballybogy,		–	Pres.	58	30	88	31	1 6 10	—	28 0 0	5 12 0	
206	4625	Do.	Carnbeg,		Pres.	–	95	56	151	35	1 3 10	—	32 0 0	4 11 9	
207	7932	Do.	Tullybane,		–	Pres.	63	62	125	31	1 10 10	—	27 0 0	6 19 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster : County of Antrim—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
208	9279	Dunaghy,	Lemovollaghan,		Pres.	–	106	65	171	27	2 11 8	—	15 0 0	4 10 4	
209	7898	Grange of Dundermot,	Frosses,		Pres.	–	77	50	127	27	1 13 4	—	32 0 0	3 16 0	
210	49	Duneane,	Moneynick,		R.C.	–	75	32	107	30	0 10 4	—	45 15 0	5 13 7	
211	1632	Do.	Creggan,	A.	R.C.	–	81	54	135	49	1 7 0	—	52 0 0	7 3 2	
212	5818	Do.	Gullagh,		R.C.	–	73	42	115	28	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	1 10 1	
213	6436	Do.	Ballynamullan,		R.C.	–	91	53	144	39	0 17 1	—	32 0 0	10 2 6	
214	7953	Do.	Duneane,		Pres.	–	42	26	68	25	2 12 10	—	13 15 0	3 7 3	
215	8113	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	99	60	159	36	4 11 10	—	29 5 0	9 2 8	Residence free.
216	8270	Do.	Culnafay,		–	E.C.	66	55	121	28	2 17 11	—	24 0 0	4 5 0	
217	9075	Do.	Staffordstown,		Pres.	–	51	42	93	28	0 11 7	—	28 0 0	6 11 6	
218	2551	Dunluce,	Ballytibbert,		Pres.	–	74	53	127	50	1 8 0	—	24 0 0	10 9 5	Do.
219	2984	Do.	Kilmoyle,		–	E.C.	82	49	131	25	1 9 6	—	28 0 0	2 6 0	
220	3023	Do.	Seneirl,	V.T.	Pres.	–	65	42	107	28	1 9 0	—	18 7 9	4 3 0	
221	6817	Do.	Ballyhome,	V.C.	Pres.	–	42	31	73	22	0 5 6	—	18 0 0	2 13 3	
222	7588	Do.	Ballymagarry,		Pres.	–	33	43	76	33	1 2 5	—	20 6 8	3 13 0	
223	1963	Finvoy,	Dunloy,		R.C.	–	82	57	139	38	1 15 11	—	35 3 4	4 10 0	Do.
224	4287	Do.	Caldanagh,		–	E.C.	79	34	113	21	—	—	28 0 0	—	
225	8278	Do.	Eden,		Pres.	–	63	46	109	31	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	3 6 0	
226	8583	Do.	Carrowreagh,		Pres.	–	38	42	80	28	1 18 9	—	22 2 6	9 6 7	
227	9671	Do.	Killens,		R.C.	–	62	83	145	42	1 7 6	4 10 0	20 15 0	6 5 0	
228	2828	Glenavy,	Ballymacricket, m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	34	2 6 7	—	33 0 0	7 1 7	
229	7676	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	24	2 4 9	—	31 10 0	3 6 7	
230	4379	Do.	Sandhills,		–	E.C.	41	26	67	21	1 5 11	—	13 15 0	3 16 11	
231	2576	Glenwhirry,	Clatteryknowes,		Pres.	–	56	56	112	33	1 8 3	—	18 0 0	7 0 0	
232	2926	Do.	Craigs,		Pres.	–	69	45	114	39	2 1 8	—	24 6 8	5 12 10	
233	4807	Do.	Lowtown,		–	Pres	56	42	98	28	0 16 6	—	15 13 4	2 9 3	
234	55	Glynn,	Glynn Village,		–	E.C.	47	37	84	36	2 10 11	—	18 0 0	—	
235	81	Do.	Blackhill,		Pres.	–	29	46	75	24	1 18 8	—	15 5 0	10 19 8	
236	82	Do.	Mullaghmossan,		Pres	–	84	75	159	59	4 7 3	—	49 10 0	7 3 10	
237	56	Inver,	Ballysnod,		Pres.	–	72	51	123	42	3 7 7	—	28 0 0	6 15 4	
238	3531	Do.	Larne and Inver,		Pres.	–	91	72	163	73	3 2 2	—	56 19 11	24 3 6	
239	1529	Island Magee,	Mullaghboy,		Pres.	–	85	30	115	43	3 7 7	—	24 13 4	6 9 8	

240	2497	Do. . .	Mullaghdoo,' .		Pres.	–	114	71	185	54	8	7	5		—		51	3	4	11	16	11	
241	2500	Do. . .	Brownsbay, . .		Pres.	–	55	25	80	36	2	8	3		—		37	11	8	6	11	5	
242	7845	Do. . .	Lower Kilcoan, f.		Pres.	–	–	104	104	43	6	7	8		—		32	3	4	10	8	0	
243	8842	Do. . .	Ballymoney, No. 2,		Diss.	–	62	33	95	42	4	16	7		—		28	0	0	9	2	3	Do.
244	2925	Kilbride, . .	Ballyvoy, . .		–	Pres.	54	41	95	31	0	13	9		—		28	0	0	5	18	6	
245	4020	Do. . .	Kilbride, . .		Pres.	–	74	33	107	[illegible]	1	15	2		—		24	0	0	12	1	3	
246	4179	Do. . .	Newmill, . .		–	Diss.	41	37	78	27	1	8	9		—		21	5	0	3	12	7	
247	6219	Killagan, . .	Drumadoon, m.		–	E.C.	94	–	94	32	3	0	5		—		29	3	4	12	17	7	
248	8787	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	79	79	29	1	5	3		—		17	16	7	10	18	2	
249	60	Killead, . .	Kilcross, . .		–	Pres.	20	35	55	21	0	15	3		—		28	0	0	8	3	11	
250	61	Do. . .	Carmavey, . .	A.	Pres.	–	55	41	96	36	1	5	0		—		18	0	0	8	1	3	
251	62	Do. . .	Straidhavern, .		Pres.	–	53	52	105	36	4	3	6		—		33	6	8	9	12	0	
252	64	Do. . .	Ballyquillin, .		R.C.	–	41	17	58	21	1	6	0		—		32	0	0	7	17	11	
253	1943	Do. . .	Gortnagallon, .		–	Pres.	44	19	63	25	0	5	7		—		24	0	0	2	19	1	
254	3729	Do. . .	Ballyrobin, . .		–	Pres.	84	57	141	54	3	6	7		—		56	10	0	36	6	4	
255	6953	Do. . .	Mount Cottage, .		–	E.C.	55	53	108	53	3	4	8		—		82	3	4	10	0	0	Do.
256	8310	Do. . .	Diamond, . .		–	Pres.	30	31	61	29	1	2	9		—		18	0	0	7	0	0	
257	8486	Do. . .	Killead, . .		Pres.	–	28	19	47	20		—			—		10	6	8	0	12	9	
258	9600	Do. . .	Dungonnel, .		Pres.	–	40	32	72	26	1	9	3		—		21	0	0	2	19	5	
259	9652	Do. . .	Seacash, . .		E.C.	–	40	15	55	22	1	5	3	4	0	0	7	10	0	13	10	0	
260	3173	Grange of Killyglen,	Killyglen, . .		Pres.	–	41	47	88	27		—			—		18	0	0	5	8	5	
261	2588	Kilraghts, .	Ganaby, . .		Pres.	–	57	40	97	40	1	12	0		—		24	0	0	10	13	9	
262	5315	Do. . .	Ballymequillan, .		Pres.	–	80	49	129	41	1	15	11		—		24	0	0	4	18	8	
263	1352	Kilroot, . .	Kilroot, . .		E.C.	–	94	58	152	56	1	15	9		—		68	18	4	18	0	0	
264	58	Kilwaughter, .	Craiginorne, .		Pres.	–	49	48	97	27	1	6	6		—		27	0	0	7	8	5	
265	59	Do. . .	Kilwaughter, m.		Pres.	–	111	–	111	40	1	13	7		—		26	10	0	11	1	0	
266	2772	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	–	102	102	31	1	13	1		—		31	10	0	0	15	3	
267	7677	Do. . .	Mullaghsandal, .		E.C.	–	51	49	100	37	1	5	3		—		24	0	0	5	5	7	
268	69	Kirkinriola, .	Clinty, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	52	69	121	40	5	9	10		—		35	5	0	8	16	11	
269	2574	Do. . .	Monaghan, . .		Pres.	–	78	63	141	37	0	10	0		—		21	10	0	11	16	1	
270	3088	Do. . .	Parade, . .		–	Pres.	80	59	139	39	2	6	5		—		27	0	0	5	19	6	
271	3092	Do. . .	Craigywarren, Upper,		–	Pres.	39	41	80	22	1	5	3		—		14	6	8	2	14	8	
272	3592	Do. . .	Guy's, . m.		–	Pres.	276	–	276	99	3	7	4		—		96	1	8	36	0	0	Do.
273	7757	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	183	183	66	5	19	2		—		55	0	0	15	0	0	Do.
274	5060	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	150	179	329	92	0	13	9		—		69	16	8	12	0	0	Do.
275	6397	Do. . .	Carnlea, . .		Pres.	–	119	106	225	51	1	12	10		—		43	2	2	3	4	1	
276	8507	Do. . .	Castle-street, .		Diss.	–	56	30	86	40	1	13	10		—		21	10	0	24	7	0	Do.
277	8605	Do. . .	Ballymena, m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	32	3	15	0		—		35	0	0	2	10	9	
278	8606	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	36		—			—		51	3	4	2	6	5	
279	3843	Do. . .	Ballymena Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	150	170	320	130	7	6	5		—		12	0	0		—		
280	2454	Larne, . .	Larne 1st Class Agr.	V.T.	Pres.	–	160	–	160	67	5	5	0	0	18	[illegible]	101	0	0	17	6	9	
281	2455	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	Pres.	–	–	97	97	37	1	11	7		—		49	3	4	11	3	5	Do.
282	2485	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	V.T.	Pres.	–	58	37	95	43	0	18	4		—		24	10	0	4	18	1	Do.
283	6855	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		Pres.	–	43	72	115	39		—			—		26	13	4	1	18	1	
284	3653	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	66	49	115	68	4	4	11		—		9	10	0		—		
285	9451	Do. . .	North End, Larne, m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	45		—			—		59	0	0	5	10	6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
286	9488	Larne, . .	North End, Larne, f.		R.C.	–	–	144	144	53	3 6 0	—	42 3 4	6 10 0	
287	1227	Layd, . .	Kilmore, . .	A.	R.C.	–	100	58	158	32	1 5 0	—	34 6 8	7 9 0	
288	5895	Do. . .	Cushendall, . m.		R.C.	–	224	–	224	46	2 19 4	—	46 10 0	7 9 3	
289	5702	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	138	138	35	1 11 6	—	22 6 8	2 15 1	
290	6007	Do. . .	Knocknacurry, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	129	–	129	29	1 8 4	—	40 0 0	2 1 9	
291	6008	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	136	136	35	1 16 9	—	32 1 8	2 12 3	
292	6710	Do. . .	Glendun, . .		R.C.	–	54	34	88	25	—	—	38 0 0	2 7 6	Residence free.
293	76	Loughguile, .	Magherahoney, .		R.C.	–	38	55	93	26	0 17 5	—	20 0 0	0 12 6	Do.
294	77	Do. . .	Carrowcrin, . .		–	Pres.	74	63	137	36	2 16 9	—	42 16 8	3 9 0	
295	2144	Do. . .	Loughguile, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	23	1 10 3	—	21 0 0	0 19 6	
296	2341	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	25	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 9	
297	2589	Do. . .	Clontyfinnan, .		Pres.	–	51	31	82	23	1 16 4	—	25 0 0	4 0 7	
298	2720	Do. . .	Ballynagashel, .		Pres.	–	94	71	165	55	0 12 0	—	33 10 0	12 11 0	Do.
299	3817	Do. . .	Knockaholet, .		Pres.	–	107	86	193	47	4 12 3	—	63 10 0	11 9 10	
300	6147	Do. . .	Ballycregagh, .		–	Pres.	40	33	73	26	0 15 11	—	14 7 6	4 0 0	
301	7897	Do. . .	Ballyweeny, .		Pres.	–	67	43	110	31	1 7 0	—	27 0 0	4 8 1	
302	8803	Do. . .	Corkey, . .		–	R.C.	55	42	97	26	1 5 7	—	17 7 6	4 4 11	
303	78	Magheragall, .	Ballycarrickmaddy,		–	Pres.	96	75	171	57	6 9 6	—	78 6 8	19 15 10	
304	1941	Do. . .	Sheepwalk, . .		–	Diss.	73	37	110	35	2 17 5	—	33 0 0	7 8 0	
305	8079	Do. . .	Mullaghcarton, .		–	E.C.	39	28	67	24	—	—	24 0 0	1 19 0	
306	80	Maheramesk, .	Maghaberry, .		–	E.C.	87	41	128	35	4 8 7	—	25 0 0	12 5 0	
307	3788	Muckamore, Grange of, .	Oldstone, . .		Pres.	–	39	56	95	28	2 10 6	—	26 0 0	1 10 3	
308	4530	Do. . .	Islandbane, . .		Pres.	–	43	34	77	26	1 10 1	—	24 0 0	3 0 4	
309	2923	Newtown Crommellin, .	Newtown Crommellin		Pres.	–	80	66	146	27	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	
310	2568	Grange of Nilteen,	Rathmore, . .		Pres.	–	104	83	187	59	5 11 9	—	49 10 0	14 1 8	
311	2719	Do. . .	Silversprings, .		Pres.	–	16	58	74	28	3 19 6	—	20 0 0	6 16 2	
312	5096	Do. . .	Dunadry, . .		Pres.	–	42	49	91	30	1 2 5	1 0 0	22 0 0	5 13 3	
313	9059	Portglenone, .	Connaughtligger, .		Pres.	–	54	45	99	27	2 6 9	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
314	2501	Racavan, . .	Buckna, . .		Pres.	–	95	96	191	48	6 0 8	—	17 16 8	8 0 0	
315	2920	Do. . .	Rocarvan, . .		Pres.	–	91	55	146	32	1 10 3	—	34 3 4	8 5 5	

316	3583	Do. . .	Lisnamurrikin, .		Pres.	–	90	60	150	45	1 6 8	—	29 1 8	16 10 0	
317	3768	Do. . .	Broughshane, m.		Pres.	–	160	–	160	50	0 12 8	4 5 5	44 10 0	9 10 8	
318	9281	Do. . .	Upper Buckna, .		Pres.	–	71	66	137	43	2 18 11	—	16 0 0	6 10 0	
319	83	Ralloo, . .	Tureagh, . .		Pres.	–	81	78	159	56	5 3 5	—	42 8 4	5 6 4	
320	85	Do. . .	Ballyvallagh, .		Pres.	–	74	46	120	39	1 7 9	—	19 10 0	5 15 3	
321	86	Do. . .	Loughmourne, No. 2,		Pres.	–	48	31	79	28	1 16 0	—	19 10 0	2 9 0	
322	2224	Do. . .	Ballyrickardmore,		Pres.	–	44	41	85	41	3 6 0	—	53 10 0	4 0 2	
323	3354	Do. . .	Ballyrickartbeg, .		Pres.	–	35	17	52	22	—	—	13 15 0	1 0 6	
324	7379	Do. . .	Glenoe, . .		–	Pres.	50	56	106	40	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	8 4 1	
325	1603	Ramoan, . .	Moyarget, . .		–	E.C.	60	66	126	23	1 10 10	—	16 0 0	1 16 3	
326	6363	Do. . .	Cloghanmurray, .		–	E.C.	71	45	116	35	1 8 3	—	28 0 0	7 9 6	Do.
327	6819	Do. . .	Ballycastle, . m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	33	2 10 0	—	36 6 8	5 11 4	
328	8934	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	37	2 11 2	—	22 0 0	6 16 11	
329	3652	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	23	30	53	23	—	—	2 10 0	—	
330	2317	Rasharkin, .	Dunminning, .		–	E.C.	72	60	132	47	3 5 5	—	32 18 4	11 15 8	
331	2922	Do. . .	Ballymaconnelly, .		Pres.	–	63	44	107	28	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	5 10 3	
332	3090	Do. . .	Dromore, . .		Pres.	–	97	60	157	49	2 3 9	—	44 0 0	12 0 0	
333	3304	Do. . .	Rasharkin, . .		Pres.	–	73	58	131	40	2 15 11	—	25 13 4	6 0 0	
334	4689	Do. . .	Carcluuty, . .		Pres.	–	50	64	114	38	1 7 7	—	22 5 0	4 2 0	
335	7899	Do. . .	Tamlaght, . .		R.C.	–	123	121	244	36	2 13 9	—	45 2 6	3 0 0	
336	7904	Do. . .	Bellaghy, . .		–	Pres	106	97	203	51	3 4 0	—	41 3 4	5 6 7	
337	9241	Do. . .	Crushybracken, .	V.C.	–	Pres	60	57	117	34	—	—	15 0 0	4 12 0	
338	1631	Rashee, . .	Ballynashee, .	V.T.	–	Pres.	72	62	134	33	1 11 0	—	38 0 0	6 9 7	
339	9372	Do. . .	Rathlin Island, m.		–	E.C.	42	–	42	13	—	—	10 15 0	—	
340	9167	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	69	69	23	1 11 0	—	14 0 0	0 18 3	
341	6963	Shankill, . .	Belfast Dist. Mod. m. day,	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	1,051	–	1,051	473					
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	87	–	87	25					
342	6964	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	693	693	304	141 14 2	33 6 5	2760 2 0	636 18 5	
343	6965	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	288	243	531	283					
344	6966	Do. . .	Do. . Maritime,	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	72	–	72	12					
345	6967	Do. . .	Do. 1st Class Agr.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	11	–	11	5					
346	3048	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	225	274	499	182	20 15 2	—	6 0 0	—	
347	7059	Do. . .	Crumlin-road Convent, f., day,		–	R.C.	–	715	715	213	10 19 5	—	219 17 9	63 8 11	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	248	248	114				9 0 11	
348	8056	Do. . .	Hamilton-st. Convt.		–	R.C.	65	573	638	223	7 12 11	1 0 0	180 2 6	27 14 6	
349	9	Do. . .	Donegal-st., m. day,		R.C.	–	529	–	529	144	7 15 3	4 16 9	80 3 4	25 14 4	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	174	–	174	28				5 2 6	
350	10	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	264	264	79	1 5 3	4 5 3	61 1 8	10 0 0	
351	13	Do. . .	Upper Falls, .		–	E.C.	44	33	77	23	0 14 0	—	32 13 4	3 19 7	Residence free.
352	14	Do. . .	Legoneil, No. 1, day,	V.T.	Pres.	–	63	30	93	38	1 10 10	4 4 6	29 0 0	12 4 1	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	80	30	110	29				6 11 4	
353	90	Do. . .	Hannahstown, .		–	Diss.	36	33	69	27	—	—	24 0 0	6 11 7	Do.
354	92	Do. . .	Hightown, . .		Pres.	–	97	64	161	61	1 17 9	—	53 1 8	15 0 4	
355	1224	Do. . .	Edenderry, . .	A.	–	Pres.	139	164	303	111	7 1 2	—	96 6 8	60 18 0	
356	2592	Do. . .	Fountain-street, f.		Pres.	–	–	227	227	96	10 19 5	—	119 5 6	20 10 0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
357	2672	Shankill, . .	Townsend-street, .		Pres.	–	339	253	592	243	17 9 7	—	268 3 4	100 17 8	
358	2770	Do. . .	Cavehill Railway,	V.T.	–	Pres.	43	46	89	30	—	—	27 6 8	6 6 7	
359	2021	Do. . .	May-street, m. day,		R.C.	–	416	–	416	129	8 4 7	—	92 16 8	29 3 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	93	–	93	32				3 12 0	
360	3037	Do. . .	Forth River, .		–	Pres.	68	47	115	39	0 10 3	—	50 6 8	15 12 6	
361	3091	Do. . .	Victoria-place, day,		Pres.	–	346	240	586	218	22 2 0	—	217 6 8	81 8 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	231	192	423	75				39 6 0	
362	3469	Do. . .	Kent-street, .		Pres.	–	213	127	340	72	4 2 1	—	58 8 4	14 14 7	
363	9125	Do. . .	Do. Lower, . .		–	Diss.	63	62	125	49	—	—	28 13 4	0 12 1	
364	5132	Do. . .	Frederick-st., No. 1, or Lancasterian Industrial, f.		–	Pres.	–	184	184	81	1 15 0	1 0 0	88 16 8	16 10 0	Residence free.
365	8777	Do. . .	Frederick-st., day,		Diss.	–	152	100	252	71	6 17 9	—	98 11 8	22 2 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	167	80	267	44				4 15 4	
366	9017	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		–	Pres.	61	98	159	52	3 16 4	—	59 5 0	11 7 7	
367	1476	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	63	71	134	50	1 6 1	—	57 3 4	9 17 10	
368	5793	Do. . .	Seamen's Friend Society, m.		–	Pres.	264	–	264	116	7 9 7	—	148 12 2	50 7 10	
369	5794	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	140	140	46	5 10 7	—	48 0 0	19 11 2	
370	8549	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	69	80	149	52	—	—	54 16 8	15 9 11	
371	5817	Do. . .	Conway-street, day,		Pres.	–	285	298	583	145	7 13 10	—	149 15 6	33 6 2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	175	164	339	48				9 2 7	
372	6094	Do. . .	Fountain-lane, i.		Pres.	–	119	185	304	110	—	—	75 11 8	10 0 0	Do.
373	6262	Do. . .	Oldpark, . .		–	Pres.	99	69	168	54	3 10 3	1 0 0	47 13 4	27 16 6	
374	6581	Do. . .	Earl-street, m. day,		R.C.	–	258	–	258	96	11 19 5	—	99 11 8	16 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	145	102	247	41				6 18 10	
375	8388	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	213	213	73	—	—	65 10 0	9 0 0	
376	8389	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	211	163	374	105	—	—	76 10 0	12 3 8	
377	6995	Do. . .	Chapel-lane, m.		R.C.	–	409	–	409	94	1 15 6	—	63 0 0	18 18 3	
378	6996	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	99	290	389	75	1 5 4	—	65 8 10	12 0 0	
379	7124	Do. . .	Cullentree-road, .		R.C.	–	138	67	205	58	1 0 7	—	42 10 0	14 7 4	
380	7239	Do. . .	Alfred-street, .		–	Pres.	87	116	203	103	8 15 11	—	92 6 8	21 3 4	

381	7262	Do.	Alexander-street, West, f. day,	R.C.	–	–	225	225	112	3 16 6	5 0 0	90 1 8	26 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	197	197	100				18 0 0	
382	7340	Do.	Do. . . i.	R.C.	–	204	411	615	114	2 14 8	—	100 0 0	32 8 10	
383	7319	Do.	Wolf-hill, . day,	R.C.	–	89	59	148	53	1 6 1	2 14 0	43 11 8	6 4 1	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	49	45	94	26				7 7 7	
384	7333	Do.	Stanhope-st. m.day,	Pres.	–	218	–	218	68	2 6 3	—	83 1 8	21 10 8	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	133	–	133	31				4 11 5	
385	8160	Do.	Do. . . f.	Pres.	–	–	181	181	52	3 8 2	—	77 8 4	14 2 1	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	95	95	24				6 15 6	
386	8997	Do.	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	125	101	226	51	—	—	42 1 8	12 14 4	
387	7423	Do.	Eglinton, . day,	Pres.	–	290	175	465	160	14 3 1	—	149 6 8	67 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	112	22	134	17				4 13 6	
388	7553	Do.	Union-place, day,	Pres.	–	196	146	342	127	13 8 0	—	111 0 0	34 2 11	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	101	60	161	51				5 1 6	
389	7630	Do.	Fisherwick-pl. day,	–	Pres.	157	136	293	90	12 0 7	—	142 10 0	50 5 4	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	230	230	43				5 10 2	
390	7632	Do.	Do. . . i.	–	Pres.	128	139	267	61	0 7 4	—	71 0 0	13 0 8	Do.
391	7756	Do.	Malone, . .	Pres.	–	39	46	85	27	1 18 1	—	13 11 8	5 13 3	
392	7867	Do.	North Thomas-st.	Pres.	–	126	61	187	60	2 9 1	4 1 6	63 3 4	13 11 10	
393	9124	Do.	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	104	100	204	63	0 13 11	4 16 0	42 0 0	13 0 8	
394	8063	Do.	Lodge Mill, . day.	–	E.C.	144	91	235	82	3 18 0	—	77 3 4	24 6 13	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	88	69	157	50				12 7 1	
395	8066	Do.	Springfield, . day,	–	Pres.	84	55	139	43	2 12 5	—	80 12 9	20 1 8	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	72	51	123	32				5 15 8	
396	8121	Do.	Nelson-street, day.	Pres.	–	143	30	173	85	2 3 7	3 5 5	69 16 8	10 4 7	
397	8069	Do.	Do. . . evg.	–	–	115	58	173	55				7 19 8	
			Do., . . i.	Pres.	–	25	108	133	46	—	—	27 6 8	6 10 11	
398	8253	Do.	Linen Hall-street, .	Pres.	–	390	68	458	55	7 17 4	4 4 7	56 1 1	25 19 3	
399	8516	Do.	Legoneil, No. 2, .	Diss.	–	123	124	247	83	—	—	61 18 4	24 6 10	
400	8584	Do.	Old Lodge-road, m.	Pres.	–	184	–	184	58	2 15 8	—	54 15 0	14 5 4	
401	8585	Do.	Do. . . f.	Pres.	–	–	160	160	82	—	—	59 0 0	16 5 8	
402	8586	Do.	Do. . . i.	Pres.	–	77	75	152	61	0 10 3	—	46 16 8	11 6 9	
403	8612	Do.	Campbell's-row, .	–	Diss.	146	339	485	150	5 11 7	—	130 0 0	53 12 9	
404	8632	Do.	Blackstaff, . day,	Pres.	–	145	110	255	75	2 5 5	—	66 7 6	14 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	72	49	121	27				4 0 0	
405	8633	Do.	Charlotte-street, .	Pres.	–	77	68	145	61	1 5 9	—	49 9 11	8 6 8	
406	8711	Do.	York-st., No. 1, m.	Diss.	–	180	–	180	53	3 1 7	—	48 15 0	15 14 7	
407	8712	Do.	Do. . . f.	Diss.	–	–	143	143	53	—	—	38 0 0	12 0 10	
408	8725	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.	Pres.	–	84	–	84	85	—	—	38 10 0	23 18 10	
409	8739	Do.	Do. do. f.	Pres.	–	–	98	98	52	4 9 2	—	52 0 0	36 4 0	
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	–	96	96	75				3 11 6	
410	8720	Do.	Alexander-st, East,	Diss.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed latter part [of year.
411	8721	Do.	Brown-st., m. day.	Pres.	–	683	–	683	212	12 7 8	—	255 18 0	43 3 2	Residence free.
			Do. . . evg.	–	–	505	462	967	163				31 5 3	
412	8722	Do.	Do. . . f.	Pres.	–	–	369	369	86	2 17 5	—	76 13 4	18 6 8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER : County of ANTRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
413	8723	Shankill, . .	Brown-street, i.		Pres	–	167	212	379	91	1 5 4	—	83 18 4	17 8 2	
414	8724	Do. . .	Fall's-road, . .		Diss.	–	83	120	203	55	2 4 3	—	42 0 0	10 13 4	
415	8726	Do. . .	Green-street, .		Pres.	–	67	70	137	50	—	—	52 5 10	2 15 6	
416	8804	Do. . .	Wolfhill Mill, day,		–	Pres.	158	150	308	116	4 10 10	—	97 9 11	31 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	126	161	287	46				10 0 0	
417	8805	Do. . .	Smithfield, West, .		–	R.C.	115	238	353	91	—	—	57 6 8	14 8 2	
418	8895	Do. . .	Duncairn, . m.		Pres.	–	170	–	170	55	2 1 4	3 5 5	62 7 6	19 7 6	
419	8896	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	108	108	47	3 5 0	—	73 0 0	13 10 1	
420	8977	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	88	75	163	56	1 18 3	—	72 2 10	10 1 0	
421	8900	Do. . .	GreatGeorge-st.,day		Pres.	–	206	240	446	195	8 16 8	—	155 17 2	26 18 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	100	22	122	61				5 0 0	
422	9018	Do. . .	Hemsworth-st., m.		Pres.	–	218	–	218	71	1 5 3	4 8 0	58 10 0	12 1 8	
423	9019	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	209	209	75	1 5 0	—	69 5 0	13 16 4	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	50	86	136	39				4 9 10	
424	9020	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	170	205	375	87	1 6 3	—	58 0 0	13 17 9	
425	9021	Do. . .	Christopher-street,		Diss.	–	99	107	206	53	0 8 6	—	54 14 5	6 10 0	
426	9022	Do. . .	Rosemary-st., m.		–	Pres.	163	–	163	36	1 15 3	—	24 13 4	42 3 3	
427	9733	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	90	90	30	1 11 9	4 0 0	—	13 0 3	
428	9164	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	69	85	154	47	1 5 11	—	20 0 0	12 9 0	
429	9024	Do. . .	Hutchinson-street,		Diss.	–	93	100	193	66	0 15 4	—	43 8 4	12 0 0	
430	9042	Do. . .	Eliza-street, .		Diss.	–	133	112	245	79	3 0 3	—	48 16 8	16 16 3	
431	9074	Do. . .	Linfield, day,		Pres.	–	168	143	311	105	8 10 1	—	97 19 2	29 17 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	66	30	96	26				5 0 0	
432	9543	Do. . .	Linfield, . i.		Pres.	–	86	92	178	53	1 13 6	—	26 1 8	11 2 11	
433	9126	Do. . .	Crumlin-rd., No.2,f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	38	—	—	20 0 0	—	Board and residence.
434	9165	Do. . .	Welsh-street, .		Pres.	–	132	82	214	65	—	—	53 8 4	19 8 8	
435	9166	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	103	99	202	62	0 10 6	—	40 10 0	12 19 11	
436	9173	Do. . .	Malvern-street, m.		R.C.	–	277	–	277	72	1 11 4	4 6 6	35 6 8	15 5 8	
437	9174	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	134	134	45	—	4 0 0	34 0 0	6 9 2	
438	9365	Do. . .	Academy-street, m.		Pres.	–	242	–	242	87	1 5 9	7 9 1	71 0 0	12 7 3	
439	9366	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	151	151	49	—	4 7 9	33 5 0	14 0 0	
440	9403	Do. . .	Ashmore-street, day,		–	Pres.	291	188	479	138	16 10 3	—	159 9 11	58 9 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	207	188	395	82				17 12 5	

441	9404	Do.	Do. . . i.		–	Pres.	148	146	294	69	0 13 0	—	70 0 0	14 8 1	
442	9479	Do.	Shankill road, i.		Pres.	–	157	170	327	70	0 11 5	—	40 0 0	8 0 6	
443	9484	Do.	Winetavern-street Mill,		–	Pres.	52	244	296	90	2 1 3	—	47 3 4	27 11 8	
444	9615	Do.	Ship-street, . day,		–	Diss.	138	80	218	88	1 15 0	10 5 5	50 17 4	19 16 4	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	97	52	149	54				4 1 4	
445	9718	Do.	Milford-st., m. day,		R.C.	–	361	–	361	142	1 17 11	7 0 0	7 3 4	10 16 10	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	137	–	137	57				5 16 6	
446	9723	Do.	Wesley-place,		Diss.	–	36	32	68	35	1 13 5	4 10 0	2 0 0	1 6 7	
447	2014	Skerry,	Mullindrew,		Pres.	–	46	52	98	29	2 12 2	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	
448	2503	Do.	Little Ballymena,		Pres.	–	78	42	120	25	0 6 9	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	
449	2508	Do.	Killygore,		Pres.	–	87	47	134	41	4 6 6	—	39 0 0	9 6 6	
450	2510	Do.	Lower Kilcoan,		Pres.	–	106	–	106	40	1 6 8	—	26 18 4	9 18 11	
451	2575	Do.	Broughshane, f.		Pres.	–	–	184	184	62	2 14 11	—	71 16 8	7 18 0	
452	2578	Do.	Braidujle,		–	E.C.	75	42	117	33	1 17 6	—	34 10 0	13 19 0	Do.
453	2683	Do.	Loughconnelly,		Pres.	–	75	41	116	30	1 15 3	—	24 0 0	5 18 6	
454	7284	Do.	Cloughwater,		–	Pres.	92	40	132	33	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	6 14 0	
455	7620	Do.	Correen,		Pres.	–	50	53	103	25	1 2 9	—	20 0 0	2 0 10	
456	9062	Do.	Braid,		R.C.	–	97	67	164	28	—	—	26 3 4	5 17 4	
457	98	Templecorran,	Windygap,		Pres.	–	56	27	83	33	3 5 0	—	21 0 0	8 8 1	
458	5543	Do.	Ballycarry,		Pres.	–	43	57	100	54	3 5 10	—	47 10 0	12 14 4	
459	6081	Do.	Do. 1st Class Agricultural, m.		E.C.	–	91	–	91	36	1 10 10	—	47 0 0	31 10 0	
460	7944	Do.	Bella-Hill, No. 1,	v.c.	Pres.	–	42	15	57	30	2 11 10	—	24 0 0	6 13 7	
461	7945	Do.	Do. No. 2,	v.c.	E.C.	–	37	94	131	54	13 1 1	—	67 8 4	11 3 4	
462	93	Templepatrick,	Lylehill,	B.	Pres.	–	44	48	92	43	1 7 0	—	48 13 4	18 0 0	
463	95	Do.	Ballyutoag,		Pres.	–	64	46	110	32	2 1 9	—	24 0 0	9 15 6	
464	96	Do.	Molusk, m.		–	Pres.	110	–	110	42	2 4 7	—	35 18 10	2 7 7	
465	6125	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	135	135	49	2 13 9	—	40 16 1	15 0 0	
466	2507	Do.	Rickamore,		–	E.C.	70	37	107	37	4 9 11	—	25 10 0	20 17 5	Do.
467	6321	Do.	Roughfort,		–	Pres.	47	57	104	30	0 13 5	—	20 0 0	4 8 3	
468	9618	Do.	Templepatrick,		Pres.	–	37	56	93	30	3 7 7	4 10 0	21 0 0	19 5 10	
469	99	Tickmacrevan,	Feystown,	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	48	36	84	27	—	—	24 0 0	0 15 8	
470	1758	Do.	Knockstuken,		–	E.C.	80	53	133	27	0 16 6	—	32 0 0	13 1 6	
471	2861	Do.	Carnablanagh,		–	E.C.	59	63	122	41	2 19 8	—	28 13 4	13 12 6	
472	3241	Do.	Aughagash,		–	E.C.	97	67	164	36	1 7 2	2 11 3	32 0 0	8 1 9	
473	4565	Do.	Do. . . m.		–	E.C.	127	–	127	43	4 11 1	—	40 6 8	33 12 6	
474	4359	Do.	Glenarm, f.		–	E.C.	–	106	106	35	5 5 7	—	44 10 0	15 0 5	
475	8130	Do.	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	62	56	118	49	—	—	28 3 10	16 7 10	
476	9754	Do.	Longfield,		–	E.C.	28	30	58	27	—	—	—	3 11 10	
477	5302	Tullyrusk,	Dundrod, m.	v.c.	Pres.	–	78	65	143	44	5 0 5	—	57 3 4	14 15 3	
478	8998	Do.	Budore,		Pres.	–	33	22	55	25	0 18 0	—	25 0 0	4 17 3	
			Total for County Antrim, 478,				43,437	36,790	80,227	25,937	1,414 7 8	191 13 8	23,096 10 5	6,167 12 5	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER : County of ARMAGH.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—186 SCHOOLS.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	101	Armagh, . .	Armagh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	180	–	180	52	—	—	39 0 0	3 19 5	
2	102	Do. . .	Do. . f. day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	227	227	62	3 9 10	—	66 11 1	3 14 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	75	75	28				5 5 0	
3	4317	Do. . .	Grangemore, .		–	Diss.	44	49	93	36	2 11 10	—	42 13 10	20 16 0	Residence free.
4	6753	Do. . .	Gosford-place, .		Pres.	–	125	76	201	76	5 9 10	—	104 17 2	24 0 0	
5	6832	Do. . .	Ballynahone, .		–	Pres.	95	72	167	45	2 3 8	—	41 11 8	4 9 5	
6	9379	Do. . .	Abbey-street, m.		–	Diss.	68	–	68	26	5 9 0	—	15 0 0	45 3 6	Do.
7	9083	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Diss.	–	118	118	53	3 12 5	—	42 0 0	15 12 4	
8	9168	Do. . .	Banbrook, . .		Pres.	–	57	66	123	43	2 6 5	—	24 13 10	7 18 11	
9	8220	Do. . .	Mount St. Catherine Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	257	257	144	1 16 9	—	79 15 0	—	
10	3156	Ballymore, .	Old Clare, . m.		Pres.	–	128	–	128	39	2 9 4	—	45 15 0	15 19 4	Residence free and garden.
11	4405	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	106	106	32	2 14 8	—	32 16 8	10 13 11	Residence free.
12	3732	Do. . .	Corlust, . .		Pres.	–	69	51	120	35	1 5 3	—	25 0 0	5 5 6	
13	4271	Do. . .	Tannyokey Ordinary Agricultural, m.		–	E.C.	78	–	78	29	1 5 0	—	29 0 0	27 13 7	
14	4272	Do. . .	Tannyokey, . f.		–	E.C.	–	92	92	30	4 19 0	—	20 0 0	13 2 4	
15	4960	Do. . .	Poyntzpass, m.		–	E.C.	108	–	108	41	4 13 3	—	57 18 4	16 0 0	Do.
16	4961	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	130	130	42	8 3 11	—	77 12 6	15 0 0	
17	5081	Do. . .	Tanderagee, No. 2,		R.C.	–	72	56	128	47	3 8 10	—	58 3 4	12 2 8	
18	8403	Do. . .	Do. . . m.		–	E.C.	148	–	148	62	2 5 11	—	53 0 0	22 9 8	Residence free and garden.
19	8404	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	117	117	49	2 6 8	1 0 0	36 3 4	17 11 2	Residence free.
20	8346	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	66	60	126	56	0 10 4	—	37 6 8	13 11 9	Do.
21	5703	Do. . .	Acton, . i.		–	E.C.	57	43	100	38	3 6 8	—	29 16 8	16 0 0	
22	7320	Do. . .	Poyntzpass, . day,		R.C.	–	53	46	99	43	1 5 11	—	35 11 8	4 15 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	46	31	77	26				3 17 8	
23	8399	Do. . .	Clare, . . .		E.C.	–	22	56	78	29	1 15 6	—	17 0 0	1 1 10	Do.
24	108	Creggan, . .	Dorsey, . .		R.C.	–	95	61	156	52	1 14 9	—	47 10 0	5 3 11	
25	5224	Do. . .	Tullynavall, .		Pres.	–	44	27	71	22	1 8 0	—	18 0 0	0 11 0	
26	5820	Do. . .	Cullyhanna, .		R.C.	–	94	68	162	53	3 11 8	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	
27	6636	Do. . .	Creggan Duff, .		R.C.	–	82	57	139	34	1 2 0	—	27 10 0	0 10 0	

28	4414	Do.	Crossmaglen, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	54	1 15 2	—	34 10 0	3 5 3	
29	4415	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	183	183	83	0 10 3	—	30 0 0	10 17 10	
30	5097	Do.	Ballynaclosha,		R.C.	–	82	69	151	47	0 10 3	—	19 0 0	2 10 0	
31	5172	Do.	Annaghmore,		R.C.	–	99	75	174	52	1 6 0	—	48 0 0	2 15 0	
32	7199	Do.	Clonalig,		R.C.	–	93	88	181	55	1 4 0	—	26 0 0	4 18 9	
33	8272	Do.	Glassdrumond,		R.C.	–	142	82	224	73	1 7 8	—	50 0 0	6 0 0	
34	384	Clonfeacle,	Blackwatertown, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	48	2 14 0	—	42 0 0	7 15 4	
35	7954	Do.	Do f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	34	2 18 8	—	29 10 0	8 2 9	
36	9025	Do.	Tullyroan, day,		Diss.	–	125	87	212	55	5 5 11	—	38 0 0	13 12 1	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	34	–	34	25				3 6 0	
37	110	Drumcree,	Richmount,		–	E.C.	44	42	86	29	1 15 10	—	18 0 0	16 16 3	Do.
38	1898	Do.	Breagh,		–	E.C.	42	44	86	24	—	—	18 0 0	13 11 9	Do.
39	2433	Do.	Maghon,		–	E.C.	58	55	113	42	3 2 0	—	24 0 0	14 0 0	Do.
40	5356	Do.	Portadown, No. 1, m. day,		R.C.	–	163	–	163	59	1 6 7	—	69 5 0	12 7 11	
			Do. evg.		–	–	106	–	106	19				1 17 0	
41	5357	Do.	Do. No. 1, f. day.		R.C.	–	–	160	160	47	—	—	49 0 0	7 13 8	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	73	73	19				1 14 3	
42	8344	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		–	E.C.	174	–	174	62	4 3 3	—	38 5 0	22 11 0	Do.
43	8345	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	95	100	195	62	—	—	50 13 4	18 9 6	Do.
44	8424	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		–	E.C.	–	200	200	67	4 13 6	—	67 8 4	32 11 7	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	97	118	215	48		—		7 5 9	
45	8024	Do.	Derrycaw,		R.C.	–	50	27	77	26	1 9 0	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	
46	8935	Do.	Thomas-st.,		Diss	–	169	97	266	74	10 2 6	—	92 3 4	40 0 0	
47	9311	Do.	Do. i.		Diss.	–	70	70	140	43	1 13 2	—	41 9 11	4 8 1	
48	8999	Do.	Corcrain,		R.C.	–	88	57	145	33	0 8 8	—	15 0 0	4 6 0	
49	9355	Do.	Derrykerran,		Diss.	–	53	54	107	24	0 6 9	—	20 3 0	5 0 0	
50	9489	Do.	Derryall,		Diss	–	80	54	134	40	3 4 5	—	28 0 0	11 2 2	
51	9545	Do.	Kilmoriarty,		E.C.	–	86	57	143	49	2 12 1	1 0 0	31 0 0	15 10 0	Do.
52	4938	Derrynoose,	Lislea,	v.c.	Pres.	–	71	47	118	55	2 10 0	—	70 12 2	11 0 6	
53	5150	Do.	Derrynoose, m.		R.C	–	216	–	216	65	7 7 6	—	56 6 8	0 9 0	Do.
54	5151	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	150	150	30	2 5 3	—	52 13 4	2 10 0	Do.
55	7253	Do.	Maddan,		R.C.	–	109	97	206	56	1 9 8	3 5 5	38 13 4	3 8 0	Do.
56	7970	Do.	Maghery, Kilcranny,		–	Pres.	70	50	120	29	0 12 0	—	31 10 0	0 10 0	
57	8467	Do.	Temple,	v.c.	–	Pres.	66	56	122	41	3 11 0	—	31 6 8	6 0 0	Do.
58	9737	Do.	Drumherney,		R.C.	–	58	52	110	59	1 16 0	5 0 0	—	1 0 0	
59	7022	Eglish,	Lisadian,		–	Diss.	72	76	148	37	1 16 0	—	25 0 0	5 1 5	Do.
60	7266	Do.	Tullysaran, m.		R.C.	–	90	–	90	34	1 8 5	—	45 16 8	6 0 0	
61	7425	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	34	1 5 4	—	22 0 0	2 15 0	
62	7969	Do.	Cavanballaghy,		Pres.	–	68	44	112	28	2 0 9	—	24 10 0	4 15 8	
63	9325	Do.	Tullymore,		R.C.	–	79	85	164	59	3 11 0	—	44 16 8	4 16 7	Do.
64	1229	Forkhill,	Meighfoner, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	27	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	2 0 7	
65	9420	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	128	128	33	1 5 10	—	16 0 0	1 5 11	
66	1922	Do.	Aughanduff,		Pres.	–	111	76	187	56	2 14 6	—	32 0 0	5 8 10	Do.
67	5355	Do.	Silverbridge,		R.C.	–	108	78	186	42	2 19 9	—	36 0 0	2 16 3	
68	7301	Do.	Dromintee,		R.C.	–	121	97	218	39	3 3 5	—	32 0 0	1 19 7	
69	7424	Do.	Forkhill,		R.C.	–	100	77	177	47	2 12 6	—	26 0 0	2 11 11	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH—*continued*.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
70	7998	Forkhill,	Carrickavana,		R.C.	–	78	50	128	54	0 15 8	—	32 0 0	1 12 0	
71	105	Grange,	Blundell's Grange, m.		–	E.C.	104	–	104	42	1 8 0	—	56 3 4	12 13 0	Residence free.
72	106	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	96	96	38	—	—	20 0 0	9 7 0	Do.
73	4138	Jonesborough,	Jonesborough, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	64	—	—	28 0 0	—	No returns. Attendance taken
74	4139	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	133	133	41	—	—	30 0 0	1 7 7	from Inspector's report.
75	112	Killevy,	Cloghoge, m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	56	1 14 1	—	63 0 0	5 15 0	Residence free.
76	6438	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	51	1 10 9	—	37 0 0	2 15 6	
77	4021	Do.	Devernagh,		Pres.	–	81	66	153	34	0 15 4	—	24 0 0	—	
78	4325	Do.	Drumbanagher Ord. Agricultural, m.		–	Pres.	81	–	81	32	3 3 5	—	37 0 0	22 2 2	Do.
79	4326	Do.	Drumbanagher, f.		–	E.C.	–	96	96	36	6 11 4	—	52 16 8	22 15 4	Do.
80	4728	Do.	Drumilly,	V.C.	R.C.	–	116	77	193	36	1 6 10	—	16 13 4	3 4 10	
81	6236	Do.	Bessbrook, m. day.		–	Diss.	165	–	165	71	7 1 10 (with evg.)	1 0 0	62 6 8	37 10 6	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	152	–	152	49				8 12 6	
82	6237	Do.	Do. f. day.		–	Diss.	–	234	234	117	6 8 6 (with evg.)	—	56 0 0	40 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	133	133	29				7 8 6	
83	6900	Do.	Bessbrook, i.		–	Diss.	111	111	222	87	1 9 10	—	36 0 0	16 0 0	
84	115	Do.	Lislea, m.	B.	R.C.	–	224	–	224	63	2 18 9	—	67 15 0	11 0 0	
85	8788	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	174	174	42	1 11 3	—	24 0 0	2 16 2	
86	116	Do.	Lissummon,		R.C.	–	81	81	162	47	5 19 10	—	27 10 0	7 12 5	Do.
87	1354	Do.	Camlough, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	29	—	—	24 0 0	3 5 0	
88	2702	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	38	1 12 7	—	31 13 4	4 13 11	
89	4729	Do.	Killean, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	63	1 7 11	—	38 5 0	6 4 8	Do.
90	4730	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	164	164	51	1 6 10	—	36 0 0	6 13 0	
91	6394	Do.	Ballinless, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	200	–	200	66	1 11 3	—	39 13 4	13 4 0	
92	5316	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	181	181	51	1 6 9	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
93	121	Kilmore,	Ballinahinch, m.		Pres.	–	103	–	103	48	—	—	40 15 0	6 2 6	Do.
94	122	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	69	69	28	1 16 9	—	14 0 0	1 5 0	Do.
95	4557	Do.	Ballywilly,		R.C.	–	117	54	171	62	2 15 4	—	48 0 0	1 14 0	
96	7141	Do.	Aghorey,		Pres.	–	102	52	154	55	2 18 1	—	33 0 0	10 6 1	
97	8166	Do.	Mullavilly,		R.C.	–	51	41	92	27	0 12 3	—	14 7 6	3 4 2	Do.

98	9675	Do.	Laurel-vale, evg.		–	Diss.	91	88	179	63	2 14 2	5 0 0	3 6 8	8 2 0	
99	2773	Keady,	Keady, m.	V.T.B.	Pres.	–	82	–	82	33	2 14 1	3 5 5	40 10 0	7 9 6	
100	2868	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	Pres.	–	–	101	101	38	1 15 0	—	55 15 0	7 3 5	
101	3971	Do.	Aughnagurgan,	V.T.	Pres.	–	47	47	94	31	—	—	15 18 4	4 16 0	
102	4324	Do.	Carrickawilkin,		Pres.	–	38	34	72	26	—	—	16 0 0	0 18 6	
103	7181	Do.	Crossmore,{Keady, m. day.		R.C.	–	196	–	196	64	} 2 16 11	—	} 83 1 8	{ 6 0 4	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	135	101	236	89		—		{ 5 16 9	
104	7554	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	152	152	55	5 13 6	—	74 13 4	5 18 5	Do.
105	7647	Do.	Darkley, m. day.		–	Pres.	127	–	127	56	} 5 19 7	—	} 99 8 4	{27 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	161	143	304	80				{12 0 0	
106	9640	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	124	124	52	2 1 3	4 10 0	27 0 0	10 12 6	
107	8304	Do.	Hermitage,		E.C.	–	44	25	69	22	—	—	15 0 0	2 1 11	
108	8323	Do.	Granemore,		R.C.	–	116	101	217	67	1 6 8	—	75 8 4	9 7 3	
109	8954	Do.	Clay,		–	Pres.	65	44	109	30	1 4 6	—	15 0 0	3 2 0	
110	4286	Kilclooney,	Cladymore,		Pres.	–	59	43	102	33	1 7 9	—	25 0 0	9 6 9	
111	4654	Do.	Ballylane,		Pres.	–	51	55	106	45	6 8 3	—	38 0 0	17 16 0	Do.
112	6161	Do.	Clady,		R.C.	–	66	73	139	31	—	—	26 0 0	3 9 11	
113	7200	Loughgilly,	Derrycughan School Garden, m.		Pres.	–	88	–	88	32	} 1 12 5	3 15 6	45 18 4	{ 7 10 4	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	71	–	71	21				{ 1 1 3	
114	8621	Do.	Do. f. day,		Pres.	–	–	107	107	40	}10 4 2	—	69 3 4	{ 5 17 6	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	53	53	20				{ 1 15 8	
115	8441	Kildarton,	Collone,		–	E.C.	89	92	181	43	0 18 6	—	40 16 8	1 0 0	Do.
116	8613	Killyman,	Clonmore,		E.C.	–	58	54	112	37	5 6 2	1 0 0	25 13 4	23 16 9	Do.
117	9378	Knocknamuckly,	Moyraverty,		Pres.	–	63	50	113	45	1 10 6	—	35 15 0	1 6 9	
118	123	Lisnadill,	Foley,		–	E.C.	138	94	232	44	1 11 9	—	43 10 0	8 19 6	Do.
119	2848	Do.	Drumgaw,	V.T.	–	Pres.	77	68	145	40	2 8 6	—	44 0 0	2 0 0	
120	6439	Do.	Balleer,		–	Pres.	95	73	168	61	4 13 4	—	47 1 8	40 2 1	Do.
121	8311	Do.	Lisnadill,		E.C.	–	53	55	108	29	1 19 1	—	30 0 0	12 12 0	Do.
122	8635	Do.	Drumbee,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	10 10 0	—	Temporarily closed.
123	8702	Do.	Milford, day,		–	Pres.	50	45	95	32	} 3 7 8	—	46 3 4	{23 1 7	
			Do. evg.		–	–	70	36	106	31				{ 8 10 5	
124	9280	Do.	Ennislare,		–	E.C.	67	58	125	42	3 10 2	—	31 13 4	6 10 0	Residence free.
125	9676	Do.	Seagahan,		Pres.	–	42	32	74	38	2 0 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
126	2860	Loughgall,	Waste Lands,	V.T.	–	E.C.	82	59	141	43	0 11 2	—	28 0 0	18 0 0	Do.
127	2904	Do.	Aughanlig,	V.T.	R.C.	–	67	33	100	43	1 6 6	—	24 0 0	28 19 10	Do.
128	8487	Do.	Loughgall,		R.C.	–	73	60	133	55	2 17 5	—	39 10 0	8 4 7	Do.
129	9509	Do.	Ballytyrone,		–	E.C.	76	36	112	42	2 15 7	—	30 4 5	14 6 10	Do.
130	9635	Do.	Hockley,		–	E.C.	95	49	144	49	3 17 7	5 0 0	14 10 0	12 14 11	Do.
131	9674	Do.	Annaghmore,		E.C.	–	62	51	113	42	2 3 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	Do.
132	5896	Loughgilly,	Tullyherron,		R.C.	–	57	43	100	24	1 11 6	—	25 0 0	3 14 5	
133	6252	Do.	Belleek, m.		R.C.	–	135	–	135	31	1 5 8	—	18 0 0	1 12 11	
134	6253	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	106	106	26	0 11 6	—	14 0 0	2 7 6	Do.
135	7665	Do.	Ballymoyer,		R.C.	–	89	74	163	55	1 9 10	—	38 0 0	8 11 6	
136	9271	Do.	Lisdrumchor,		Pres.	–	77	67	144	47	4 8 6	—	34 3 4	5 19 0	Do.
137	1478	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill, m.	V.T.	–	Pres.	140	–	140	55	3 7 0	—	51 0 0	14 10 0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of ARMAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
138	3174	Mullaghbrack,	Markethill, f.	V.T.	–	Pres.	–	133	133	57	3 5 9	—	55 1 8	12 0 0	
139	3285	Do.	Crosskeys,	V.T.	Pres.	–	50	35	85	25	1 18 3	—	15 2 6	2 11 4	
140	6437	Do.	Coolmillish,		R.C.	–	73	55	128	47	6 11 10	—	53 10 0	7 7 0	
141	9581	Do.	Tannaghmore, No. 2,		E.C.	–	47	33	80	23	3 5 6	4 10 0	13 15 0	6 5 4	
142	4255	Mointiaghs,	Derrytrasna, day,		R.C.	–	98	54	152	55	4 5 1	—	51 0 0	11 7 1	
			Do. evg.		–	–	88	53	141	39				5 13 0	
143	1107	Newtownhamilton	Mullaghduff, m.		Pres.	–	96	–	96	37	3 9 3	—	47 0 0	6 13 0	
144	5088	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	80	80	31	6 1 6	—	30 0 0	2 19 10	
145	1108	Do.	Tullyvallan,		Pres.	–	95	65	160	49	2 10 11	—	46 10 0	3 13 6	Residence free.
146	3093	Do.	Cortamlet,		Pres.	–	137	98	235	37	3 18 1	—	35 5 0	4 0 0	
147	4380	Do.	Newtownhamilton,		R.C.	E.C.	110	67	177	72	5 10 4	—	82 8 4	9 1 7	
148	5018	Do.	Vallenbrook,		Pres.	–	75	36	111	43	0 12 5	—	40 0 0	6 10 0	
149	6160	Do.	Skerriff,		Pres.	–	54	51	105	32	1 7 4	—	18 0 0	2 13 6	
150	6582	Do.	Carrickrovaddy,		R.C.	–	92	45	137	46	0 13 2	—	15 0 0	7 12 0	
151	8459	Do.	Camly Macullough,		E.C.	–	57	34	91	21	0 4 6	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	
152	5624	Newry,	Newry Dis. Mod. m.	V.C.	–	–	192	–	192	79					
153	5625	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	–	–	178	178	80	4 15 3	13 9 11	505 8 2	102 12 11	
154	5626	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	–	–	61	52	113	38					
155	7508	Do.	Canal-st. Conv. f. day,		R.C.	–	–	453	453	173	9 4 9	—	126 17 6	—	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	206	206	55					
156	127	Shankill,	Tannaghmore,		–	E.C.	41	36	77	25	1 11 10	—	18 16 8	2 8 5	
157	1897	Do.	Dougher, m. day,	B.	R.C.	–	247	–	247	75	7 19 8	—	69 5 0	9 15 4	
			Do. evg.		–	–	109	–	109	25				4 8 2	
158	3460	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1 8 4	—	81 10 0	—	Returns not available; school closed latter part of year.
159	8286	Do.	Lurgan, m.		Pres.	–	132	–	132	53	7 6 5	—	49 8 4	11 15 9	
160	8287	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	111	111	45	4 7 4	—	37 10 0	14 2 7	
161	8540	Do.	Lurgan Minor Mod., m.	V.C.	–	–	349	–	349	167					
			Do. evg.		–	–	122	–	122	34					
162	8541	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	–	–	208	208	72	29 11 7	8 15 5	805 3 2	196 8 2	
163	8542	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	–	–	77	76	153	73					
164	9719	Do.	Edward-street Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	311	311	188	3 12 6	8 19 9	3 15 0	16 5 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	216	216	107				1 8 3	

165	8502	Do.	Hill-st.,Lurgan,day		Pres.	–	79	56	135	71	3 8 9	—	54 5 0	17 3 5	
			Do. . . f.		–	–	–	71	71	26				7 9 9	
166	8587	Do.	Halftown, m. day		R.C.	–	64	13	77	30	1 11 9	—	29 0 0	3 6 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	77	23	100	31				3 3 0	
167	8588	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	3 7 5	—	20 0 0	—	Attendance included in male school.
168	8779	Do.	Queen-street,		Pres.	–	98	87	185	50	3 4 1	—	66 6 8	9 0 0	
169	8922	Do.	Knocknashane,		Pres.	–	40	54	94	34	—	—	20 0 0	8 1 1	
170	1747	Seagoe,	Aghacommon, m.		R.C.	–	199	–	199	52	2 18 1	—	41 8 4	10 6 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	88	–	88	27				1 4 5	
171	4254	Do.	Do. . f. day,		R.C.	–	117	–	117	37	1 10 3	—	40 0 0	3 15 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	49	–	49	23				1 13 8	
172	6593	Do.	Edenderry, . day,		Pres	–	312	246	558	179	16 4 5	—	151 18 4	54 10 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	125	15	140	29				3 6 10	
173	8397	Do.	Balteagh, . m.		–	E.C.	99	–	99	36	1 10 2	—	24 0 0	17 0 0	
174	8398	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	84	84	29	1 5 7	—	16 0 0	14 5 4	
175	8503	Do.	Turmoyra, . day,		Pres.	–	70	39	109	27	2 7 6	—	24 0 0	4 18 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	81	27	108	31				4 5 6	
176	9326	Do.	Kearn, . day,		Diss.	–	56	37	93	40	7 16 2	—	21 5 0	23 11 4	Residence free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	62	36	98	28				20 14 7	Do.
177	2837	Tartaraghan,	Maghery,	v.T.	R.C.	–	66	55	121	47	1 6 0	—	35 15 0	0 18 8	
178	6181	Do.	Eglish, No. 1,		R.C.	–	90	72	162	54	2 8 0	—	40 10 0	2 16 6	Do.
179	8910	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	48	60	108	39	4 7 6	—	32 0 0	11 2 3	
180	8202	Do.	Cloncore,		–	Diss.	175	91	266	44	4 12 1	—	43 3 4	19 10 0	Do.
181	9272	Do.	Tartaraghan,		Pres.	–	113	80	193	69	4 5 7	—	51 1 8	16 0 0	Do.
182	9546	Do.	Derrinraw,		Diss.	–	73	46	119	27	1 5 0	—	15 0 0	9 18 10	
183	4022	Tynan,	Middletown, m.		R.C.	–	221	–	221	40	2 11 2	—	34 3 4	2 7 11	
184	5819	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	36	4 16 2	—	25 10 0	2 14 4	
185	8043	Do.	Manooney,		R.C.	–	73	40	113	36	2 12 5	—	24 0 0	2 4 8	
186	9235	Do.	Lislooney,		–	Pres.	32	35	67	22	1 19 11	—	21 5 0	1 10 1	
			Total for County Armagh, 186, .				15,628	13,727	29,355	9,784	517 7 9	77 11 5	8,118 11 9	2,118 1 2	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Cavan.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—245 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	128	Annagh,	Drumlaney,		R.C.	–	86	61	147	53	2 12 9	—	54 0 0	7 6 8	
2	1230	Do.	Shanna, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	182	–	182	39	1 10 10	—	34 10 0	4 5 3	
3	1483	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	145	145	26	0 19 0	—	16 0 0	2 7 0	
4	2187	Do.	Keelagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	99	68	167	35	1 12 3	—	26 18 4	0 1 4	
5	2775	Do.	Kilnaleck,	V.T.	–	R.C.	85	100	185	33	0 14 1	—	26 3 4	0 10 10	
6	8089	Do.	Belturbet, m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	45	1 11 10	—	36 0 0	6 3 10	
7	8114	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	138	138	33	2 13 6	—	19 15 0	2 14 7	
8	157	Annagcliffe,	Coolboyogue, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	67	29	96	35	0 14 11	—	25 0 0	2 0 0	
9	1634	Do.	Pullamore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	134	–	134	35	2 3 0	—	21 0 0	2 2 10	
10	2301	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	25	3 17 10	—	22 0 0	3 6 10	Residence free.
11	4375	Do.	Cavan, m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	46	3 6 10	—	87 5 0	12 10 3	
12	4376	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	32	2 2 0	—	50 0 0	8 9 9	
13	3420	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	53	46	99	59	4 9 2	—	—	—	
14	5249	Do.	Curlurgan,	A.	E.C.	–	28	51	79	26	3 4 8	—	20 0 0	2 13 0	Do.
15	8453	Do.	Crubany, m.		R.C.	–	110	–	110	35	1 8 3	—	28 0 0	3 5 2	
16	8639	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	21	1 19 0	—	14 0 0	1 13 8	
17	130	Ballymachugh,	Ballynarry, m.		R.C.	–	139	–	139	44	3 8 3	—	36 1 8	3 3 9	Do.
18	131	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	21	1 8 0	—	33 3 4	2 5 0	Do.
19	138	Do.	Carrick, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	35	1 11 8	—	27 0 0	2 5 6	Do.
20	139	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	83	83	28	0 10 9	—	16 0 0	1 3 0	
21	3726	Bailieborough,	Dromeearrow,		Pres.	–	52	22	74	19	1 7 3	—	15 0 0	1 4 0	
22	4936	Do.	Crocknahattin,		–	Pres.	51	43	94	15	1 19 10	—	14 8 4	1 6 5	
23	5580	Do.	Lear,		Pres.	–	90	71	161	50	3 2 7	—	53 0 0	6 15 0	Do.
24	7971	Do.	Drumanespick,		R.C.	–	68	38	106	31	1 6 3	—	28 0 0	5 3 0	
25	8698	Do.	Lisball,	V.C.	–	E.C.	62	86	148	24	1 10 10	—	38 0 0	0 13 8	
26	8789	Do.	Bailieborough,		R.C.	–	89	40	129	26	1 11 2	—	45 0 0	2 15 3	
27	5627	Do.	Do. District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	132	–	132	46	9 13 0	5 6 0			
28	5628	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	124	124	45	—	—	525 19 1	47 12 11	
29	8514	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	44	47	91	30	—	—			
30	3417	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	22	16	38	21	1 1 4	—	—	—	
31	7385	Ballintemple,	Bruskey, m.		R.C.	–	150	–	150	28	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	1 14 6	

32	7525	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	154	154	36	0	19	9	—	29	16	8	1	5	3	
33	7386	Do.	Drumdrade,	m.		–	R.C.	103	–	103	25	0	13	5	—	18	0	0	0	11	6	
34	7387	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	68	68	19	0	8	8	—	14	0	0	0	16	0	
35	7732	Do.	Aughaloopa,	m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	26	1	7	10	—	23	10	0	0	8	0	
36	7733	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	22	2	14	0	—	15	0	0	0	9	6	
37	7999	Do.	Coolbawn,			R.C.	–	62	71	133	32	1	10	5	—	21	10	0	0	18	3	
38	9504	Do.	Legaginney,	m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	36	0	7	6	—	24	0	0	0	18	10	
39	9505	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	24	0	10	3	—	16	10	0	0	7	10	
40	133	Castletara,	Ballyhaise,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	114	–	114	37	3	6	9	—	35	6	8	2	17	7	
41	134	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	30	0	15	5	—	21	0	0	3	10	3	
42	3710	Do.	Castletara,	m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	25	2	7	1	—	15	0	0	2	10	0	
43	4025	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	25	1	8	3	—	16	0	0	2	0	2	
44	5174	Castlerahan,	Castlerahan,	m.		R.C.	–	117	–	117	45	1	9	2	—	35	13	4	4	6	10	
45	5175	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	1	5	4	—	34	10	0	1	3	0	
46	7109	Do.	Lacken,			R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	0	11	10	—	24	0	0	0	10	0	
47	8102	Do.	Ballyjamesduff,	m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	33	1	5	11	—	34	0	0	1	5	11	
48	7276	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	30	1	13	1	—	44	6	8	2	11	6	
49	8103	Do.	Do.	i.		R.C.	–	41	61	102	37	0	7	0	—	22	6	8	0	16	0	
50	8314	Do.	Mullaghmore,			R.C.	–	84	59	143	57	2	2	4	—	47	3	4	4	12	0	
51	5567	Do.	BarconyRobinson,	m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	27	1	10	4	—	18	13	4	1	6	0	
52	8094	Do.	Do.			R.C.	–	–	114	114	31	1	2	8	—	17	0	0	0	11	0	
53	8936	Do.	Garriross,	day,		R.C.	–	76	46	122	46	1	8	10	—	39	0	0	2	17	6	Do.
			Do.	evg.		–	–	75	–	75	14	—			—	5	0	0	1	10	0	
54	1356	Crosserlough,	Kilnaleck,	m.	A.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	34	1	12	0	—	28	0	0	5	12	6	
55	1484	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	R.C.	42	101	143	42	3	10	6	—	28	0	0	0	4	0	
56	2742	Do.	Cullow,			–	–	86	61	147	51	2	16	8	—	46	0	0	4	3	6	
57	2743	Do.	Leharry,	m.		–	R.C.	130	–	130	26	2	11	11	—	29	3	4	3	9	0	
58	2744	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	R.C.	–	128	128	38	2	4	1	—	48	13	4	5	18	0	
59	6440	Do.	Drumkilly,	m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	58	1	6	0	—	40	5	0	6	6	6	
60	6441	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	161	161	46	1	16	9	—	46	0	0	3	8	0	
61	6637	Do.	Drumrora,	m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	49	1	10	9	—	30	15	0	3	14	0	
62	7042	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	32	1	19	9	—	16	0	0	1	6	10	
63	8460	Do.	Rassan,			R.C.	–	89	71	160	52	1	8	7	—	38	0	0	1	8	7	
64	136	Drumlane,	Derravona,		V.T.	R.C.	–	50	47	97	27	0	8	6	—	24	0	0	1	10	9	
65	1166	Do.	Staghall,	m.		R.C.	–	148	–	148	39	1	14	0	—	40	16	8	4	11	6	
66	7778	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	22	3	16	9	—	23	10	0	1	13	7	
67	1531	Do.	Deramfield,		V.T.	R.C.	–	21	26	47	16	0	17	5	—	8	3	4	0	3	0	
68	4256	Do.	Drumkerl,	tem.		R.C.	–	73	63	136	44	1	11	6	—	24	0	0	18	0	1	
69	5759	Do.	Kilnaglare,			R.C.	–	47	40	87	27	0	16	2	—	18	0	0	0	10	0	
70	6628	Do.	Ashgrove,			R.C.	–	42	47	89	18	0	11	5	—	16	6	8	1	1	4	
71	7798	Do.	Corcanidos,	d.		R.C.	–	45	34	79	21	0	2	7	—	15	0	0	—			
72	8948	Do.	Miltown,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	26	0	11	0	—	24	0	0	1	5	6	
73	8949	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	95	95	26	2	17	8	—	22	15	0	2	1	0	
74	1355	Drumgoon,	Dernakesh,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	119	–	119	32	1	6	4	—	44	0	0	4	10	2	
75	1954	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	127	127	29	1	6	7	—	16	0	0	4	3	0	
76	1357	Do.	Cootehill,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	137	–	137	36	5	13	11	—	19	0	0	3	5	0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
77	1899	Drumgoon,	Cootehill, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	147	147	40	3 15 3	—	30 0 0	3 19 5	Residence free.
78	3644	Do.	Do. Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	42	32	74	24	2 8 6	—	2 0 0	—	
79	3229	Do.	Cohaw, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	93	–	93	27	1 10 2	—	16 10 0	1 9 5	
80	3230	Do.	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	19	0 9 8	—	14 0 0	0 16 10	
81	4199	Do.	Drutamon, .		–	Pres.	78	60	138	31	5 1 4	—	44 0 0	1 13 0	
82	4593	Do.	Knappagh, .		–	E.C.	120	86	206	43	2 0 6	—	53 15 10	8 5 10	
83	4632	Do.	Killycleare, .		Pres.	–	59	43	102	28	0 6 6	—	24 0 0	1 6 0	
84	153	Drumlumma,	Lougheyduff, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	36	1 9 1	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
85	154	Do.	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	163	163	48	7 2 9	—	44 0 0	3 16 6	
86	4027	Drumlumman,	Mynagh, .		–	R.C.	64	74	138	34	1 18 0	—	20 13 4	2 14 1	
87	6221	Do.	Clonoose, . m.		R.C.	–	114	–	114	28	0 8 3	—	24 0 0	—	
88	6322	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	28	4 15 4	—	16 0 0	0 6 6	
89	8312	Do.	Kilcogy, . m.		R.C.	–	162	–	162	47	1 6 2	1 8 4	27 6 8	1 0 0	
90	8313	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	144	144	42	1 11 9	—	16 0 0	1 5 0	
91	9662	Do.	Cloncovet, .		R.C.	–	81	67	148	47	1 10 3	5 0 0	6 5 0	1 9 0	
92	4363	Denn,	Crosskeys, .		–	E.C.	120	77	197	45	3 1 6	—	67 1 8	0 8 6	
93	7023	Do.	Denn, . m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	26	1 12 3	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	
94	7293	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	102	102	30	5 2 3	—	32 11 0	3 11 0	
95	7955	Do.	Lacken, . f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	23	1 1 8	—	20 0 0	0 13 0	
96	8468	Do.	Cornaseer, .		E.C.	–	84	37	121	25	—	—	21 17 6	5 6 0	
97	9573	Do.	Killatain, .		R.C.	–	27	110	137	29	0 5 0	—	13 6 8	0 8 0	
98	9616	Do.	Banaho, .		R.C.	–	93	50	143	33	1 14 3	4 10 0	12 0 0	1 4 2	
99	5231	Drumgower,	Cootehill, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	101	–	101	36	3 3 11	—	54 11 8	4 5 11	Do.
100	5232	Do.	Do. . f.		Pres.	–	11	67	78	28	2 6 5	—	24 0 0	3 10 7	
101	4942	Drung,	Drung Ord. Ag. .		R.C.	–	124	–	124	26	1 12 3	—	31 0 0	2 0 0	
102	5897	Do.	Drung, . f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	24	0 15 11	—	13 10 0	1 2 6	
103	7928	Do.	Lappan, .		R.C.	–	57	34	91	30	1 14 6	—	16 10 0	1 16 6	
104	8299	Do.	Cornakill, . m.		–	R.C.	80	–	80	21	1 9 10	—	20 17 6	1 2 6	
105	8271	Do.	Do. . f.		–	R.C.	–	108	108	25	1 11 1	—	16 0 0	1 7 7	
106	8273	Do.	Lisboduff, . m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	28	1 7 4	—	13 15 0	1 11 0	
107	8351	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	30	0 14 9	—	18 0 0	0 19 1	
108	8622	Do.	Maghera, .		E.C.	–	66	67	133	31	0 14 11	—	24 0 0	18 0 0	

109	7621	Drumgood,	Lattyloo,			–	R.C.	59	37	96	23	0 15 1	—	15 0 0	2 18 6	
110	9724	Drumreilly,	Ardmoneen,			R.C.	–	46	39	85	26	1 13 6	4 10 0	—	0 5 0	
111	1633	Enniskeen,	Edenagully,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	28	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	0 19 1	
112	3643	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	114	114	26	1 6 1	—	23 0 0	0 17 0	
113	4591	Do.	Northlands,			–	E.C.	153	134	287	60	3 18 4	—	64 0 0	6 13 6	
114	7760	Do.	Leiter,			R.C.	–	57	62	119	25	1 0 9	—	15 0 0	5 6 10	Do.
115	8167	Do.	Kingscourt,	m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	50	2 13 2	—	58 3 4	4 17 4	
116	8168	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	40	1 16 6	—	43 10 0	3 16 0	
117	146	Kildrumsherdan,	Ahatotan,			R.C.	–	70	–	70	22	1 6 7	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	
118	147	Do.	Kill,			R.C.	–	56	48	104	28	1 18 0	—	24 0 0	0 14 6	
119	7142	Do.	Doocarrick,			E.C.	–	81	73	154	48	2 13 0	—	38 0 0	13 8 6	
120	7890	Do.	Cornasaus,			R.C.	–	74	54	128	26	1 5 4	—	21 0 0	—	
121	8432	Do.	Drumnatrade,			R.C.	–	51	62	113	28	1 5 6	—	19 0 0	2 9 1	
122	8447	Do.	Ashfield,			E.C.	–	85	62	147	44	1 6 1	—	32 0 0	11 12 8	Do.
123	8843	Do.	Tullyvin,	f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	13	—	—	15 16 8	0 12 6	
124	1141	Killdallen,	Killdallen,	m.		R.C.	–	57	–	57	10	0 11 3	—	14 7 6	0 11 0	
125	5699	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	57	57	21	0 6 9	—	16 0 0	1 7 6	
126	2371	Do.	Killygorman,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	80	–	80	24	0 11 7	—	17 0 0	3 11 3	
127	3547	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	23	0 16 8	—	23 15 0	2 14 0	
128	1232	Kilmore,	Ballynagh,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	152	–	152	37	2 0 0	—	41 6 8	5 19 9	
129	2763	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	147	147	50	2 2 10	—	98 16 8	4 14 7	
130	8568	Do.	Drumcor,			R.C.	–	84	72	156	32	0 14 6	—	16 0 0	3 3 6	
131	9267	Do.	Drumcrow,			R.C.		111	91	202	48	3 17 0	—	38 0 0	6 10 8	
132	2211	Killinagh,	Castlebawn,			R.C.	–	46	45	91	32	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	1 14 0	
133	3537	Do.	Gubaveeny,			R.C.	–	64	39	103	50	—	—	32 0 0	2 7 6	
134	3594	Do.	Kilduff,			R.C.	–	45	46	91	39	0 16 3	—	17 0 0	1 5 0	
135	3595	Do.	Moneygashel,			R.C.	–	66	76	142	41	0 11 4	—	27 5 0	0 11 0	
136	3821	Do.	Gortahill,			R.C.	–	49	55	104	30	0 16 7	—	38 5 0	1 14 9	
137	4685	Do.	Tullinamoyle,			R.C.	–	47	55	102	46	1 9 10	—	32 0 0	1 12 6	
138	4985	Do.	Tober,			R.C.	–	73	53	126	41	1 0 3	—	18 0 0	4 18 0	
139	5359	Do.	Meenaslieve,			R.C.	–	72	52	124	41	2 16 4	—	48 0 0	3 2 0	
140	6780	Do.	Barran,			R.C.	–	76	53	129	31	0 16 7	—	21 0 0	6 12 5	
141	6997	Do.	Monragh,			R.C.	–	67	56	123	34	0 14 0	—	37 0 0	0 8 6	
142	7461	Do.	Carricknagro,			R.C.	–	41	25	66	26	2 4 6	—	18 0 0	3 1 0	
143	9034	Do.	Cornagee,			R.C.	–	44	52	96	30	0 14 10	—	15 0 0	0 10 6	
144	2738	Killinkere,	Finternagh,	m.		–	R.C.	95	–	95	28	1 6 2	—	32 0 0	7 1 8	Do.
145	2739	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	98	98	22	0 10 0	—	28 0 0	0 14 7	Do.
146	4605	Do.	Derryham,			R.C.	–	75	53	128	25	1 1 7	—	22 10 0	2 2 0	
147	4948	Do.	Killinkere,	m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	36	1 17 3	—	33 0 0	1 5 10	
148	8046	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	33	1 14 11	—	26 0 0	1 5 0	
149	4962	Do.	Carrickgorman,			Pres.	–	38	30	68	23	2 9 11	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	
150	9312	Do.	Lurgananure,			R.C.	–	80	109	189	51	3 7 9	—	22 3 4	1 10 0	
151	6857	Do.	Termon Ord. Ag.			–	R.C.	128	98	226	62	2 18 5	—	59 1 1	1 15 0	
152	3453	Knockbride,	Beglieve,			R.C.	–	114	106	220	61	4 10 8	—	44 0 0	5 1 10	
153	3696	Do.	Knockbride,			R.C.	–	90	70	160	38	2 0 9	—	56 0 0	0 18 0	
154	3711	Do.	Corlattycarroll,			R.C.	–	49	51	100	29	0 18 10	—	15 0 0	1 1 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
155	4592	Knockbride,	Cullies,		–	E.C.	98	47	145	36	3 1 2	—	35 0 0	13 8 6	
156	4676	Do.	Three Carvaghs,		R.C.	–	51	54	105	27	1 15 0	—	15 0 0	1 10 0	
157	7764	Do.	Greaghettiagh,		R.C.	–	33	23	56	21	1 7 4	—	24 0 0	0 16 6	
158	8598	Do.	Tonyfoyle,		R.C.	–	65	57	122	24	1 16 6	—	21 0 0	0 15 0	
159	8978	Do.	Latsey,		–	Pres.	81	53	134	29	2 12 2	—	18 0 0	0 14 0	
160	9204	Do.	Turfad,		R.C.	–	53	35	88	27	1 9 3	—	15 0 0	0 12 0	
161	9582	Do.	Derrydamph,		–	E.C.	51	36	87	39	4 0 0	4 10 0	16 10 0	15 5 2	
162	144	Killeshandra,	Coronary,	V.T.	Pres.	–	23	46	69	17	0 14 9	—	14 0 0	0 11 6	
163	7847	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	57	66	123	35	1 5 3	—	14 0 0	2 10 6	
164	4348	Do.	Gortnagarry,		R.C.	–	35	44	79	29	0 15 2	—	21 15 0	3 0 6	
165	5821	Do.	Arva, m.		R.C.	–	146	–	146	39	6 14 0	—	47 0 0	12 4 6	
166	7538	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	130	130	28	5 6 2	—	15 3 4	1 10 6	
167	7255	Do.	Killeshandra, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	28	2 4 4	—	23 0 0	2 1 6	
168	7256	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	32	1 7 8	—	41 0 0	2 8 1	
169	7881	Do.	Drumkeeran,		Pres.	–	48	42	90	25	1 9 3	—	19 10 0	0 18 6	
170	9392	Do.	Corlespratten,		Diss.	–	62	24	86	28	3 5 3	—	33 15 0	6 0 0	
171	4633	Kinawley,	Swanlinbar,		R.C.	–	66	37	103	25	1 3 7	—	16 12 6	0 15 6	
172	9268	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	59	59	23	3 11 8	—	30 0 0	4 10 0	
173	4886	Do.	Derryrolt,		R.C.	–	49	33	82	30	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	0 12 0	
174	5270	Do.	Commas,		R.C.	–	55	46	101	36	0 9 6	—	24 0 0	1 19 0	
175	8143	Do.	Uraghs, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	30	0 8 0	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	
176	8189	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	30	0 17 6	—	25 10 0	1 0 0	
177	9149	Do.	Swanlinbar, No. 2,		E.C.	–	63	–	63	26	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	5 14 6	
178	6323	Kilbride,	Dungummin, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	28	3 10 10	—	28 0 0	1 7 0	
179	6324	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	73	73	26	0 12 5	—	25 10 0	1 3 6	
180	7234	Do.	Garrysallagh, f.		R.C.	–	–	135	135	30	1 10 0	—	26 0 0	3 4 2	
181	7332	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	29	0 10 0	—	34 10 0	2 9 0	
182	148	Lurgan,	Coppenagh, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	80	–	80	23	1 0 0	—	15 0 0	3 12 6	Residence free.
183	149	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	95	95	29	1 14 1	—	26 0 0	4 10 6	
184	151	Do.	Lattoon, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	132	–	132	21	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
185	2180	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	19	1 16 6	—	15 3 4	1 0 11	
186	5162	Do.	Virginia, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	229	–	229	60	2 17 4	—	78 13 4	6 10 0	

187	5163	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	173	173	41	2 13 11	—	38 11 8	3 4 3	
188	4371	Loughan,	Loughramor,			R.C.	–	162	115	277	77	4 18 8	—	54 0 0	10 13 1	
189	3614	Larah,	Clifferna,	m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	30	1 6 3	—	39 0 0	3 1 10	
190	9109	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	27	—	—	35 0 0	2 11 6	
191	6875	Do.	Calfield,			R.C.	–	64	50	114	26	0 14 9	—	17 10 0	2 19 4	
192	9205	Do.	Tullyunshin,			R.C.	–	72	68	140	35	2 6 2	—	21 0 0	–	
193	9349	Do.	Larah,	m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	30	2 0 11	—	32 15 0	4 9 3	
194	9350	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	27	1 7 10	—	16 0 0	2 13 6	
195	9433	Do.	Ravenswood,			–	E.C.	82	67	149	43	1 7 6	—	19 11 1	1 19 7	Do.
196	9617	Do.	Tierlahood,			R.C.	–	49	57	106	30	1 13 4	4 10 0	8 3 4	1 14 6	Do.
197	5581	Lavey,	Dromaveigh,			R.C.	–	91	32	123	33	—	—	24 0 0	3 13 8	
198	6022	Do.	Currahoe,	m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	34	1 8 8	—	36 0 0	3 5 5	
199	6280	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	151	151	32	2 12 4	—	20 0 0	2 9 0	
200	9288	Do.	Knocknagillah,	m.		R.C.	–	151	–	151	41	1 8 8	—	22 0 0	3 3 9	
201	9289	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	151	151	40	3 14 1	—	22 0 0	1 4 9	
202	1359	Mullagh,	Killeter,		A.	–	E.C.	68	57	125	34	0 18 11	—	27 10 0	3 15 0	
203	3776	Do.	Raffony,			–	R.C.	106	98	204	44	3 5 3	—	38 16 8	3 12 0	
204	4257	Do.	Doon,			–	R.C.	82	75	157	26	1 13 8	—	32 0 0	1 11 0	
205	7201	Do.	Mullagh,	m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	34	1 19 6	—	27 0 0	1 10 5	
206	8815	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	51	0 14 3	—	20 0 0	2 14 10	
207	7891	Do.	Cronreagh,			R.C.	–	73	61	134	42	1 18 3	—	35 0 0	1 12 3	
208	7678	Munterconnaught,	Knocktemple,	m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	38	1 15 1	—	47 0 0	2 16 0	
209	7679	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	142	142	38	1 6 11	—	57 3 4	1 19 0	
210	8488	Do.	Ballydurron,	m.		R.C.	–	117	–	117	32	1 5 6	—	36 0 0	2 7 6	
211	8489	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	25	0 7 6	—	20 13 4	1 10 0	
212	1233	Shercock,	Lecks,		V.T.	R.C.	–	61	57	118	26	1 10 11	—	20 0 0	2 3 3	
213	3615	Do.	Glasleck,			Pres.	–	42	48	90	30	3 3 10	—	23 13 4	7 8 6	
214	5173	Do.	Nolagh,			R.C.	–	62	55	117	33	1 6 3	—	19 10 0	7 0 2	
215	5786	Do.	Shercock,	m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	36	1 8 2	—	45 6 8	7 2 6	
216	6052	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	32	2 14 8	—	20 0 0	1 3 4	
217	7927	Do.	Dhuish,			Pres.	–	64	55	119	21	1 5 6	—	15 0 0	0 10 6	
218	4716	Scrabby,	Scrabby,	m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	29	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	1 17 0	
219	6399	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	95	95	26	1 1 3	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
220	8025	Do.	Cortober,			R.C.	–	84	64	148	59	—	—	23 0 0	3 4 0	
221	1182	Templeport,	Garvolt,			R.C.	–	50	59	109	30	0 16 1	—	18 0 0	0 19 0	
222	1995	Do.	Currin,			R.C.	–	63	72	135	53	2 2 2	—	42 10 0	9 7 8	
223	2927	Do.	Bawnboy,			R.C.	–	92	62	154	46	10 2 5	—	69 3 4	2 7 0	
224	6910	Do.	Do. Workhouse			P.L.	Gds.	35	31	66	28	1 1 7	—	4 0 0	—	
225	3157	Do.	Tullybrack,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	30	1 1 7	—	43 10 0	2 16 6	
226	4141	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	25	1 7 11	—	17 0 0	1 15 0	
227	3429	Do.	Drumloher,		V.T.	R.C.	–	63	68	131	33	1 11 8	—	37 13 4	3 6 0	Do.
228	3584	Do.	Crea,			R.C.	–	57	48	105	37	0 10 9	—	37 16 8	—	
229	5306	Do.	Tomena,			R.C.	–	70	68	138	42	4 19 4	—	26 6 8	1 16 6	
230	6998	Do.	Tullyveela,			R.C.	–	66	68	134	28	1 10 11	—	29 10 0	—	
231	7074	Do.	Dararaugh,			R.C.	–	68	68	136	48	2 8 11	—	37 10 0	5 10 0	
232	7211	Do.	Ardeara,			R.C.	–	82	78	160	48	1 2 5	—	42 8 4	2 7 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of CAVAN—*continued*.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
233	7282	Templeport, .	Cappenagh, . .		R.C.	–	55	39	94	36	1 0 3	—	24 0 0	4 10 6	
234	7769	Do. . .	Tiercahan, . .		R.C.	–	49	40	89	24	—	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	
235	7856	Do. . .	Legnatrogha, .		R.C.	–	29	30	59	27	0 7 2	—	24 0 0	1 11 6	
236	8165	Do. . .	Munlough, . .		–	E.C.	69	74	143	55	—	—	38 0 0	12 15 6	Residence free.
237	8305	Do. . .	Drumharrin, .		R.C.	–	44	47	91	44	0 12 0	—	23 0 0	0 10 7	
238	9469	Do. . .	Altachullin, .		R.C.	–	55	57	112	43	1 10 4	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
239	9636	Do. . .	Drumleaden, .		R.C.	–	50	53	103	38	2 1 1	4 10 0	12 5 0	1 11 0	
240	4024	Do. . .	Tullycasson,Ord.Ag.		R.C.	–	76	66	142	56	1 19 9	1 9 3	54 5 0	2 1 6	
241	8713	Do. . .	Cornacleigh, do. .		–	E.C.	41	32	73	31	—	2 14 9	45 0 0	14 10 1	
242	2853	Tomregan, .	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	46	2 9 8	—	56 16 8	8 1 6	
243	3692	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	30	4 7 1	—	—	2 14 2	
244	8806	Urney, . .	Cavan, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	189	–	189	59	3 5 8	—	47 6 8	9 0 3	
245	8490	Do. . .	Do. Convent, i.		R.C.	–	–	432	432	138	5 6 8	—	84 5 10	15 5 1	
		Total for County Cavan, 245, .					15,538	13,924	29,462	8,323	439 9 6	38 8 4	7,331 5 7	782 4 10	

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—302 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, &c. £ s. d.	In Free Stock £ s. d.	In Salaries £ s. d.	Local Emoluments £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	3137	Ardara, . .	Loughriespoint, f.		E.C.	–	–	69	69	27	1 5 3	—	26 6 8	0 9 0	
2	7787	Do. . .	Garrowart, . .		E.C.	–	47	39	86	33	1 6 8	—	29 15 0	—	
3	4143	All Saints, .	Crossroads, . .		Pres.	–	53	33	86	28	2 6 10	—	20 5 0	12 12 8	
4	5579	Do. . .	Newtowncunning-ham, . .		Pres.	–	114	60	174	43	3 14 5	—	33 18 4	15 16 5	
5	9526	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	42	74	116	34	1 14 7	0 16 0	15 13 4	1 0 0	Residence free.
6	8274	Aughinish, .	Killycreen, . .		R.C.	–	67	64	131	29	1 8 2	—	43 6 8	2 19 11	

7	8662	Aughinish,	Ramelton, Robertson's,		E.C.	–	70	19	89	30	2 15 11	—	30 10 0	15 7 5	Do.
8	8464	Aghaninshun,	Woodland,	V.C.	R.C.	–	80	33	113	29	1 5 6	2 17 5	24 0 0	3 10 1	
9	8000	Burt,	Carrowreigh,		–	Pres.	60	32	92	27	1 12 10	—	24 0 0	13 19 0	
10	2049	Do.	Burt, No. 1,		R.C.	–	59	38	97	34	0 18 2	—	28 0 0	6 1 9	
11	2673	Do.	Carrowan,		Pres.	–	44	31	75	24	2 4 4	—	21 11 8	10 11 7	
12	159	Culdaff,	Ballycharry,		R.C.	–	92	94	186	45	1 3 2	—	40 0 0	2 19 6	
13	160	Do.	Bocan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	179	–	179	46	4 5 9	—	58 0 0	3 13 7	
14	5862	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	38	0 15 11	—	29 15 0	2 6 0	
15	161	Do.	Carramore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	88	192	60	2 17 4	—	59 0 0	3 8 0	
16	2131	Do.	Dristeran,	V.T.	R.C.	–	100	86	186	55	5 10 11	—	56 10 0	4 0 0	
17	1237	Clonmany,	Gaddyduff, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	227	–	227	43	2 15 6	—	27 10 0	1 18 7	
18	2445	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	158	158	32	1 11 6	—	27 0 0	1 18 1	
19	1805	Do.	Rasheny,	V.T.	–	E.C.	97	40	137	27	1 8 9	—	23 15 0	4 9 3	Do.
20	1806	Do.	Beltra,	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	65	—	—	5 0 0	—	Attendance taken from Inspector's report. No returns.
21	1807	Do.	Tiernasligo,	V.T.	R.C.	–	120	82	202	45	2 14 4	—	42 0 0	3 15 9	
22	8288	Do.	Cross Connell,		R.C.	–	108	95	203	47	3 1 10	—	37 10 0	4 11 7	
23	1622	Convoy,	Broadpath,		R.C.	–	63	44	107	25	1 10 0	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	
24	3687	Do.	Lissinisk,		R.C.	–	37	42	79	23	1 7 6	—	20 0 0	0 3 0	
25	8436	Do.	Corradooey,		Pres.	–	40	31	71	24	1 6 7	—	25 0 0	4 4 2	
26	8614	Do.	Drumkeen,		R.C.	–	76	63	139	28	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	3 7 6	
27	9128	Do.	Agheygalt,		E.C.	–	57	49	106	32	1 10 9	—	27 13 4	9 13 10	Residence free.
28	5230	Do.	Convoy Ord. Agrl.		Pres.	–	58	64	122	42	4 16 6	—	48 10 0	11 0 0	Do.
29	2147	Clondavaddog,	Ballymichael,		–	E.C.	158	86	244	42	1 6 11	—	11 5 0	4 1 4	
30	3454	Do.	Drumfad,		Pres.	–	128	74	202	34	1 7 11	—	27 0 0	3 18 7	
31	6492	Do.	Doaghbeg,		–	E.C.	61	39	100	28	2 16 6	—	15 0 0	1 4 2	
32	7375	Do.	Glenvar,		R.C.	–	91	96	187	31	2 2 1	—	39 15 0	1 11 5	
33	9283	Do.	Ballyhoorisky,		–	E.C.	108	58	166	40	1 12 7	—	25 10 0	3 10 7	
34	9663	Do.	Ballyhuirke,		R.C.	–	58	22	80	23	2 5 6	4 0 0	7 1 8	5 5 4	
35	9692	Do.	Rossnakill,		R.C.	–	86	54	140	37	1 16 9	5 0 0	8 13 4	2 0 9	
36	4929	Clondahorkey,	Cashelmore, day,		–	E.C.	74	48	122	35	3 19 6	—	21 15 0	13 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	61	–	61	11	—	—		5 0 0	
37	5004	Do.	Dunfanaghy,	V.T.	–	E.C.	85	29	114	40	3 14 0	4 13 0	33 12 6	14 2 8	Do.
38	9002	Do.	Do.		R.C.	–	100	109	209	55	1 10 0	3 2 0	47 0 0	6 0 0	
39	5857	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	19	12	31	13	0 12 6	—	1 10 0	—	
40	5652	Do.	Kilmackilloo,		–	E.C.	84	82	166	33	3 0 8	—	15 0 0	4 4 0	
41	1235	Conwal,	Letterkenny, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	30	1 9 8	—	37 0 0	6 14 7	
42	2336	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	111	111	40	2 1 3	—	34 8 4	4 16 3	
43	8343	Do.	Do. No. 2		Pres.	–	65	34	99	37	5 10 9	—	29 0 0	10 15 6	
44	4975	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	24	32	56	20	1 6 0	—	1 10 0	—	
45	2056	Do.	Glencar,	V.T.	R.C.	–	58	39	97	24	1 0 6	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
46	3744	Do.	Bomany,		R.C.	–	57	47	104	23	0 8 0	—	24 6 8	1 7 0	
47	4667	Do.	Treantagh,		Pres.	–	51	38	89	21	0 9 3	—	18 0 0	5 14 0	
48	6820	Do.	Tullyhonner,		–	–	–	–	–	29	—	—	18 0 0	—	Attendance taken from Inspector's report. No returns.
49	7509	Do.	Kirkneedy,		R.C.	–	52	40	92	18	1 7 3	—	30 0 0	0 5 0	
50	8786	Do.	Rashedoge,		R.C.	–	78	47	125	28	1 6 5	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
51	9140	Conwall,	Ballaghstrang,		R.C.	–	66	57	123	23	1 5 3	—	19 0 0	2 0 0	
52	9471	Do.	Meenatole,		R.C.	–	60	44	104	28	—	—	16 0 0	3 12 1	
53	9732	Do.	Ards,		Pres.	–	27	39	66	27	1 10 2	4 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	
54	6968	Do.	Templedouglas 1st Class Agrl.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	119	45	164	23	3 3 1	—	36 6 8	5 1 6	
55	163	Clonleigh,	Murlog,	V.T.	R.C.	–	43	53	96	34	1 7 2	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
56	165	Do.	Cloghfin,	V.T.	R.C.	–	47	39	86	25	0 10 0	—	15 0 0	1 5 0	
57	166	Do.	Ballybogan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	56	23	79	30	1 7 11	—	27 0 0	4 8 0	
58	1238	Do.	Porthall,	V.T.	R.C.	–	79	45	124	43	1 10 2	—	30 3 4	4 0 0	
59	9284	Do.	Blackrock,		–	E.C.	36	29	65	24	1 14 4	—	29 8 10	23 5 11	Residence free.
60	167	Cloncha,	Aughaclay,		R.C.	–	89	74	163	35	0 7 1	—	24 0 0	2 12 3	
61	16[illegible]	Do.	Malinhead,	V.T.	R.C.	–	131	109	240	46	2 0 0	—	29 16 8	2 15 3	
62	1738	Do.	Coolkinny,		R.C.	–	94	91	185	38	0 11 6	—	23 8 6	1 19 11	
63	2988	Do.	Malin,		–	E.C.	73	57	130	35	1 18 7	—	26 17 6	2 19 10	
64	6846	Do.	Keenagh,		–	E.C.	77	44	121	24	1 6 0	—	15 0 0	1 12 3	
65	7626	Do.	Urblereagh,	V.C.	–	E.C.	94	64	158	28	2 8 2	—	32 0 0	1 2 0	
66	7929	Do.	Goorey,		–	E.C.	52	38	90	25	2 0 1	—	19 8 10	0 16 0	
67	170	Donagh,	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	171	–	171	42	2 11 7	—	37 0 0	2 16 0	
68	8822	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	213	213	59	7 14 9	—	40 13 4	4 1 8	
69	171	Do.	Craigtown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	70	56	126	29	1 19 5	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	
70	1239	Do.	Glassalts,	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	71	166	35	1 6 4	—	44 0 0	2 9 0	
71	2055	Do.	Glentogher,	V.T.	R.C.	–	49	57	106	29	2 7 8	—	10 0 0	2 12 6	
72	3863	Do.	Innishowen Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	15	18	33	17	1 2 2	—	—	—	
73	1363	Donaghmore,	Gortichar,	V.T.	–	R.C.	66	60	126	47	1 10 5	—	36 10 0	0 15 0	
74	1620	Do.	Cooladawson,	V.T.	R.C.	–	31	32	63	29	0 11 8	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
75	1928	Do.	Drummurphy,		–	Pres.	53	35	88	29	1 9 6	—	16 0 0	4 0 6	
76	1964	Do.	Castlefin,		R.C.	–	75	96	171	66	2 10 6	—	84 0 0	9 10 6	
77	8963	Do.	Do.		Diss.	–	18	14	32	15	—	—	15 0 0	0 2 0	
78	2471	Do.	Crossroads,		R.C.	–	51	42	93	34	3 8 1	—	24 0 0	1 6 6	
79	2475	Do.	Knock,		–	E.C.	31	25	56	19	—	—	18 0 0	—	
80	3191	Do.	Dreenan,		R.C.	–	49	63	112	53	1 5 6	—	32 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
81	4036	Do.	Carnower,		Pres.	–	54	30	84	29	3 9 3	—	36 0 0	6 16 1	

82	4422	Do.	Gleneely,	v.c.	R.C.	–	66	62	128	47	3 18 7	—	49 5 0	—	
83	6185	Do.	Donaghmore,		Pres.	–	59	34	93	31	—	—	34 2 2	4 18 8	
84	7555	Do.	Do.		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
85	9282	Donoughmore,	Donoughmore Ord. Agricultural,		E.C.	–	66	54	120	60	1 15 4	—	47 0 0	30 0 0	
86	7137	Do.	Drumavish,	v.c.	–	E.C.	72	70	142	45	10 9 1	1 0 0	47 16 8	14 6 8	Residence free.
87	7427	Do.	Sessiah O'Neill,		R.C.	–	75	57	132	53	2 3 10	—	45 13 4	1 0 0	
88	1532	Donegal,	Leghawny,		Pres.	–	139	124	263	57	2 3 10	—	34 10 0	3 9 0	
89	4361	Do.	Drumnahowl,		–	E.C.	40	49	89	24	1 10 3	—	16 0 0	4 1 0	Do.
90	6778	Do.	St. Ernan's,		–	E.C.	20	29	49	13	—	—	14 0 0	0 15 0	
91	9389	Do.	Donegal, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	72	124	196	69	2 15 4	3 5 5	47 11 8	8 7 1	Do.
92	4313	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	33	29	62	24	1 2 7	—	3 0 0	—	
93	1573	Dysertgeney,	Meenagh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	132	95	227	46	1 11 4	—	20 10 0	2 0 0	
94	2615	Drumhome,	Ballintra, m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	31	2 11 4	—	25 10 0	3 14 6	
95	8699	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	28	2 12 8	—	34 3 2	9 11 11	
96	3978	Do.	Ballymagroarty,	A.	–	E.C.	64	34	98	29	1 6 1	—	34 10 0	2 10 0	
97	6096	Do.	Tullynaught,		–	E.C.	66	35	101	37	2 1 2	—	32 10 0	13 10 0	Do.
98	8400	Do.	Ballydermott,		–	E.C.	39	31	70	30	1 6 6	—	31 10 0	3 7 0	
99	8433	Do.	Ballynakillen,		E.C.	–	48	44	92	39	1 12 6	—	27 6 8	14 9 3	Do.
100	8456	Do.	Laghey,		R.C.	–	87	50	137	31	—	—	13 6 8	—	
101	9043	Do.	Goolard,		–	E.C.	50	30	80	28	1 10 0	—	14 0 0	10 17 6	Do.
102	172	Fahan, Lower,	Cockhill,	v.t.	E.C.	–	143	107	250	70	3 3 4	—	50 10 0	5 16 6	
103	1572	Do.	Dumfries,		R.C.	–	66	49	115	41	1 6 2	—	67 10 0	4 6 2	
104	1574	Do.	Lower Illies,	v.t.	R.C.	–	91	71	162	36	1 7 8	—	30 0 0	2 19 2	
105	2407	Do.	Ballymacarrey,	v.t.	R.C.	–	91	76	167	48	2 5 11	—	56 18 8	3 8 9	Do.
106	3160	Do.	Tullydish,	v.t.	R.C.	–	47	44	91	22	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	1 5 0	
107	6285	Do.	Buncrana,		Pres.	–	35	46	81	32	1 11 5	—	27 15 0	13 12 4	
108	1472	Fahan, Upper,	Birdstown,		–	Pres.	61	47	108	33	1 10 2	—	31 18 4	10 8 3	Do.
109	6066	Do.	Carnshanagh,		–	Pres.	75	50	125	37	3 13 3	—	36 3 4	17 11 6	
110	1595	Do.	Crislagh or Tooban Ord. Agr.	v.t.	R.C.	–	53	42	95	23	0 10 3	—	29 0 0	16 1 2	
111	2527	Gartan,	Drumsallagh,		R.C.	–	53	25	78	23	1 13 4	—	17 13 4	2 10 0	
112	6583	Do.	Church-hill,		–	E.C.	36	48	84	17	0 12 2	—	14 0 0	1 1 3	
113	9084	Do.	Losset,		R.C.	–	37	35	72	19	0 15 3	—	16 6 8	0 16 0	
114	9351	Do.	Gartan,		–	–	–	–	–	22	—	—	12 6 8	—	Attendance taken from Inspector's report. No return.
115	6108	Glencolumbkill,	Meenaneary,		R.C.	–	60	32	92	32	0 5 0	—	18 0 6	2 12 3	
116	7341	Do.	Carrick,		R.C.	–	108	86	194	59	7 19 9	1 0 0	45 3 4	1 4 0	
117	7681	Do.	Teelan,		R.C.	–	98	67	165	85	1 13 4	—	80 16 8	—	
118	7695	Do.	Cashel,		R.C.	–	118	89	207	57	2 15 2	—	43 0 6	3 8 0	
119	7892	Do.	Malinbeg,		R.C.	–	79	61	140	54	2 6 1	—	78 15 0	—	
120	8483	Do.	Meenacross,		–	E.C.	42	31	73	33	1 0 3	—	12 10 0	—	
121	9328	Do.	Strabny,		R.C.	–	49	37	86	40	1 8 0	—	24 16 8	—	
122	9755	Do.	Malinmore,		R.C.	–	54	26	80	66	—	—	—	—	
123	1734	Inniskeel,	Mullamore,	v.t.	R.C.	–	76	65	141	40	2 19 3	—	42 15 0	6 11 9	
124	2369	Do.	Glenties,	v.t.	–	E.C.	96	62	158	56	2 13 5	—	80 13 4	5 12 1	
125	7711	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	23	29	52	31	1 9 10	—	3 0 0	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
126	2658	Inniskeel,	Cronaghbois, m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	30	—	—	33 13 4	6 10 2	
127	2877	Do.	Drumboghill,		R.C.	–	52	36	88	23	0 17 11	—	18 0 0	0 4 0	
128	3500	Do.	Brackey,		R.C.	–	60	35	95	32	0 7 8	—	24 0 0	—	
129	4389	Do.	Beagh,		R.C.	–	37	31	68	28	0 11 3	—	25 0 0	0 18 0	
130	4583	Do.	Clooney,		E.C.	–	37	53	90	36	2 3 9	—	23 6 8	—	
131	6105	Do.	Ballinamore,	v.c.	–	–	116	60	176	38	—	—	43 10 0	2 17 0	
132	6293	Do.	Tullymore,		E.C.	–	40	46	86	25	0 10 0	—	24 5 0	—	
133	6781	Do.	Shallogans,		R.C.	–	27	15	42	20	0 8 2	—	—	—	
134	7060	Do.	Lergynascarragh,		R.C.	–	40	28	68	27	—	—	21 0 0	1 11 0	
135	7598	Do.	Kilkenny,		R.C.	–	81	58	139	44	1 3 10	—	29 10 0	1 1 6	
136	8078	Do.	Kilclooney,	v.c.	R.C.	–	44	41	85	37	0 17 1	—	43 0 0	1 15 10	
137	8780	Do.	Loughrospoint,		Diss.	–	69	31	100	32	1 9 4	—	11 5 0	—	
138	8901	Do.	Edeninfagh,		R.C.	–	80	32	112	38	1 16 2	—	25 10 0	2 15 9	
139	2585	Inver,	Drumbarrow,	v.T.	–	E.C.	72	49	121	30	2 3 0	—	24 0 0	3 7 6	
140	3977	Do.	Drumcoe,	v.T.	–	E.C.	99	110	209	68	3 6 5	—	40 0 0	11 3 3	Residence free.
141	6062	Do.	Letterfad,	v.c.	R.C.	–	98	67	165	50	3 9 11	—	48 3 4	1 2 0	
142	6063	Do.	Meentacreeghan,	v.c.	R.C.	–	101	52	153	38	1 17 6	—	26 10 0	3 15 7	
143	6064	Do.	Glencoagh, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	135	54	189	62	1 5 3	—	34 6 8	9 9 7	
144	6065	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	52	52	17	0 10 3	—	5 16 8	1 2 9	
145	6639	Do.	Legan,		R.C.	–	69	27	96	31	1 6 6	—	24 0 0	2 9 7	
146	7413	Do.	Drimnaherk,		R.C.	–	106	57	163	38	1 14 5	—	38 10 0	2 9 2	
147	7640	Do.	Keelogs,		R.C.	–	108	53	161	38	1 4 10	—	25 0 0	3 15 4	
148	3657	Inishmacsaint,	Drumnagrough,		–	R.C.	46	33	79	20	0 12 7	—	39 0 0	0 10 6	
149	3689	Do.	Bundoran, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	37	1 3 11	—	25 16 8	3 5 8	
150	4031	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	10	72	82	33	1 0 2	—	27 0 0	2 3 6	
151	4418	Do.	Carrickboy, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	136	–	136	64	4 5 3	—	83 11 8	8 2 2	
152	4419	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	31	—	—	16 0 0	4 15 4	
153	5291	Do.	Dunmuckran,		R.C.	–	30	36	66	17	0 13 9	—	20 0 0	0 8 0	
154	5762	Do.	Ardfarna,		R.C.	–	49	37	86	33	1 7 4	—	18 0 0	0 15 2	
155	7560	Do.	Loughill,		R.C.	–	38	42	80	30	1 3 10	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	
156	9207	Do.	Rock of Bundoran,		–	E.C.	62	28	90	35	0 17 7	—	22 10 0	—	Do.

157	4339	Inishmacsaint,	Ballyshannon Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	36	36	72	35	2 5 10	—	1 10 0	—	
158	1240	Kilcar,	Keonaghan,	v.t.	R.C.	–	159	131	290	96	3 2 0	—	123 14 5	5 14 9	
159	2406	Do.	Shalvey,	v.t.	R.C.	–	88	58	146	37	1 15 6	—	27 0 0	—	
160	3076	Do.	Coguish,		R.C.	–	127	72	199	71	3 15 11	—	47 10 0	2 10 0	
161	3499	Do.	Crove,		R.C.	–	42	23	65	32	0 4 9	—	15 0 0	—	
162	5364	Do.	Muckress,		R.C.	–	83	55	138	47	4 12 0	—	49 0 0	2 10 6	
163	9273	Do.	Straleel,		R.C.	–	47	33	80	28	—	—	16 0 0	—	
164	1360	Killaghtee,	Croagh,	v.t.	R.C.	–	160	86	246	72	7 5 0	—	92 5 10	13 2 4	
165	1361	Do.	Castletown,	v.t.	R.C.	–	69	35	104	29	1 9 6	—	18 0 0	3 7 11	
166	4608	Do.	Bruckless,		–	E.C.	78	81	159	47	2 10 6	—	58 5 0	8 11 1	Do.
167	5995	Do.	Drimduth,		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Closed the entire year.
168	7383	Do.	Ballyotherland,	v.c.	–	E.C.	62	41	103	37	1 19 6	—	25 10 0	1 19 6	
169	9044	Do.	Killaghtee,		E.C.	–	52	42	94	43	9 18 6	—	23 13 4	16 18 0	Residence free.
170	1364	Kiltevock,	Cloghan,	v.t.	–	E.C.	62	28	90	25	—	—	24 0 0	11 0 0	Do.
171	5890	Do.	Letterbrick,		R.C.	–	87	51	158	48	0 13 9	—	42 0 0	2 10 0	
172	6162	Do.	Commeen,		R.C.	–	103	57	160	37	0 18 9	—	38 10 0	2 10 6	Do.
173	1471	Kilmacrenan,	Carrownaganonagh	v.c.	–	E.C.	71	60	131	31	1 6 4	—	19 0 0	3 10 11	Do.
174	1533	Do.	Cashel,		E.C.	–	96	98	194	56	4 2 2	—	35 0 0	5 6 8	
175	1968	Do.	Leiter,		–	–	66	61	127	32	2 3 0	—	18 0 0	2 17 1	
176	3523	Do.	Edencarnan,		E.C.	–	50	71	121	28	1 4 0	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
177	3718	Do.	Legnahoory,		E.C.	–	71	31	102	29	1 4 4	—	28 0 0	1 9 6	
178	6202	Do.	Cranford,		–	E.C.	70	38	108	19	—	—	15 0 0	1 15 5	
179	6640	Do.	Currin,		E.C.	–	78	66	144	30	0 7 0	—	22 0 0	0 14 5	
180	7590	Do.	Rathdonnell,		Pres.	–	48	24	72	16	1 3 6	—	15 0 0	2 15 10	
181	8461	Do.	Kilmacrenan,		E.C.	–	68	54	122	26	1 3 10	—	30 13 4	13 10 8	Do.
182	1621	Killybegs, Upper,	Fintra,	v.t.	R.C.	–	75	65	140	40	1 5 3	—	45 16 8	—	
183	1735	Do.	Killybegs,	v.t.	R.C.	–	141	108	249	76	6 13 11	—	40 13 4	14 15 0	Do.
184	2054	Do.	Meenavalley,		R.C.	–	88	47	135	45	0 18 5	—	29 13 4	2 7 1	
185	6109	Do.	Murray, m.		–	E.C.	104	–	104	35	1 11 6	—	75 8 4	22 16 4	Do.
186	8524	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	84	84	31	4 3 1	—	31 3 4	19 18 11	Do.
187	8727	Do.	Ardara,		Diss.	–	29	67	96	41	0 13 1	—	23 3 4	—	
188	1733	Killybegs, Lower,	Do. m.	v.t.	E.C.	–	108	23	131	45	0 10 0	—	55 10 0	1 9 1	Do.
189	2130	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	40	86	126	43	2 6 10	—	48 10 0	—	
190	5362	Do.	Gortnacart,		E.C.	–	54	46	100	32	2 9 11	—	16 0 0	—	
191	7485	Do.	Leckonell,		R.C.	–	59	20	79	30	—	—	18 0 0	—	
192	8517	Do.	Meentanadea,		–	E.C.	102	53	155	35	2 10 6	—	16 1 8	9 9 2	
193	9470	Killybegs,	Roshin,		R.C.	–	73	40	113	24	0 10 3	—	15 0 0	0 2 3	
194	2252	Killynard,	Donegal, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	119	–	119	44	7 1 7	—	62 18 4	10 10 0	
195	2253	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	31	89	120	45	6 15 0	—	39 0 0	7 3 1	
196	3854	Do.	Ballydevitt,		R.C.	–	82	50	132	29	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	9 12 8	
197	6867	Do.	Drumgun,		–	E.C.	62	32	94	30	1 5 9	—	18 1 8	4 0 0	
198	3134	Kilbarron,	Creevy,	A.	R.C.	–	62	52	114	40	0 13 0	—	36 1 8	2 15 0	
199	4420	Do.	Ballyshannon, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	41	1 14 8	—	75 0 0	3 14 6	
200	4421	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	122	122	50	4 0 8	—	82 13 4	2 10 0	
201	7593	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	63	82	145	67	6 4 5	—	60 11 8	15 0 0	
202	5874	Do.	Coolmore,	v.c.	R.C.	–	67	58	125	42	2 4 4	—	62 8 4	5 4 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DONEGAL—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
203	5875	Kilbarron,	Cashelard,	V.C.	R.C.	–	26	21	47	18	0 12 7	—	15 0 0	1 2 10	
204	7933	Do.	Dooballa,		R.C.	–	57	52	109	33	0 14 2	—	30 10 0	0 11 6	
205	8222	Do.	Behey,	V.C.	–	R.C.	66	60	126	44	2 19 6	—	53 10 0	0 10 0	
206	8807	Do.	Carrignahorna,		Diss.	–	38	21	59	16	0 10 3	—	—	10 5 0	
207	9009	Do.	Rockfield,		R.C.	–	40	41	81	28	0 17 10	—	22 0 0	0 10 6	
208	9206	Do.	Cliff,		–	E.C.	38	43	81	21	—	—	24 0 0	—	
209	6349	Killygarvan,	Creevary,		–	E.C.	56	59	115	34	2 11 0	—	31 15 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
210	7544	Do.	Rathmullen, i.		–	E.C.	22	30	52	25	1 11 2	—	20 0 0	3 3 6	
211	5000	Do.	CarradoanOrd.Agrl.		–	E.C.	111	85	196	35	5 4 0	—	57 5 0	32 9 11	
212	7680	Kiltyvoge,	Ardlahan,		R.C.	–	57	47	104	30	—	—	24 0 0	1 2 6	
213	8703	Do.	Altnapaste,		E.C.	–	38	32	70	29	1 4 7	—	24 0 0	8 13 6	
214	3310	Leck,	Knockbrack,		R.C.	–	46	52	98	28	1 5 7	—	20 0 0	2 2 0	
215	8492	Lettermacaward,	Dooey,		–	R.C.	94	62	156	31	1 8 9	—	35 16 8	—	
216	8623	Do.	Boyoughter,		R.C.	–	89	44	133	30	1 5 3	—	19 13 4	—	
217	9085	Do.	Ducarry,		–	R.C.	67	30	97	28	2 9 4	—	15 0 0	0 14 6	
218	174	Muff,	Clunelly,	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	37	114	29	1 11 7	—	8 0 0	2 7 7	
219	2388	Do.	Ture,	V.T.	R.C.	–	57	49	106	22	0 7 3	—	32 0 0	6 13 11	
220	2680	Do.	Threetrees,		Pres.	–	63	58	121	34	1 2 3	—	23 15 0	3 13 8	Do.
221	5760	Do.	Muff,		–	E.C.	79	49	128	54	1 16 8	—	57 5 0	18 2 0	
222	7344	Do.	Carnamoyle,	V.C.	Pres.	–	48	33	81	22	0 12 1	—	29 0 0	3 3 10	
223	175	Mevagh,	Aghadachor,	A.	R.C.	–	70	35	105	24	0 15 3	—	18 0 0	2 16 10	
224	1362	Do.	Carrick,	V.T.	–	E.C.	83	75	158	24	1 17 8	—	11 5 0	—	
225	8033	Do.	Derryhassen,		–	E.C.	78	50	128	35	0 13 1	—	18 0 0	1 18 6	
226	8382	Do.	Bohunny,		R.C.	–	85	63	148	23	2 12 6	—	15 0 0	0 11 3	
227	178	Moville, Upper,	Drung,		R.C.	–	70	68	138	35	1 8 8	—	20 7 6	1 6 8	
228	1241	Do.	Ballyrattan,	V.T.	E.C.	–	51	43	94	26	4 17 0	—	43 0 0	10 15 6	Do.
229	1242	Do.	Cabry,		E.C.	–	38	35	73	19	0 9 6	—	21 5 6	12 14 9	
230	6164	Do.	Tirreroan,		E.C.	–	57	55	112	23	0 12 2	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
231	7189	Do.	Tullynavin,	V.C.	E.C.	–	64	60	124	21	2 1 7	—	24 0 0	8 10 0	
232	182	Moville, Lower,	Gulladuff,		R.C.	–	40	25	65	17	0 14 3	—	20 10 0	2 0 10	
233	183	Do.	Glenagiveny,		R.C.	–	74	71	145	35	2 10 0	—	16 12 8	1 10 0	

234	3470	Do.	Shrove,		R.C.	–	65	54	119	26	1 7 2	—	14 1 8	10 6 0	
235	3492	Do.	Moville,	A.	E.C.	–	43	13	56	25	2 10 5	—	15 0 0	5 2 1	
236	9370	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	43	3 0 3	—	40 0 0	9 2 7	
237	9278	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	54	1 18 0	—	24 18 4	10 2 1	
238	5228	Do.	Drumaweir, m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	28	0 10 3	—	28 0 0	4 17 2	
239	7868	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	25	1 6 8	—	25 0 0	2 18 0	
240	9356	Do.	Carrowbeg,		E.C.	–	104	67	171	35	1 11 6	—	18 10 0	6 0 0	
241	1737	Raphoe,	Rooskey,	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	84	51	135	52	2 4 0	—	55 13 4	3 16 2	
242	3606	Do.	Glenmacquin,		R.C.	–	71	56	127	26	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 2	
243	9748	Do.	Do.		Pres.	–	43	36	79	33	1 5 3	3 19 9	—	3 10 0	
244	3703	Do.	Ballyholey,		–	Pres.	56	24	80	21	1 5 3	—	25 0 0	5 0 0	
245	4656	Do.	Raphoe,		R.C.	–	39	37	76	28	1 7 3	—	24 0 0	5 1 0	
246	8324	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	77	54	131	75	3 7 6	—	78 0 0	22 0 0	
247	8475	Do.	Robertson Parish,		E.C.	–	110	97	207	90	1 19 3	—	51 10 0	22 1 6	Do.
248	2260	Reymunterdoney,	Ballyboe,	A.	R.C.	–	126	98	224	30	1 15 9	4 17 0	12 6 8	2 2 1	
249	8425	Do.	Myragh Ord. Agrl.		E.C.	–	51	30	81	27	3 0 0	4 4 6	20 8 4	17 9 4	
250	8036	Raymoghy,	Errity,		Pres.	–	34	17	51	19	—	—	24 0 0	4 13 9	
251	5363	Do.	BalleeghanOrd.Agr.		–	Pres.	76	51	127	47	4 8 11	1 9 10	54 0 0	12 1 5	
252	2251	Stranorlar,	Dooish,	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	53	129	40	—	—	32 0 0	2 1 11	Do.
253	4083	Do.	Stranorlar, m.		R.C.	–	81	–	81	28	2 12 7	—	36 0 0	1 16 9	
254	4034	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	50	1 15 1	—	34 3 4	3 14 2	
255	6023	Do.	Meen Bane,		R.C.	–	52	42	94	29	1 8 0	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	
256	7188	Do.	Meencarrigach,	V.C.	R.C.	–	65	56	121	22	—	—	24 0 0	0 6 0	
257	7220	Do.	Ballybofey,		R.C.	–	54	50	104	43	1 19 8	—	24 1 1	1 2 6	
258	1164	Tullaghobegly,	Derrybeg,	A.	R.C.	–	131	61	192	51	3 18 2	4 6 0	48 18 4	6 6 3	
259	2146	Do.	Gortahork,	B.	R.C.	–	169	157	326	72	2 17 10	3 15 0	65 0 0	—	
260	3294	Do.	Cashelnagorr,	A.	R.C.	–	94	79	173	30	1 6 3	4 18 9	27 3 4	—	
261	4739	Do.	Gola,	V.C.	R.C.	–	25	21	46	20	—	—	14 0 0	—	
262	4740	Do.	Knockastoler,	V.C.	R.C.	–	102	65	167	42	2 5 7	4 9 2	45 11 8	0 3 0	
263	4741	Do.	Dore,	V.C.	R.C.	–	91	42	133	32	0 11 6	4 8 4	25 6 8	1 4 0	
264	5046	Do.	Meenacladdy,	V.C.	–	E.C.	64	52	116	23	—	—	11 5 0	—	
265	5164	Do.	Tory Island,	V.C.	–	E.C.	43	34	77	45	0 10 3	—	19 0 0	1 5 0	
266	5166	Do.	Bunaninver,	V.C.	R.C.	–	90	37	127	33	3 6 11	—	27 10 0	0 16 0	
267	9327	Do.	Innisbofin,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	14 0 0	—	Returns not available.
268	4705	Do.	Dunlewy 1st Class Agricultural,	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	81	61	142	46	5 1 4	5 2 3	70 10 0	4 0 0	Residence free.
269	2480	Tullyaughnish,	Ramelton, m.		Pres.	–	87	–	87	31	1 7 0	—	47 10 0	5 16 0	
270	2564	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	120	120	47	3 5 6	—	62 5 0	15 13 8	
271	5243	Do.	Croaghan,		Pres.	–	36	23	59	20	1 1 5	—	17 15 0	6 13 8	
272	5719	Do.	Ray,		–	R.C.	43	33	76	15	0 17 0	—	21 15 0	3 2 6	
273	5898	Do.	Bridge End,		R.C.	–	67	42	109	31	1 17 10	—	26 8 4	3 18 11	
274	6849	Do.	Kerrykeel, or Carrowkeel,	V.C.	–	E.C.	79	58	137	24	0 10 1	—	27 0 0	2 11 10	
275	7464	Do.	Brown Knowes,		–	E.C.	42	32	74	24	0 14 6	—	23 15 0	2 9 3	
276	3739	Templecrone,	Dungloe, m.		–	E.C.	125	–	125	53	2 18 2	—	75 18 4	2 3 0	
277	6877	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	120	120	46	4 16 3	—	65 0 0	0 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Donegal—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year,		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
278	4738	Templecrone,	Roshine,	V.C.	R.C.	E.C.	92	61	153	35	1 5 3	—	44 3 1	0 2 6	
279	4809	Do.	Keadue,		R.C.	–	100	79	179	44	0 15 11	—	37 6 8	1 10 0	
280	5272	Do.	Meenmore,		R.C.	–	126	63	189	42	1 6 8	—	36 8 4	—	
281	5273	Do.	Owey Island,		R.C.	–	24	24	48	26	1 4 4	—	13 15 0	—	
282	5275	Do.	Acres,		R.C.	–	71	38	109	44	3 3 3	—	35 8 4	0 12 0	
283	5466	Do.	Rutland,		R.C.	–	25	20	45	22	0 13 4	—	25 0 0	0 2 6	Residence free.
284	5734	Do.	Belcruit,	V.C.	R.C.	–	103	68	171	47	4 4 4	—	63 3 4	0 8 6	
285	5899	Do.	Inishfree,		R.C.	–	21	25	46	20	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	—	
286	8661	Do.	Anagry,		R.C.	–	108	63	171	54	0 15 2	—	15 0 0	0 4 6	
287	8751	Do.	Mullaghduff,		R.C.	–	83	52	135	43	2 6 4	—	38 0 0	—	
288	6571	Do.	Arranmore Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	130	72	202	48	3 19 4	1 13 9	40 5 0	1 2 6	
289	6806	Taughboyne,	St. Johnston,		Pres.	–	39	21	60	32	1 13 4	—	27 0 0	12 0 0	
290	7143	Do.	Monreagh,		Pres	–	53	30	83	48	3 10 10	—	62 13 4	17 10 9	Do.
291	8104	Do.	Castletown,		E.C.	–	55	43	98	33	2 14 7	—	36 15 0	10 14 2	Do.
292	8929	Do.	Ardagh,		E.C.	–	34	23	57	26	—	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	Do.
293	9035	Do.	Drumbeg,		E.C.	–	82	47	129	51	0 16 8	—	42 2 6	12 0 0	Do.
294	9416	Do.	Taughboyne,		E.C.	–	66	35	101	35	3 5 10	—	15 0 0	19 1 6	Do.
295	9680	Do.	Treantagh,		R.C.	–	35	17	52	24	1 5 3	4 0 0	7 10 0	—	
296	7235	Templecairne,	Gortnessy,		Pres.	–	94	43	137	52	3 18 4	—	30 10 0	16 0 6	
297	8615	Tullyfern,	Glentidaly,		–	E.C.	37	31	68	14	0 13 3	—	13 15 0	1 12 3	
298	8752	Do.	Milford, f.		–	E.C.	–	120	120	40	3 5 9	—	19 10 0	3 5 3	
299	4932	Do.	Do. Workhouse.		P.L.	Gds.	25	20	45	23	7 3 2	—	1 10 0	—	
300	9439	Do.	Ballyarr,		E.C.	–	61	38	99	24	3 7 2	5 0 0	15 0 0	22 5 10	Do.
301	2903	Urney,	Alt, No. 1,	V.T.	R.C.	–	64	41	105	33	1 6 8	—	18 0 0	3 12 9	
302	3391	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	46	34	80	32	1 5 9	—	18 0 0	1 5 0	
			Total for County Donegal, 302,				20,148	15,218	35,366	10,739	614 1 6	94 8 6	9,506 5 2	1,385 14 2	

COUNTY OF DOWN—351 Schools.

1	3662	Annaclone,	Ballynafern,		Pres.	–	75	30	105	28	—	—	24 0 0	12 14 9	
2	7043	Do.	Annaclone,		Pres.	–	35	49	84	28	—	—	25 10 0	8 0 5	
3	9710	Do.	Monteith,		R.C.	–	62	51	113	48	2 7 4	5 0 3	11 16 8	0 16 10	
4	187	Aghaderg,	Loughbrickland, day,	v.t.	R.C.	–	76	64	140	44	2 10 1	—	61 0 6	3 8 10	
			Do. . evg.		–	–	41	22	63	21	—	—	—	1 5 8	
5	7779	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	58	39	97	41	2 17 2	—	91 16 8	18 17 5	
6	2270	Do.	Ballyvarly, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	21	1 7 10	—	21 2 6	3 1 0	
7	2271	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	59	59	26	0 10 4	—	10 6 8	0 17 10	
8	2624	Do.	Meenan,		Pres.	–	46	38	84	27	0 10 9	—	18 0 0	4 12 2	
9	4872	Do.	Glasherbeg,		R.C.	–	73	54	127	41	2 5 2	—	54 6 8	—	
10	8300	Do.	Glaskermore,		–	Pres.	63	41	104	43	3 2 7	—	24 0 0	8 6 2	
11	7894	Do.	Brague,		Pres.	–	17	29	46	21	1 4 5	—	14 0 0	2 7 6	
12	3450	Annahilt,	Clontough,		Pres.	–	57	58	115	30	2 3 8	—	—	12 3 5	
13	5666	Do.	Ballykeel, Lougherne,		Pres.	–	67	46	113	32	1 13 1	—	16 10 0	4 12 0	
14	7605	Ardquin,	Ardquin,		E.C.	–	47	40	87	29	—	—	22 6 8	14 2 4	
15	8636	Ardglass,	Ardglass,		Pres.	–	19	26	45	19	2 12 9	3 5 5	14 10 0	5 6 11	
16	8801	Do.	Do. m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	33	1 9 10	—	53 3 4	8 10 9	
17	8813	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	43	5 16 4	—	67 0 0	5 18 6	
18	8916	Ardkeen,	Kirkstown,		–	E.C.	122	92	214	73	4 10 6	—	42 2 6	15 4 10	
19	190	Ballee,	Ballee, m.		Pres.	–	71	–	71	35	2 16 8	—	46 13 4	15 16 4	Do.
20	5013	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	55	55	24	0 14 3	—	19 0 0	4 7 2	
21	2274	Do.	Ballycruttle,	v.t.	R.C.	–	73	51	124	35	1 0 0	—	44 0 0	5 0 0	
22	2518	Bangor,	Conlig, No. 1,		Pres.	–	91	83	174	67	3 12 8	—	53 10 0	9 2 7	
23	3372	Do.	Cotton,	v.t.	Pres.	–	104	73	177	76	5 4 3	—	66 0 0	28 8 5	
24	4344	Do.	Groomsport, m.		Pres.	–	79	–	79	40	3 9 8	—	33 17 9	12 2 11	Do.
25	4345	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	65	65	38	0 11 3	—	25 0 0	11 19 1	
26	5011	Do.	Bangor, m.		Pres.	–	218	–	218	83	4 18 4	—	80 14 2	31 3 8	
27	5012	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	144	144	58	7 11 1	—	88 0 0	16 3 11	
28	5953	Do.	Ballysallagh,		–	R.C.	72	59	131	67	4 16 5	—	71 8 4	69 16 9	Do.
29	6025	Do.	Ballymaconnell,		–	R.C.	93	78	171	77	5 9 6	—	77 10 0	26 15 0	Do.
30	6061	Do.	Ballymullan,		–	R.C.	70	70	140	65	6 6 10	—	107 15 0	44 13 11	
31	8754	Do.	Copeland Island,		Diss.	–	13	8	21	17	—	—	15 0 0	—	
32	2759	Ballyroney,	Aughnavallig,		–	Pres.	46	47	93	37	0 12 3	—	16 0 0	4 18 10	
33	7096	Ballyphilip,	Ballyphilip, m.		R.C.	–	200	–	200	90	7 8 6	—	87 11 8	24 3 11	
34	4343	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	149	149	66	2 17 10	—	96 10 0	11 16 4	
35	5847	Do.	Portaferry, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	94	56	150	72	4 2 0	—	61 13 4	28 6 9	
36	9175	Do.	Do. No. 3,		Diss.	–	31	21	52	16	—	—	10 0 0	20 0 0	
37	4743	Bright,	Bright, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	54	–	54	26	1 7 0	—	38 0 0	7 9 5	
38	4744	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	15	68	83	28	0 16 6	—	26 0 0	2 13 0	
39	6327	Blaris,	Largymore,		–	E.C.	176	91	267	106	3 11 1	—	88 0 0	19 16 0	
40	9086	Ballywalter,	Ballyferis,		–	R.C.	28	12	40	28	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	13 7 6	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
41	7045	Ballytustan,	Kearney,		Pres.	–	51	25	76	28	1 7 9	—	20 10 0	7 2 3	Residence free.
42	7221	Ballyculter,	Strangford,		–	E.C.	64	50	114	55	6 13 0	—	68 9 5	29 19 4	Do.
43	193	Clonallan,	Mayo, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	168	–	168	44	2 3 8	—	37 15 0	4 18 9	
44	2890	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	194	194	42	3 17 6	—	45 10 0	5 6 6	
45	1950	Do.	Carrogs, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	36	—	—	27 0 0	5 13 7	
46	2997	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	31	1 6 0	—	20 0 0	1 8 3	
47	5450	Do.	Warrenpoint, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	47	4 3 9	—	24 10 0	8 11 6	
48	5451	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	50	—	—	77 0 0	7 7 0	
49	5741	Do.	Clontafleece,		–	E.C.	181	109	290	67	5 19 3	—	49 10 0	17 17 5	Do.
50	195	Comber,	Tullygarvan,		Pres.	–	55	45	100	27	1 8 1	—	22 0 0	0 15 0*	
51	1581	Do.	Crossnacreevy,		–	Pres.	48	42	90	39	2 15 3	—	24 16 8	12 12 0	
52	1597	Do.	Ballymalady,	B.	–	Pres.	75	57	132	48	4 10 1	—	56 3 8	11 0 0	
53	4684	Do.	Comber,		Pres.	–	109	72	181	79	7 1 0	—	113 19 5	49 19 3	
54	5073	Do.	Moneyreagh,		Pres.	–	91	77	168	47	1 9 8	3 5 5	50 7 2	16 5 9	Do.
55	5954	Do.	Magherascouse,		Pres.	–	80	64	144	46	6 2 4	—	38 0 0	13 16 0	
56	6878	Do.	Ballystockart,		Pres.	–	59	35	94	40	3 2 9	—	36 3 4	12 0 0	
57	7725	Do.	Ballymaglaffe,		Pres.	–	61	68	129	46	1 19 3	—	56 6 8	22 13 3	Do.
58	8169	Do.	Smyth's,		Pres.	–	66	54	120	55	6 16 2	1 0 0	64 12 2	—	
59	8968	Do.	Killynether,		Pres.	–	52	47	99	44	3 19 0	—	33 10 0	10 0 0	
60	1245	Clonduff,	Clonduff, or Kinghill, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	79	–	79	22	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	2 4 3	
61	1485	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	11	96	107	32	1 6 2	—	26 0 0	1 19 11	
62	7306	Do.	Ballygorianmore, day		–	E.C.	73	52	125	48	3 7 5	—	32 16 8	17 6 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	54	23	77	32				5 11 0	
63	7488	Do.	Ballymaghery, m.		R.C.	–	176	–	176	62	2 11 0	—	32 0 0	11 8 1	
64	7489	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	45	1 7 0	—	29 18 4	6 13 4	
65	7502	Do.	Cabra, m.		–	R.C.	111	–	111	22	0 15 10	—	24 0 0	1 2 5	
66	7503	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	101	101	31	0 10 8	—	24 0 0	2 6 0	
67	7720	Do.	Tamry,		–	E.C.	52	40	92	26	1 8 0	—	24 0 0	3 13 0	
68	198	Dromore,	Tullymacarret, m.		–	Pres.	98	–	98	35	1 15 7	—	40 0 0	5 16 1	
69	200	Do.	Dromore, No. 1, m.	V.T.	Pres.	–	116	–	116	59	6 18 6	—	79 6 8	33 2 4	Do.

70	201	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	–	–	114	114	49	3	11	8	—			80	0	0	15	14	5	
71	3468	Do.	Do. No. 2, day,		R.C.	–	157	–	157	62	7	13	0	—			45	6	10	21	7	8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	76	56	132	27				—						7	17	4	
72	9417	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	41	2	15	6	—			31	0	0	7	4	7	
73	8937	Do.	Do. . No. 3, .		Pres.	–	66	63	129	37	1	10	10	—			15	0	0	7	11	9	
74	2723	Do.	Drumlough, No. 1,		Pres.	–	61	33	94	36	1	9	9	4	5	5	47	0	0	14	1	0	Do.
75	9357	Do.	Do. . . .		–	Pres.	93	55	148	50	3	14	7	—			29	13	4	8	4	11	
76	3979	Do.	Ashfield, . .	A.	–	Pres.	25	69	94	35	2	3	2	—			42	16	1	5	4	6	Do.
77	4041	Do.	Backnamullagh, .		Pres.	–	68	43	111	31	1	7	0	—			25	0	0	7	1	6	
78	4607	Do.	Skeogh, . .		–	Pres.	107	83	190	54	3	7	8	—			34	0	0	6	9	1	
79	5943	Do.	Ballykeel, No. 2, .		–	Pres.	73	55	128	38	1	8	1	—			24	0	0	11	15	0	
80	5996	Do.	Ballyvicknakally, .		Pres.	–	67	54	121	30	1	9	6	—			24	0	0	9	18	5	
81	6524	Do.	Tullyglush, .		Pres.	–	56	58	114	53	8	2	0	1	0	0	44	0	0	18	1	7	Do.
82	7780	Do.	Ballymacormack, .		Pres.	–	54	22	76	34	1	8	3	—			24	0	0	8	0	1	
83	203	Drumgath,	Barnmeen, . .		R.C.	–	65	54	119	39	1	16	7	—			30	1	8	6	14	2	
84	3077	Do.	Ballykeel, No. 1, .		–	Pres.	29	23	52	19	—			—			7	10	0	3	13	6	
85	3183	Do.	Lurgancahone, .		R.C.	–	126	60	186	43	2	0	2	—			25	0	0	9	14	0	
86	5876	Do.	Rathfriland, m. day,	V.C.	R.C.	–	168	–	168	57	3	4	8	—			70	0	0	12	19	1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	80	–	80	25	—			—			—			2	7	0	
87	5877	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	17	123	140	40	2	10	11	—			43	10	0	4	5	6	
88	8477	Do.	Newry-street, Rathfriland, m.		–	Pres.	123	–	123	59	2	1	6	—			62	10	0	27	17	0	
89	8484	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	120	120	50	3	3	4	—			62	13	4	22	2	6	
90	205	Drumgooland,	Magheramayo, m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	26	2	17	7	—			32	6	8	2	0	2	
91	7267	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	115	115	26	1	6	4	—			26	0	0	1	17	11	
92	1365	Do.	Leganany, . .		R.C.	–	91	42	133	33	1	7	8	—			32	0	0	6	8	3	
93	1902	Do.	Decomet, . .		R.C.	–	122	74	196	58	4	6	2	—			69	10	0	6	6	0	
94	7384	Do.	Leitrim, . .		–	E.C.	87	55	142	46	1	16	4	—			61	11	1	26	14	10	
95	8742	Do.	Drumlee, . .		Pres.	–	75	82	157	53	2	2	3	—			40	0	0	8	4	10	
96	212	Drumbo, .	Carryduff, . .		–	Pres.	64	66	130	33	1	6	4	—			27	13	4	9	9	7	
97	2044	Do.	Carr, . . .		–	Pres.	35	25	60	22	2	16	3	—			24	0	0	5	11	6	
98	2561	Do.	Drumbo, . .		–	E.C.	132	102	234	89	5	0	7	—			81	10	0	30	16	8	
99	2626	Do.	Leveroge, . .		Pres.	–	69	60	129	36	1	11	6	—			18	0	0	9	0	0	
100	4042	Do.	Purdysburn, m.		–	E.C.	98	–	98	51	1	6	10	—			36	18	4	17	7	2	
101	4649	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	84	84	29	1	12	4	—			12	16	8	7	18	6	
102	4310	Do.	Clogher, . .		Pres.	–	70	40	110	29	1	18	10	—			24	0	0	6	7	0	
103	4861	Do.	Cargycroy, . .		Pres.	–	63	47	110	41	1	15	5	—			28	0	0	13	6	1	
104	6222	Do.	Ballymacbrennan,		–	Pres.	65	61	126	47	1	0	0	—			34	13	4	10	18	4	Do.
105	7905	Do.	Legacurry, . .		–	Pres.	69	46	115	35	0	11	1	—			27	13	4	14	4	6	
106	9590	Do.	Milltown, . .		Diss.	–	57	32	89	26	1	5	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	8	15	11	
107	1244	Drumballyroney,	Magherel, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	90	69	159	47	2	0	7	—			44	0	0	6	10	0	
108	2523	Do.	Edenagarry, .		–	Pres.	51	41	92	26	1	9	11	—			28	0	0	4	0	7	
109	3094	Do.	Emdale, . .		–	E.C.	64	48	112	37	4	6	2	—			24	0	0	8	0	0	Do.
110	2675	Do.	Ballybrick, . .		–	Pres.	24	41	65	24	1	16	8	—			26	0	0	3	7	6	
111	4546	Do.	Closkelt, . .		Pres.	–	52	39	91	38	2	0	1	—			18	0	0	6	4	10	
112	5089	Do.	Ballyroney, . .		–	Pres.	87	56	143	37	1	9	9	—			28	5	0	8	8	7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
113	7702	Drumballyroney,	Moneygore, . .		Pres.	–	86	51	137	45	1 8 6	—	51 0 0	7 9 3	
114	9064	Do. . .	Annahinchigo, .		–	E.C.	76	45	121	37	4 7 5	—	47 0 0	17 11 2	Residence free.
115	9129	Do. . .	Drumdreenagh, .		Pres.	–	85	71	156	50	4 6 7	—	57 0 0	8 6 3	
116	1534	Down, . .	Downpatrick, m.		–	E.C.	122	–	122	45	7 11 11	—	83 3 4	16 10 3	
117	1535	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	63	63	20	2 5 2	—	30 6 8	5 18 2	
118	2724	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		Pres.	–	90	98	188	48	—	—	39 16 8	10 2 11	Do.
119	2273	Do. . .	Bonecastle, . .	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	72	78	150	45	3 0 5	—	38 11 8	8 14 1	
120	8523	Do. . .	Infirmary-lane, .		Pres.	–	46	76	122	62	6 15 2	—	49 13 4	17 4 1	
121	9428	Do. . .	John-street, m.		R.C.	–	243	–	243	99	12 17 6	4 5 5	84 13 4	25 11 11	
122	7272	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	–		259	259	103	7 7 3	—	82 16 8	9 19 7	
123	2517	Donaghadee, .	Killaghey, . .		Pres.	–	111	116	227	62	3 18 11	—	44 15 0	12 3 1	
124	2519	Do. . .	Millisle, . .		Pres.	–	57	66	123	56	2 14 11	—	39 0 0	13 1 1	
125	2941	Do. . .	Herdstown, .		Pres.	–	66	39	105	32	0 15 6	—	20 15 0	5 19 0	
126	3395	Do. . .	Grangee, . .		Pres	–	79	53	132	44	2 6 6	—	44 3 4	10 8 0	
127	3586	Do. . .	Ballyvester, .		Pres.	–	33	32	65	27	0 11 1	—	15 0 0	19 9 8	
128	4913	Do. . .	Donaghadee, m.		Pres	–	85	–	85	49	4 8 9	—	47 8 4	28 15 9	
129	4914	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres	–	–	103	103	51	3 10 4	—	63 16 8	21 7 9	
130	8325	Do. . .	Do. . No 2,		Diss	–	82	72	154	50	1 10 1	—	53 15 0	20 8 4	Do.
131	8753	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3,		Pres.	–	123	118	241	64	6 5 8	—	61 16 8	19 9 2	
132	5023	Do. . .	Ballyhaskin, .		Pres.	–	57	50	107	56	3 15 5	—	42 18 4	15 1 4	
133	5467	Do. . .	Carrowdore, .		–	E.C.	99	79	178	73	1 6 6	—	61 8 4	11 5 1	Do.
134	1636	Dromara, . .	Meninabane, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	88	76	164	52	2 9 7	—	52 0 0	7 15 2	Do.
135	3661	Do. . .	Finnis, . m.		R.C.	–	110	–	110	34	4 18 1	—	33 0 0	4 18 4	
136	4374	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	6	82	88	27	1 10 0	—	37 13 4	5 1 10	
137	4040	Do. . .	Artana, . .		Pres.	–	55	38	93	29	1 8 9	—	16 5 0	2 18 0	
138	5154	Do. . .	Guiness, . .		R.C.	–	80	56	136	25	2 4 0	—	18 0 0	1 9 6	
139	5178	Do. . .	Gransha, . .		Pres.	–	86	79	165	39	5 17 0	—	36 1 8	16 0 0	
140	7146	Do. . .	Moydalgan, . .		–	Pres.	68	27	95	29	1 15 11	—	28 0 0	3 6 6	Do.
141	7445	Do. . .	Magherahamlet, .		–	Pres.	101	73	174	51	2 4 5	—	28 10 0	—	
142	9285	Do. . .	Dromara, day,		Diss.	–	56	34	90	32	3 1 0	—	31 0 0	5 16 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	65	18	83	26				3 8 0	

143	1637	Donaghmore,	Barr,	V.T.	R.C.	–	48	42	90	33	2 0 1	—	28 0 0	5 14 5	
144	2521	Do.	Four Towns, day,		Pres.	–	52	36	88	33	1 9 10	—	33 0 0	4 6 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	51	26	77	25				4 0 0	
145	5236	Do.	Derrycraw, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	32	0 12 11	—	28 0 0	4 15 1	Do.
146	5485	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	1 19 10	—	27 0 0	5 2 4	Do.
147	8448	Do.	Donaghmore,		–	Pres.	64	47	111	40	1 7 5	—	36 16 8	11 4 6	Do.
148	8714	Do.	Tullymore,		–	Pres.	24	16	40	23	1 6 3	—	15 0 0	7 13 9	
149	9459	Do.	Dromantine,		–	E.C.	34	25	59	29	2 2 8	—	32 0 0	30 6 8	
150	2900	Dunsfort,	Ballydock, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	75	–	75	38	2 17 8	—	7 10 0	6 12 9	
151	2901	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	17	62	79	30	3 11 10	—	22 0 0	2 1 4	
152	3078	Donaghcloney,	Donaghcloney,		Pres.	–	99	78	177	82	3 2 6	—	65 0 0	37 17 6	
153	6594	Do.	Fortescue,		Pres.	–	69	49	118	47	2 19 10	3 5 5	38 15 0	12 10 0	Do.
154	8695	Do.	Warringstown, m. day,		Pres	–	90	–	90	45	2 14 3	—	47 8 11	10 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	63	24	87	39				2 0 0	
155	8728	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	73	73	28	2 6 6	—	20 0 0	4 8 4	Do.
156	8704	Do.	Corcreeny,		Pres.	–	81	69	150	62	2 19 0	—	45 0 0	20 16 6	
157	4290	Dundonald,	Dundonald, m.		Pres.	–	81	–	81	31	6 3 3	—	29 2 2	10 0 0	
158	4291	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	81	81	34	3 3 1	—	35 3 4	9 2 3	
159	7366	Do.	Ballymiscaw,		Pres.	–	60	51	111	45	3 15 4	—	37 18 4	17 5 9	Do.
160	214	Grey Abbey,	Tullycavey,		–	Pres.	53	26	79	30	1 10 3	—	33 10 0	16 6 5	
161	5704	Do.	Grey Abbey,		–	E.C.	136	90	226	85	13 5 5	—	102 11 8	21 8 10	Do.
162	5705	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	58	70	128	72	—	—	38 18 4	6 5 0	
163	6151	Do.	Ballyboley,		Pres.	–	104	64	168	77	8 6 1	—	62 6 8	16 11 1	Do.
164	2623	Garvaghy,	Castlevenan,		–	Pres.	55	33	88	22	0 7 3	—	21 6 8	4 4 6	Do.
165	2939	Do.	Carnew,		Pres.	–	83	69	152	51	3 15 11	—	59 16 8	16 8 3	
166	8137	Do.	Shanrod,		R.C.	–	93	63	156	50	1 14 2	—	69 3 4	7 14 1	
167	8577	Do.	Tullyorier,		R.C.	–	72	36	108	33	—	—	18 0 0	7 2 2	
168	218	Holywood,	Creighton's Green,		Pres.	–	30	28	58	16	1 1 2	—	25 0 0	6 10 9	
169	5134	Do.	Belmont, m.		Pres	Pres.	116	–	116	51	3 11 4	—	40 18 4	26 10 0	
170	9224	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	97	97	38	1 14 6	—	36 6 8	12 7 7	
171	8885	Do.	Holywood, m.		Pres.	–	224	–	224	114	10 6 1	—	155 3 4	84 0 0	
172	8886	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	109	109	46	2 2 9	—	68 8 4	37 16 11	
173	8887	Do.	Do. i.		Pres.	–	86	77	163	67	—	—	42 10 0	18 19 3	
174	6259	Do.	Do. Par. m.		E.C.	–	112	–	112	41	2 17 9	—	33 1 8	19 9 9	
175	6378	Do.	Do. Par. f.		E.C.	–	–	126	126	43	2 16 7	—	67 10 0	18 12 6	Do.
176	7298	Do.	Knocknagoney,		Pres.	–	34	43	77	30	—	—	29 0 0	17 14 0	
177	8576	Do.	Beersbridge, day,		–	Pres.	215	139	354	107	6 6 10	—	104 14 2	37 18 10	
			Do. evg.		–	–	239	146	385	54				8 16 7	
178	2559	Hillsboro',	Ballykeel, Artifinny,		Pres.	–	53	37	90	31	1 19 7	—	28 0 0	8 4 10	
179	2560	Do.	Do. Edenagonnell,		Pres.	–	75	60	135	42	1 12 4	—	40 0 0	20 13 8	
180	7576	Do.	Hillsborough, day,		Pres.	–	49	39	88	39	1 18 4	—	43 0 0	20 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	56	21	77	21				8 11 0	
181	7734	Do.	Reilly's Trench,		R.C.	–	47	40	87	30	2 12 2	3 5 5	24 10 0	9 10 0	
182	8058	Do.	Edenticullo,		Pres.	–	37	35	72	25	1 11 3	—	18 0 0	—	
183	253	Inishargy,	Kircubbin,	B.	Pres.	–	118	90	208	75	2 13 6	—	82 0 0	20 11 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
184	7062	Inishargy,	Glastry,		Pres.	–	83	54	137	46	1 2 0	—	30 17 9	7 9 4	
185	2840	Inch,	Rann,		–	Pres.	43	41	84	23	1 7 7	—	24 0 0	5 0 8	
186	2931	Do.	Ballygally,	V.T.	Pres.	–	72	64	136	51	4 18 0	—	42 0 0	11 16 0	
187	221	Kilkeel,	Moneydara,	V.T.	R.C.	–	36	45	81	35	1 10 8	—	16 0 0	0 16 8	
188	2401	Do.	Dunavan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	103	–	103	35	0 11 6	—	38 0 0	5 15 0	
189	2402	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	40	5 3 9	—	26 10 0	6 2 3	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	66	66	27				2 10 0	
190	2898	Do.	Grange, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	156	–	156	47	3 0 7	—	47 10 0	8 5 4	
191	2899	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	38	3 0 11	—	26 0 0	5 12 5	
192	0686	Do.	Kilkeel,		Pres.	–	110	64	174	52	1 14 0	—	47 10 0	8 15 9	
193	6931	Do.	Ballymartin,		R.C.	–	75	65	140	66	3 0 11	—	34 10 0	6 6 6	
194	9408	Do.	Annalong, m.		Pres.	–	60	–	60	34	1 6 2	—	15 0 0	4 7 5	
			Do. evg.		–	–	37	19	56	41				1 5 0	
195	4658	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	58	58	34	1 8 0	—	14 0 0	3 2 10	
196	222	Killinchy,	Ardmillane,		–	Pres.	78	48	126	34	3 11 8	—	41 16 8	0 5 0	
197	223	Do.	Ballymacashan,		–	Pres.	51	37	88	33	1 5 4	—	36 1 8	5 13 10	
198	2515	Do.	Tullycore,		–	E.C.	134	68	202	92	6 11 2	—	54 3 4	16 5 7	
199	3224	Do.	Ballycloghan,		Pres.	–	79	34	113	38	1 19 8	—	28 10 0	5 12 4	
200	5137	Do.	Barnamaghery,		–	Pres.	84	68	152	50	1 13 0	—	46 18 4	7 0 0	
201	5955	Do.	Carrickmannan,		–	R.C.	107	74	181	56	3 3 10	—	55 3 4	22 4 9	Residence free.
202	6051	Do.	Raffrey,		–	R.C.	89	69	158	63	8 5 6	—	72 18 4	18 0 0	
203	9463	Do.	Drumreagh,		–	Pres.	57	41	98	49	1 12 6	—	41 16 1	9 13 7	
204	227	Kilmegan,	Aughlisnafin,	V.T.	R.C.	–	72	55	127	24	1 9 10	—	19 5 0	3 2 0	
205	1246	Do.	Annesboro', m. day,	V.T.	–	Pres.	135	–	135	43	2 0 2	—	44 5 0	17 4 8	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	98	–	98	33				5 4 11	
206	1486	Do.	Do. f. day,	V.T.	–	Pres.	–	139	139	44	5 14 10	—	51 15 0	19 1 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	73	73	30				4 13 6	
207	2932	Do.	Clanvaraghan,		R.C.	–	79	69	148	39	2 16 2	—	32 0 0	5 13 9	
208	2546	Do.	Castlewellan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	125	–	125	55	2 11 7	—	107 18 4	8 13 1	
209	3067	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	84	84	32	2 11 7	—	34 10 0	3 0 3	
210	7486	Do.	Do. No. 2,		–	E.C.	64	46	110	36	3 7 6	—	27 15 0	34 2 4	

211	230	Kilcoo,	Ballymoney, m.	B.	R.C.	–	134	–	134	39	2 12 5	—	27 0 0	3 6 10		
212	3129	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	32	—	—	27 0 0	2 4 10		
213	1366	Do.	Ardaghy,		Pres.	–	63	40	103	23	0 5 5	—	21 0 0	4 11 9		
214	4227	Do.	Tullaree,		R.C.	–	113	79	192	46	3 3 0	—	27 10 0	4 6 4		
215	7671	Do.	Slievenaman,		–	E.C.	33	29	62	25	0 15 0	—	18 0 0	6 17 6		
216	7818	Do.	Burrenreagh,		–	E.C.	40	59	99	27	1 5 0	—	26 10 0	5 5 4		Do.
217	9664	Do.	Newcastle, m.		R.C.	–	55	–	55	20	4 2 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	3 5 2		
218	9665	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	28	3 1 4	4 0 0	8 13 4	1 6 1		
219	234	Killyleagh,	Derryboy,		–	Pres.	28	32	60	28	1 6 5	—	28 0 0	9 1 0		
220	2522	Do.	Ballytrim,		–	Pres.	51	33	84	27	5 19 8	—	19 0 0	17 4 1		
221	2727	Do.	Killinchy Woods,		–	Pres.	60	54	114	48	2 15 4	1 0 0	60 0 0	14 2 7		
222	3745	Do.	KillyleaghMills,day,		–	E.C.	115	99	214	125	18 2 11	4 10 0	69 0 0	26 9 11		
			Do. evg.		–	–	83	116	199	88				36 1 2		
223	4648	Do.	Do. Irish-st.		Pres.	–	93	73	166	69	4 11 0	—	46 13 4	18 0 0		
224	6024	Do.	Do. day,		–	R.C.	118	72	190	70	7 18 8	—	59 11 8	54 7 0		Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	83	84	167	66				14 6 5		
225	6092	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	55	55	28	4 14 11	—	22 0 0	21 7 9		Do.
226	3856	Do.	Tullyveery,		Pres.	–	56	44	100	30	1 6 6	—	15 0 0	5 0 0		
227	235	Kilmore,	Crossgar,		–	E.C.	119	112	231	92	11 0 2	—	114 15 10	27 17 3		
228	1623	Do.	Rademan,	V.T.	Pres.	–	53	58	111	45	3 19 1	—	48 0 0	6 6 4		
229	3171	Do.	Drumaghlis,		–	Pres.	83	68	151	50	4 2 0	—	54 0 0	4 11 1		
230	3619	Do.	Kilmore, No. 1,		R.C.	–	71	34	105	33	2 6 5	—	28 0 0	7 19 11		
231	3822	Do.	Drumgiven,		–	Pres.	30	34	64	27	—	—	18 0 0	4 13 1		
232	5136	Do.	Raleagh,		–	Pres.	54	57	111	38	1 6 4	—	46 0 0	5 9 2		
233	1608	Kilbroney,	Rosstrevor, m. day,		R.C.	–	136	–	136	37	—	—	23 0 0	5 4 8		
			Do. evg.		–	–	47	–	47	14	—	—	—	1 16 5		
234	9725	Do.	Rostrevor, Conv., f.		–	–	–	117	117	41	3 4 10	5 10 0	—	—		
235	6442	Do.	Killowen, m.		R.C.	–	81	–	81	38	1 5 3	—	28 0 0	10 0 0		
236	6911	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	34	1 5 3	—	17 0 0	4 6 0		
237	8406	Do.	Drumreagh,		R.C.	–	46	27	73	27	—	—	24 0 0	2 6 4		Do.
238	2288	Knockbreda,	Ballymacarrett,		–	Pres.	125	108	233	84	3 19 5	—	55 10 0	14 8 2		
239	2400	Do.	Tullycarnet,		–	Pres.	71	69	140	61	4 6 3	—	45 6 8	19 3 6		
240	2547	Do.	Mount Pottinger, m.		Pres.	–	377	–	377	124	10 12 0	—	127 9 2	45 7 1		
241	2548	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	47	294	341	94	5 11 7	—	123 16 8	29 18 0		
242	4862	Do.	Bridge-End, m. day,		R.C.	–	306	–	306	91	2 2 4	—	75 18 4	16 2 3		
			Do. evg.		–	–	184	86	270	47				6 5 2		
243	6523	Do.	Do. f. day,		R.C.	–	–	240	240	69	2 18 10	—	49 11 8	13 15 0		
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	81	81	36				3 1 6		
244	5552	Do.	Knock,		Pres.	–	64	31	95	36	2 2 11	—	28 0 0	23 5 2		
245	7240	Do.	Lagan Village,		Pres.	–	81	98	179	48	1 7 4	—	51 3 4	7 13 4		
246	8637	Do.	Henryville,		Pres.	–	102	55	157	29	—	—	22 10 0	5 0 2		
247	8790	Do.	Willowvale,		Diss.	–	69	56	125	54	2 17 0	—	40 6 8	7 3 0		
248	9637	Do.	New Road,		–	Pres.	194	149	343	120	4 7 1	9 0 0	60 4 2	30 0 0		
249	4533	Kilmood,	Lisbarnet,		Pres.	–	98	88	186	65	3 13 1	—	67 0 0	23 7 10		
250	6522	Do.	Drumhirk, No. 1,		–	Pres.	56	49	105	35	1 17 10	—	19 10 0	7 3 10		Do.
251	6286	Killaney,	Carricknaveagh,		Pres.	–	73	73	146	56	3 4 1	—	83 16 8	21 13 6		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of DOWN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
252	7934	Kilclief,	Kilclief,		R.C.	–	77	58	135	57	2 12 6	—	42 13 4	9 7 11	
253	236	Loughinisland,	Loughinisland, m.	B.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	61	5 13 6	—	41 15 0	9 19 4	
254	7619	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	49	1 5 4	—	45 3 4	12 0 0	
255	7229	Do.	Drumaroad,		R.C.	–	94	89	183	51	4 8 1	—	30 16 8	7 5 0	
256	7906	Do.	Clough,		–	E.C.	71	57	128	49	2 6 4	—	44 10 0	36 15 2	
257	7919	Lower Mourne,	Glasdrummond,		R.C.	–	39	37	76	30	0 17 2	—	22 17 6	1 7 7	
258	8369	Lambeg,	Lambeg, m.		–	E.C.	180	–	180	57	2 5 5	—	48 16 8	20 7 7	
259	8370	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	152	152	50	2 17 6	1 0 0	52 10 0	16 8 2	
260	1580	Maghera,	Carnacaville,	V.T.	R.C.	–	82	80	162	40	1 6 7	—	38 0 0	5 10 0	
261	2024	Magheralin,	Magheralin, m. day,		R.C.	–	107	–	107	27	3 9 1	—	33 0 0	6 11 3	
			Do. evg.		–	–	66	27	93	23				2 6 7	
262	3187	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	26	2 7 1	—	16 0 0	4 0 6	
263	3386	Do.	Drumlin,		E.C.	–	91	57	148	43	2 14 8	—	27 7 9	5 3 9	
264	6165	Do.	Edenmore,		Pres.	–	75	42	117	52	4 4 8	—	23 13 4	15 12 3	
265	6833	Do.	Dollingstown,		–	E.C.	55	32	87	34	2 3 1	—	10 12 6	2 10 0	
266	9262	Do.	Lisnashanker,	V.C.	Pres.	–	50	40	90	43	2 18 11	—	25 15 0	15 10 0	
267	3095	Moira,	Lurganville, day,		R.C.	–	109	71	180	57	6 2 3	—	68 10 0	12 6 3	
			Do. evg.		–	–	98	47	145	39				3 7 11	
268	4745	Magherally,	Mullafarnaghan,	V.C.	–	E.C.	33	31	64	27	1 18 2	—	30 0 0	12 7 6	
269	7974	Do.	Magherally,		Pres.	–	38	22	60	27	—	—	29 0 0	6 0 0	Residence free.
270	9641	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	62	40	102	47	6 12 4	4 10 0	9 3 4	4 17 7	
			Do. evg.		–	–	48	11	59	30				3 19 3	
271	8590	Do.	Tonaghmore,		Pres.	–	65	55	120	54	3 2 4	—	40 0 0	13 0 0	
272	8624	Do.	Ballymoney,		Pres.	–	24	34	58	24	0 12 0	—	17 10 0	1 0 0	
273	6312	Magheradrool,	Ballymaglave,		Pres.	–	94	75	169	73	2 9 10	—	56 16 8	33 1 8	
274	7179	Do.	Drumaness,		Pres.	–	87	74	161	55	4 16 0	—	66 10 0	26 16 0	
275	5244	Do.	Ballynahinch, No. 1,		Pres.	–	61	53	114	34	1 5 7	—	28 10 0	6 19 2	
276	8917	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	41	46	87	26	6 19 10	1 0 0	19 10 0	6 10 0	
277	9290	Do.	Do. (Church-st.),		R.C.	–	96	–	96	36	3 11 11	—	18 0 0	7 8 6	
278	9480	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	65	65	30	1 2 3	—	18 13 4	3 16 6	
279	2726	Newry,	Crowbane,		Pres.	–	48	23	71	30	0 10 5	—	28 0 0	3 19 4	Do.

280	2757	Do. . .	Loughorne, .		–	Pres.	62	51	113	42	3 0 6	—	18 0 0	17 1 8	Do.
281	2758	Do. . .	Sheeptown, .		Pres.	–	48	32	80	34	0 10 4	—	24 0 0	5 2 5	
228	3449	Do. . .	Crowhill, . .		R.C.	–	24	19	43	24	0 13 4	—	18 0 0	5 1 1	
283	3562	Do. . .	Rockvale, . .		Pres.	–	36	37	73	16	—	—	21 0 0	—	
284	3645	Do. . .	Ryan, . .		Pres.	–	63	50	113	26	—	—	24 0 0	—	
285	4815	Do. . .	Shinn, . .		Pres.	–	57	56	113	26	2 14 4	—	28 0 0	16 11 10	
286	6642	Do. . .	Windsor Hill, m.		E.C.	–	163	–	163	54	1 5 0	—	110 13 4	11 8 2	Do.
287	6643	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	9	99	108	40	2 18 11	—	29 10 0	9 12 8	Do.
288	7283	Do. . .	Mill-street, Newry,		–	R.C.	170	75	245	52	—	—	38 0 0	11 0 0	
289	9345	Do. . .	William-st., Newry,		Diss.	–	69	67	136	49	4 7 9	—	41 8 4	10 17 10	
290	9742	Do. . .	Grinan, . .		R.C.	–	47	36	83	45	—	—	—	1 18 10	
291	243	Do. . .	High-st Convent, f.		–	–	–	641	641	275	17 2 10	—	119 14 7	—	
292	246	Newtownards, .	Ballycullen, .	A.	Pres	–	69	73	142	41	2 14 9	—	46 0 0	6 2 9	
293	3079	Do. .	Loughriscouse, No. 2		Pres	–	91	58	149	50	2 4 9	—	40 0 0	17 18 6	
294	3620	Do. . .	Ballyblack, . .		Pres.	–	71	77	148	67	2 8 4	—	35 1 8	12 8 9	
295	3675	Do. . .	Loughries, No. 1, .		Pres.	–	84	71	155	55	4 2 2	—	31 12 2	—	
296	3874	Do. . .	Mill-st., Newtownards, . .		Pres.	–	122	104	226	83	4 0 9	—	69 4 5	23 0 0	
297	4657	Do. . .	Newtownards, day,		Pres.	–	212	179	391	141	8 14 5	—	122 16 8	30 6 11	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	108	71	179	58				15 4 10	
298	6641	Do. . .	Do. . . .		Pres.	–	44	82	126	37	3 11 7	—	45 15 0	8 7 11	
299	7774	Do. . .	Do. Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	–	271	–	271	152					
300	7775	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	–	–	117	177	95	46 2 0	11 3 11	1,007 2 11	150 14 3	
301	7776	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	–	–	69	93	162	81					
302	3350	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		–	–	76	71	147	61	4 7 11	—	11 0 0	—	
303	5135	Do. . .	Greengraves, .		–	Pres.	38	39	77	24	0 15 1	—	18 0 0	7 4 0	
304	6912	Do. . .	Drumhirk, No. 2, .		–	R.C.	73	47	120	54	5 8 6	—	54 0 0	21 8 10	
305	7321	Do. . .	Movilla-street, day,		Pres.	–	65	82	147	32	0 13 7	—	29 0 0	6 9 7	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	34	43	77	18				5 5 5	
306	8190	Do. .	Ballyrogan, . .		–	Pres.	48	38	86	22	—	—	21 11 8	10 5 0	
307	8413	Do. . .	Zion-place, . .		Diss.	–	122	103	225	66	2 18 8	—	60 5 0	14 0 5	
308	9094	Do. . .	Anne-street, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	61	3 3 11	—	55 3 4	9 1 0	
309	8888	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	135	135	59	5 8 8	—	56 10 0	11 2 8	
310	9726	Newtownbreda, .	Newtownbreda, .		Pres.	–	48	40	88	40	5 19 10	4 0 0	5 6 8	15 13 9	Do.
311	2403	Rathmullan, .	Killough, . m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	52	5 6 2	—	71 11 8	17 19 11	
312	2404	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	29	109	138	63	2 7 11	—	50 18 4	6 5 4	
313	2940	Do. . .	Rathmullan, .		Pres.	–	51	35	86	33	1 15 11	—	18 0 0	13 10 9	
314	238	Seapatrick, .	Mulligans, . day,		–	Pres.	77	65	142	47	4 2 4	—	57 0 0	18 3 9	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	59	15	74	25				1 5 0	
315	3805	Do. . .	Banbridge, . m.		R.C.	–	157	–	157	51	1 17 0	—	58 5 0	15 2 0	
316	8053	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	58	4 13 0	—	62 10 0	15 0 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	105	105	24				2 10 1	
317	4594	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	113	30	143	64	4 4 4	—	50 2 6	34 17 11	
318	4595	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	119	119	57	1 5 3	—	45 0 0	14 13 10	
319	3068	Do, . .	Do, Workhouse,		–	–	52	37	89	28	3 0 7	—	—	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Down—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
320	8145	Seapatrick,	Scarva-street,		Pres.	–	98	69	167	88	8 11 9	—	121 6 8	40 16 0	
321	9329	Do.	Ballydown, No. 2,		–	Pres.	55	57	112	55	3 19 5	—	48 3 4	15 12 6	Residence free.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	66	19	85	30				3 19 6	
322	9344	Do.	Do. No. 1,	v.c.	Pres.	–	66	42	108	37	2 6 7	—	33 13 4	9 9 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	–	–	–					Evening school closed.
323	252	Saint Andrew's,	Ballyhalbert,		Pres.	–	81	48	129	54	2 11 1	—	18 0 0	11 1 6	Residence free.
324	2513	Do.	Ballyesborough,		Pres.	–	159	117	276	117	6 6 9	—	123 11 8	39 4 10	Do.
325	2275	Saul,	Ballintogher,	v.T.	R.C.	–	130	78	208	64	3 4 2	—	40 8 4	12 17 7	
326	2938	Saintfield,	Leggygowan,		–	Pres.	46	38	84	33	2 6 5	—	32 0 0	2 9 0	
327	3791	Do.	Lessans,		Pres.	–	58	70	128	42	1 9 6	—	45 0 0	10 0 0	
328	5065	Do.	Tullywest,		–	Pres.	116	64	180	66	3 0 8	—	68 11 8	19 6 9	
329	5813	Do.	Saintfield,		–	Pres.	83	55	138	40	2 0 9	—	73 10 0	19 14 10	
330	5900	Do.	Ballyknockan,		–	E.C.	115	70	185	57	3 6 10	—	67 6 8	20 10 0	Do.
331	7487	Do.	Boardmills,		Pres.	–	65	45	110	32	1 6 11	—	24 0 0	12 0 0	
332	8983	Do.	Tonaghmore,		Pres.	–	68	61	129	40	2 9 7	—	36 3 4	7 13 3	
333	9187	Shankill,	Kilmore, No. 2,		Pres.	–	38	23	61	32	1 9 3	—	22 10 0	4 10 0	Do.
334	258	Tullylish,	Bann, day, m.		R.C.	–	151	–	151	63	3 18 0	—	76 6 8	15 2 9	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	103	–	103	24				2 10 0	
335	6644	Do.	Do. . day, f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	45	5 13 6	—	60 13 10	6 11 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	112	112	27				1 1 11	
336	2688	Do.	Ballinagarrick, day,		–	E.C.	85	69	154	39	2 6 6	—	19 1 8	6 1 4	
			Do. . . evg		–	–	99	46	145	27				3 6 5	
337	2689	Do.	Clare, . day,		–	E.C.	90	75	165	46	5 2 5	—	44 16 8	12 5 4	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	64	35	99	42				2 10 2	
338	2690	Do.	Ballylough,		Pres.	–	80	43	123	38	3 4 6	—	50 10 0	8 12 0	Do.
339	3225	Do.	Gilford, . day,		Pres.	–	201	94	295	102	6 4 6	3 5 5	92 10 0	19 7 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	133	77	210	49				6 11 1	
340	4811	Do.	Gilford Mill, m.day,		–	E.C.	238	–	238	111	10 14 3	—	116 14 4	61 0 2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	151	–	151	53				4 9 6	
341	4812	Do.	Do. . f. day,		–	E.C.	–	223	223	93	9 2 9	—	100 10 0	42 14 8	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	149	149	28				2 6 7	

342	7111	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	124	138	262	85	—	—	83 10 0	21 0 0	
343	6748	Do. . .	Milltown, m. day,		–	Pres.	77	–	77	38	} 3 11 11	—	44 0 0	{ 24 9 9	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	68	19	87	29				2 18 0	
344	6930	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	Pres.	–	84	84	37	2 1 11	—	40 11 8	16 19 10	
345	8437	Do. . .	Mullabrack, .		Pres.	–	75	56	131	45	2 10 1	—	32 0 0	8 5 6	
346	8442	Do. . .	Moyallen, . .		–	Diss.	125	91	216	70	3 19 7	—	54 4 2	24 14 6	Do.
347	9151	Do. . .	Ballydougan, day,		Pres.	–	65	50	115	42	1 18 8	—	50 0 0	8 17 8	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	107	38	145	40	—	—	—	3 12 10	
348	3033	Tullynakill, .	Ballydrain, . .		Pres.	–	55	57	112	41	1 11 2	—	55 3 4	12 9 6	
349	7268	Tyrella, . .	Ballykinlor, . m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	35	4 7 1	1 0 0	32 0 0	16 11 8	
350	7429	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	31	—	—	43 0 0	12 19 0	
351	7044	Witter, . .	Ballygalget, .		R.C.	–	114	85	199	62	1 7 8	—	61 5 0	7 10 8	
			Total for County Down, 351, .				27,752	22,586	50,338	17,937	1,038 5 10	85 12 1	15,761 19 10	4,687 17 10	

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—126 Schools.

1	1247	Aghalurcher, .	Mullaghfad, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	43	38	81	30	—	—	18 0 0	1 2 4	
2	3044	Do. . .	Cavanaleck, .		Pres.	–	68	35	103	25	1 13 8	—	35 10 0	19 6 3	
3	4425	Do. . .	Ballindarragh, .	V.C.	E.C.	–	59	46	105	33	1 17 4	—	24 0 0	2 2 6	
4	4717	Do. . .	Lisnaskea, . .		–	R.C.	80	57	137	50	3 8 4	—	52 1 8	4 16 8	
5	8055	Do. . .	Maguire's Bridge,		R.C.	–	98	81	179	58	1 16 8	—	49 10 0	2 3 6	
6	8785	Do. . .	Mulnaburtlin, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	60	47	107	26	—	—	22 0 0	1 14 9	
7	4292	Do. . .	Tyrehan, . .		–	E.C.	55	54	109	34	1 5 3	—	15 0 0	4 4 5	
8	1748	Aghavea, . .	Ardmoney, . .		R.C.	–	88	52	140	34	0 11 5	—	24 0 0	2 12 6	
9	2531	Do. . .	Tattykeeran, .		Pres.	–	48	25	73	32	2 0 8	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
10	4635	Do. . .	Tatnamona, .		Pres.	–	42	37	79	28	0 11 11	—	18 0 0	2 6 7	
11	4708	Do. . .	Ednagilhorn, .		Pres.	–	42	30	72	23	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 1	
12	5584	Do. . .	Coonian, . .		R.C.	–	83	38	121	41	0 9 2	—	24 0 0	3 14 8	
13	5901	Do. . .	Cornafanog, .		Pres.	–	65	41	106	35	1 13 0	—	18 0 0	3 8 0	
14	7307	Do. . .	Brookboro', .		R.C.	–	49	24	73	27	1 15 1	—	29 0 0	2 8 6	
15	3794	Do. . .	Crieve, Ord. Agr.		Pres.	–	24	26	50	26	1 8 6	—	29 0 0	1 9 0	
16	2437	Boho, . .	Carrickbeg, . .	B.	R.C.	–	58	42	100	30	2 5 8	—	24 0 0	1 6 2	
17	8170	Do. . .	Treel, . .		R.C.	–	58	41	99	24	1 4 10	—	28 10 0	2 4 6	
18	3676	Belleek, . .	Tonnoghgorm, .		R.C.	–	62	40	102	30	1 1 9	—	18 0 0	0 18 6	
19	5667	Do. . .	Belleek, . .		R.C.	–	47	38	85	28	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	3 9 6	
20	7580	Do. . .	Mullick, . .		R.C.	–	83	46	129	30	0 10 6	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	Residence free.
21	264	Clones, East, or Rossteagh, .	Bruskcarnagh, .	B.	R.C.	–	89	58	147	60	2 6 9	—	39 3 4	4 16 6	
22	265	Clones, . .	Deerpark, . .	B.	R.C.	–	151	87	238	95	6 17 2	—	49 15 6	6 6 6	
23	267	Do. . .	Rossbrick, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	53	38	91	27	—	—	13 15 0	0 18 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
24	1250	Clones,	Cornagague,	B.	R.C.	–	50	35	85	25	0 14 1	—	18 0 0	1 5 0	
25	3596	Do.	Lisroon,		Pres.	–	49	36	85	29	1 11 8	—	24 0 0	0 17 6	
26	4934	Do.	Knockmacaroony,		R.C.	–	69	66	135	30	—	—	28 0 0	4 11 1	
27	6879	Do.	Mullanvaum,		R.C.	–	84	46	130	84	2 10 5	—	28 0 0	8 11 7	
28	8279	Do.	Greaghawarren,		R.C.	–	92	64	156	73	1 12 10	—	70 16 8	8 12 0	
29	7080	Do.	Dresternan,		Pres.	–	57	37	94	26	1 10 1	—	19 10 0	1 12 6	
34	8743	Do.	Rosslea,		–	E.C.	32	27	59	17	0 19 4	—	15 0 0	14 5 0	
30	5452	Cleenish,	Corryglass,		–	E.C.	30	37	67	27	5 19 8	—	7 0 0	1 6 8	Residence free.
31	3793	Do.	Corryglass, West,		R.C.	–	54	36	90	29	2 2 4	—	28 13 4	8 9 0	
32	3861	Do.	Carrick,	V.T.	E.C.	–	48	23	71	24	—	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
33	4173	Do.	Lisbellaw, m.		E.C.	–	84	–	84	17	—	—	18 0 0	0 9 0	
35	4283	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	83	83	29	—	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
36	5453	Do.	Rossdoney,		R.C.	–	75	51	129	39	1 6 10	—	32 0 0	11 8 10	
37	5784	Do.	Belcoo,	V.C.	R.C.	–	52	35	87	19	0 10 0	—	15 5 6	2 9 2	
38	7337	Do.	Lattone,		–	E.C.	64	45	109	31	0 16 2	—	28 0 0	5 15 0	Do.
39	9000	Do.	Drumcullion,		E.C.	–	59	28	87	40	0 14 3	—	24 0 0	5 9 0	
40	7907	Do.	Cornagee,		–	E.C.	57	70	127	35	0 19 8	—	21 17 8	18 5 0	
41	8159	Do.	Belnaleck,		E.C.	–	58	30	88	20	—	—	21 0 0	—	
42	8897	Do.	Killycrew,		–	E.C.	34	33	67	33	1 10 9	—	16 0 0	8 3 0	
43	9720	Do.	Skea,		R.C.	–	53	55	108	29	0 11 0	4 0 0	—	2 3 0	
44	271	Derryvullan,	Slee,		–	Diss.	38	26	64	22	—	—	3 15 0	—	Do.
45	2869	Do.	Cules,	A.	–	Pres.	–	–	–	16	0 10 6	—	12 10 0	—	No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
46	3295	Do.	Liscreevan,	A.	–	Diss.	32	38	70	24	1 15 8	—	12 10 0	0 10 0	
47	4596	Do.	Drogan,		R.C.	–	50	42	92	35	1 13 2	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
48	5763	Do.	Coolaness,		–	E.C.	61	50	111	29	0 11 0	—	21 16 8	1 15 6	
49	8715	Do.	Irvinestown,		R.C.	–	87	116	203	52	8 3 1	—	41 16 8	8 18 0	
50	3525	Drumkeeran,	Tullyhommon,		Pres.	E.C.	35	63	98	29	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	5 6 9	
51	3677	Do.	Aghalane,		Pres.	E.C.	68	22	90	81	1 6 4	—	28 0 0	0 0 0	
52	3915	Do.	Aghagrefin,	A.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	17 10 0	—	No returns available.
53	4551	Do.	Ednaveigh,		E.C.	–	70	43	113	37	2 10 3	—	24 0 0	4 1 0	Residence free.
54	6493	Do.	Drumskinny,		R.C.	–	89	54	143	25	2 0 0	—	48 0 0	1 0 0	
55	7610	Do.	Drumgowna,		Pres.	–	56	47	103	30	2 1 1	—	44 13 4	2 0 0	
56	8002	Do.	Drummangenahan,		R.C.	–	28	24	52	26	—	—	19 0 0	—	

57	1741	Drumkeeran,	Gusheady, Ord. Agr.		–	R.C.	63	28	91	29	1 19 5	1 18 10	37 15 0	2 7 0	
58	1742	Devenish,	Lisded,	A.	R.C.	–	68	55	123	37	1 17 5	—	54 13 4	4 18 10	
59	2038	Do.	Monea,	A.	R.C.	–	69	38	107	28	1 9 5	—	29 10 0	5 6 6	
60	3494	Do.	Garrison,		R.C.	–	62	54	116	34	1 13 0	—	17 18 4	2 1 0	
61	5706	Do.	Drumbeggan,		R.C.	–	41	37	78	23	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
62	5792	Do.	Rossinuremore,	V.C.	R.C.	–	50	35	85	17	0 17 1	—	16 10 0	1 1 0	
63	9591	Do.	Cashelnadrea, m.		R.C.	–	79	–	79	34	7 14 4	4 10 0	22 0 0	1 10 0	
64	8970	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	74	74	27	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
65	7869	Derrybrusk,	Derryharney,		–	E.C.	65	51	116	29	3 18 9	—	20 0 0	11 0 2	
66	274	Enniskillen,	Killea,	V.T.	E.C.	–	93	56	149	32	—	—	18 0 0	1 11 0	
67	275	Do.	Carrickmacmea,		R.C.	–	91	65	156	34	0 18 2	—	48 3 4	0 18 4	
68	1998	Do.	Tempo, m.		Pres.	–	70	61	131	46	1 8 6	—	38 0 0	6 1 7	
69	4816	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	27	55	82	20	0 14 8	—	14 0 0	—	
70	2034	Do.	Enniskillen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	155	–	155	57	4 17 3	3 5 5	56 10 0	15 11 5	
71	2035	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	135	135	49	1 12 0	—	30 0 0	8 6 0	
72	7497	Do.	Do. Convent, No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	–	329	329	153	6 10 10	3 5 5	99 16 8	25 0 5	
73	8729	Do.	Do. No. 3 m.		–	E.C.	99	–	99	43	6 9 11	—	41 9 2	22 4 0	
74	8730	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	40	92	132	41	8 0 7	—	40 10 0	5 17 9	
75	3145	Do.	Immarue,	A.	–	Pres.	70	46	116	27	1 5 5	—	32 0 0	5 0 0	
76	3777	Do.	Glenn,		R.C.	–	109	62	171	38	1 5 3	—	28 0 0	2 13 0	
77	4423	Do.	Carrowkeel,	V.C.	E.C.	–	65	32	97	37	—	—	37 3 4	2 12 0	
78	9574	Do.	Mary-street,		Diss.	–	62	70	132	39	1 8 5	—	31 13 4	2 16 0	
79	9624	Do.	Carrickahuna,		R.C.	–	27	17	44	22	1 5 3	4 0 0	10 10 0	2 15 9	
80	277	Galloon,	Moorlough,		R.C.	–	42	32	74	22	0 7 0	—	48 0 0	0 19 6	
81	278	Do.	Newtownbutler, m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	28	—	—	18 0 0	3 1 0	
82	4144	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	21	1 16 7	—	20 0 0	2 4 7	
83	279	Do.	**Manorwaterhouse**,	B.	R.C.	–	73	58	131	48	3 1 1	—	32 0 0	6 15 0	
84	281	Do.	Drumbarry,	V.T.	R.C.	–	37	30	67	16	0 10 0	—	17 0 0	1 0 0	
85	1162	Do.	Drumlone,	B.	R.C.	–	100	75	175	47	2 10 5	—	31 6 8	4 12 3	
86	1740	Do.	Kilturk,	B.	R.C.	–	46	50	96	23	0 10 9	—	28 0 0	3 2 0	
87	5486	Do.	Feaugh,		–	E.C.	102	63	165	61	5 3 4	—	38 0 0	10 17 0	
88	7257	Do.	Derriginedy,		R.C.	–	54	35	89	20	0 10 0	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
89	7832	Do.	Gubb,		R.C.	–	42	53	95	19	1 5 0	—	15 3 4	1 13 0	Do.
90	4388	Inishmacsaint,	Derrygonnelly,		R.C.	–	34	47	81	33	1 1 4	—	20 0 0	1 1 0	
91	6932	Do.	Coranerk,		R.C.	–	63	44	107	27	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	2 0 6	
92	8353	Do.	Roscor,		–	R.C.	74	58	132	38	1 12 6	—	28 0 0	3 10 0	
93	8354	Do.	Glenn, East,		–	R.C.	77	37	114	34	1 10 9	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	
94	8355	Do.	Fassagh,		–	R.C.	82	43	125	37	1 4 8	—	24 0 0	3 13 6	
95	282	Killesher,	Crossroads,		R.C.	–	105	70	175	48	3 2 3	—	51 0 0	4 13 6	
96	5902	Do.	Arney,		R.C.	–	82	48	130	36	1 15 2	—	34 0 0	3 7 6	
97	9612	Do.	Drumbrochas,		R.C.	–	65	65	130	31	2 0 5	4 10 0	10 10 0	1 1 0	
98	283	Kinawley,	Derrylin, m.		R.C.	–	136	–	136	34	—	—	35 0 0	3 0 6	
99	6645	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	29	1 7 3	—	19 15 0	2 0 0	
100	284	Do.	Stonepark,		R.C.	–	57	40	97	39	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	0 14 0	
101	3864	Do.	Derrymacausey,		R.C.	–	44	36	80	28	2 0 6	—	28 0 0	2 14 6	
102	3989	Do.	Slieverussel, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	32	0 13 10	—	27 10 0	0 8 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of FERMANAGH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
103	3981	Kinawley,	Slieverussel, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	64	64	31	0 10 8	—	25 10 0	1 6 10	
104	4321	Do.	Cornaleck,		R.C.	–	39	33	72	24	0 15 3	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	
105	4898	Do.	Garvery, Drumderrig,		R.C.	–	74	49	123	36	1 7 11	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
106	4987	Do.	Aughakillimaude,		R.C.	–	88	66	154	55	1 19 8	—	45 16 8	6 19 11	
107	5583	Do.	Carroo,		R.C.	–	64	36	100	28	0 12 7	—	29 8 4	1 19 6	
108	6401	Do.	Drummanymore,		R.C.	–	86	52	138	44	4 12 8	—	35 0 0	6 0 6	
109	7414	Do.	Kinawley, m.		R.C.	–	136	–	136	30	0 18 3	—	18 0 0	4 0 0	Residence free.
110	9274	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	40	—	—	42 6 8	3 4 10	
111	9367	Do.	Aughnacloy,		Diss.	–	31	33	64	20	—	—	16 5 0	1 2 6	
112	6136	Kilskeery,	Fearney,		R.C.	–	21	26	47	16	0 11 0	—	15 0 0	0 10 6	
113	2153	Magheraculmoney,	Clare View,	V.T.	–	E.C.	42	46	88	30	1 10 0	—	27 0 0	1 3 6	
114	2943	Do.	Nedsherry,		R.C.	–	87	47	134	55	4 13 11	—	67 15 0	3 10 0	
115	3573	Do.	Cloy,		Pres.	–	38	23	61	19	2 18 7	—	16 5 0	—	
116	3521	Do.	Aghagaffart,	V.T.	–	E.C.	47	27	74	28	2 5 7	—	22 0 0	1 14 7	
117	3574	Do.	Croneenbun,		Pres.	–	78	59	137	44	4 11 1	—	48 0 0	5 0 0	
118	6999	Do.	Moneyvrice,		R.C.	–	85	46	131	45	3 4 7	—	55 13 4	6 0 0	
119	3569	Do.	Lack, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	48	45	93	24	1 7 0	—	31 10 0	—	
120	2865	Magheracross,	Coa,		R.C.	–	101	39	140	34	2 7 5	—	18 0 0	6 16 0	
121	3267	Do.	Grove,	A.	–	E.C.	83	51	134	44	3 0 7	—	63 0 0	5 4 0	
122	3510	Do.	Sydare,	A.	–	Diss.	60	32	92	29	1 19 4	—	24 0 0	3 2 6	
123	3733	Do.	Drumcullion,		–	E.C.	71	35	106	32	1 16 5	—	28 0 0	2 13 6	
124	6913	Rossory,	Ashwood,		R.C.	–	77	44	121	33	0 12 3	—	24 0 0	3 5 5	
125	6572	Templecarn,	Townavany,		Pres.	–	52	43	95	27	2 10 0	—	27 0 0	1 19 6	
126	8001	Do. Drumkeeran,	Bow Island,		–	E.C.	27	16	43	22	1 8 2	—	35 5 0	—	
			Total for County Fermanagh, 126,				7,599	5,876	13,475	4,216	208 19 7	26 9 8	3,503 5 10	470 9 0	

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—228 Schools.

1	292	Ardtrea,	Ballymulderg,		R.C.	–	32	24	56	19	0 10 9	—	18 0 0	5 0 0	
2	293	Do.	Ballindrum,		Pres.	–	71	42	113	27	2 14 9	—	24 0 0	4 8 1	
3	1195	Do.	Anahorish, day,	V.T.	–	R.C.	126	56	182	68	2 18 1	—	40 6 10	5 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	54	27	81	30				2 0 0	
4	2606	Do.	Ballynenagh,		Pres.	–	52	38	90	29	1 11 7	—	24 0 0	8 18 7	Residence and garden rent
5	3318	Do.	Loup,		–	R.C.	44	51	95	28	0 15 10	—	37 0 0	6 5 8	free.
6	3893	Do.	Warwick Lodge,	V.T.	R.C.	–	68	52	120	36	1 12 10	—	24 0 0	2 7 6	
7	2603	Aghadowey,	Ring's End,		Pres.	–	84	90	174	51	1 0 3	—	40 0 0	4 14 2	
8	2608	Do.	Aghadowey, m.		Pres.	–	65	–	65	30	0 14 10	—	24 0 0	9 14 6	
9	8677	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	90	90	36	1 11 8	—	24 5 0	6 0 0	
10	3738	Do.	Cullycapple, f.		–	Pres.	–	112	112	53	5 1 5	—	35 6 8	18 3 3	Residence free.
11	6287	Do.	Moneycarrie,		Pres.	–	57	43	100	37	2 16 9	—	29 0 0	4 8 6	
12	8494	Do.	Miltown, m.		–	Pres.	116	–	116	46	3 10 8	—	47 1 8	18 3 0	
13	7672	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	91	91	37	0 15 10	—	26 0 0	14 1 0	
14	8280	Do.	Ballinrees,		Pres.	–	56	38	94	41	4 12 9	—	36 16 8	8 2 0	
15	8339	Do.	Ballylintagh, f.		–	Pres.	–	67	67	24	1 10 2	—	24 0 0	14 10 0	
16	8509	Do.	Collins,		–	Pres.	32	33	65	32	—	—	28 0 0	12 16 0	
17	8525	Do.	Killeague,		–	Pres.	86	43	129	41	0 13 9	—	44 6 8	21 10 0	
18	8526	Do.	Droghed,		–	Pres.	89	41	130	44	5 1 9	—	32 0 0	14 0 0	
19	8527	Do.	Mullahinch,		–	Pres.	88	60	148	58	4 17 2	—	37 10 0	30 14 6	
20	8817	Do.	Gorren,		Diss.	–	75	47	122	46	1 10 4	—	33 16 8	11 0 0	
21	3538	Ardboe,	Ballygonny,		Pres.	–	74	55	129	27	1 7 9	—	17 10 0	2 14 6	
22	9727	Do.	Drumullin,		R.C.	–	65	59	124	52	1 17 9	5 0 0	—	14 11 0	
23	8003	Ardwen,	Ballyronan,		–	E.C.	95	–	95	38	3 16 7	—	50 16 8	26 18 5	Do.
24	9393	Aughanloo,	Roe,		R.C.	–	42	41	83	25	4 19 1	—	15 0 0	1 3 6	
25	294	Ballynascreen,	Straw,	V.T.	R.C.	–	110	71	181	66	9 12 8	—	77 5 0	7 0 0	
26	4718	Do.	Draperstown, m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	26	1 10 11	—	23 0 0	3 15 8	
27	296	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	35	9 15 3	—	28 10 0	2 6 9	
28	1784	Do.	Altayeskey, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	115	–	115	34	2 15 1	—	38 0 0	1 10 6	
29	5676	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	109	109	24	—	—	20 0 0	1 4 8	
30	4148	Do.	Bracka, Dysart,		R.C.	–	91	38	129	38	2 12 7	—	31 15 0	3 1 6	
31	4636	Do.	Moneyneanea,		–	E.C.	84	62	146	48	2 0 3	—	52 16 8	6 0 0	Do.
32	8295	Do.	Labby,		R.C.	–	55	46	101	32	—	—	31 0 0	0 6 2	
33	9434	Do.	Drummard,		R.C.	–	55	48	103	36	3 6 1	—	29 0 0	5 2 6	
34	1809	Ballyscullion,	Ballynease, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	36	1 11 2	—	20 10 0	2 0 8	
35	4384	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	119	119	32	2 0 8	—	29 15 0	2 0 0	
36	3286	Do.	Bellaghy,		R.C.	–	103	56	159	45	4 5 8	4 0 0	41 19 2	5 17 11	
37	9087	Do.	Moyela Park,		–	E.C.	41	52	93	24	1 5 9	—	47 13 4	7 0 0	
38	9346	Do.	Glenvale,		Pres.	–	57	51	108	24	1 7 2	—	11 5 0	3 11 7	
39	1941	Bovevagh,	Burnfoot,		E.C.	–	62	37	99	38	2 5 10	—	24 0 0	11 15 0	
40	2058	Do.	Muldonagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	41	43	84	20	0 10 0	—	11 11 8	0 16 0	
41	4145	Do.	Ballyharrigan,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	23 6 8	—	No return; school closed [for portion of year.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster : County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
42	5550	Bovevagh,	Derynaflaw,	v.c.	R.C.	–	78	55	133	44	5 14 8	—	39 10 0	4 8 4	
43	8384	Do.	Glenconway,		–	E.C.	47	44	91	31	3 2 1	—	32 0 0	11 14 9	
44	1810	Banagher,	Moneyhoghan, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	129	–	129	44	1 17 7	—	74 3 4	3 16 5	
45	2343	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	82	82	34	3 1 9	—	33 15 0	0 12 9	
46	3867	Do.	Fincarn, m.		–	E.C.	102	–	102	37	1 6 3	—	38 16 8	8 17 6	
47	3868	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	77	77	27	5 15 0	—	20 0 0	6 14 10	
48	5878	Do.	Templemoyle,	v.c.	R.C.	–	52	25	77	26	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	3 12 6	
49	2598	Ballyrashane,	Ballyrashane,		Pres.	–	84	50	134	48	3 3 3	—	28 0 0	13 1 1	
50	7131	Ballyaghran,	Portstewart,		Pres.	–	56	59	115	51	6 11 5	—	48 13 4	23 11 1	
51	2892	Ballywillan,	Cloyfin,		Pres.	–	51	37	88	32	2 10 6	—	13 15 0	5 1 0	
52	5809	Do.	Carnalbridge,	v.c.	Pres	–	38	55	93	30	3 5 6	—	21 13 4	6 17 1	
53	5246	Ballinderry,	Ballylifford,		–	R.C.	139	73	212	54	3 8 7	—	44 15 0	9 5 0	
54	303	Cumber, Lower,	Lower Cumber,		–	E.C.	66	52	118	46	1 12 4	—	64 11 8	16 0 0	Residence free.
55	8255	Do.	Ogill,		Pres.	–	83	43	126	35	2 9 9	1 0 0	25 10 0	3 9 5	
56	8281	Do.	Ervey,		–	E.C.	61	59	120	33	1 8 2	—	32 0 0	20 12 11	Residence and garden free.
57	5496	Cumber, Upper,	Glenrandle, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	35	1 9 7	—	49 15 0	3 6 4	
58	5497	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	83	83	25	1 15 6	—	20 0 0	1 15 8	
59	3750	Coleraine,	Bohill,		–	Pres.	62	56	118	41	3 8 0	—	39 10 0	22 10 0	Do.
60	4269	Do.	Coleraine, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	48	12 11 11	—	24 6 8	15 0 0	
61	4395	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	30	3 6 10	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
62	9330	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		–	E.C.	241	–	241	118	8 9 10	—	92 11 8	130 0 0	Residence free.
63	9331	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	209	209	107	8 7 8	—	79 18 4	82 0 0	
64	9332	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	–	–	–	73	1 7 2	—	47 10 0	—	No return ; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
65	3381	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	–	8 3 8	—	4 10 0	—	
66	7367	Do.	Knockintern,		–	Pres.	48	42	90	32	1 1 3	—	20 0 0	3 8 0	
67	1802	Clondermott,	Waterside, m.	v.t.	–	R.C.	135	–	135	39	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	21 11 5	
68	3279	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	–	R.C.	–	115	115	34	3 0 7	—	25 10 0	11 6 7	
69	6461	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	120	78	198	76	2 11 3	—	57 8 4	29 16 4	
70	1816	Do.	Rosnagallagh,	v.t.s.	–	R.C.	38	57	95	32	1 1 7	—	16 0 0	14 13 5	
71	2780	Do.	Lisdillen,		–	Pres.	43	25	68	23	1 6 7	—	18 6 8	3 2 8	
72	5042	Do.	Lismacarroll,		–	E.C.	65	50	115	31	1 10 4	—	23 16 8	7 8 1	Residence and garden free.

73	7889	Do.	Glendermott,		R.C.	–	86	40	126	41	1 5 11	—	29 10 0	7 18 2	
74	8105	Do.	Greerstown,		Pres.	–	38	18	56	24	1 7 3	—	14 15 0	14 10 0	
75	8340	Do.	Kellymallaght,		–	Diss.	77	62	139	58	3 10 8	—	36 5 0	17 3 2	
76	9106	Do.	Gortnessy,		–	E.C.	59	47	106	32	1 3 10	—	38 0 0	20 16 0	
77	9441	Do.	Clooney Terrace,		Pres.	–	84	74	158	55	7 2 3	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
78	9510	Do.	Faughanvale,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	34	—	—	14 0 0	—	
79	3881	Clandermott,	Derry Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	78	128	206	83	—	—	5 10 0	—	{Manager's return mislaid; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
80	306	Desertoghill,	Magheramore,		–	Pres.	75	49	124	47	3 10 11	—	61 15 0	15 10 0	
81	2668	Do.	Ballyagan, m.		–	Pres.	130	–	130	49	1 13 4	—	48 0 0	15 15 8	Residence free.
82	7770	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres.	–	94	94	24	—	—	33 5 0	3 0 0	
83	2692	Do.	Moneydig,		–	Pres.	60	29	89	30	1 8 1	—	24 0 0	2 16 0	
84	8495	Do.	Trinaltinagh,		–	Pres.	59	36	95	28	1 11 7	—	18 0 0	8 13 6	
85	8853	Do.	Carhill,		–	E.C.	49	35	84	22	1 5 9	—	13 11 8	21 10 0	
86	308	Desertmartin,	Knocknagin, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	59	136	40	} 5 8 8	—	43 0 0	{ 3 19 9	
			Do. evg.		–	–	56	21	77	21				0 10 0	
87	9728	Do.	Rosegarland,		R.C.	–	38	34	72	28	1 13 10	4 10 0	—	0 9 0	
88	4146	Desertlyn,	Gortagillie,		–	E.C.	62	45	107	42	1 12 3	—	33 5 0	13 18 11	
89	9625	Do.	Desertlynn,		–	E.C.	47	49	96	28	2 0 9	4 0 0	11 13 4	—	
90	2599	Dunboe,	Ballywildrick,		Pres.	–	42	33	75	31	0 14 7	—	18 0 0	14 0 0	
91	2600	Do.	Ballinrees, No. 1,		Pres.	–	39	35	74	41	—	—	15 15 0	5 0 0	
92	3416	Do.	Altikeeragh,		R.C.	–	49	41	90	45	1 6 5	—	26 0 0	7 4 5	
93	3472	Do.	Ballyhacket, m.		Pres.	–	57	–	57	26	2 11 6	—	24 0 0	12 10 0	
94	3473	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	51	51	25	0 14 0	—	14 3 4	10 3 8	
95	8493	Do.	Downhill,		–	E.C.	35	44	79	34	0 15 6	—	32 13 4	12 8 5	Do.
96	8531	Do.	Articlave,		E.C.	–	74	56	130	52	2 4 9	—	38 0 0	23 10 6	Residence and garden free.
97	2950	Drumachose,	Market-street,		Pres.	–	71	52	123	75	3 5 0	—	68 6 8	55 9 0	
98	4407	Do.	Roe Mill,		R.C.	–	31	39	70	20	—	—	25 10 0	2 7 11	
99	4673	Do.	Newtownlimavady, m.		Pres.	–	67	–	67	26	—	—	36 16 8	—	
100	4890	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	53	53	20	—	—	16 13 4	0 10 0	
101	9587	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	47	33	80	46	1 5 3	4 0 0	—	—	
102	7633	Do.	Isle of Man-street, N.-T.-Limavady, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	46	6 13 3	—	61 1 8	10 8 8	
103	8844	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	79	79	34	1 4 0	—	46 6 8	5 1 1	
104	8223	Do.	Derrymore,		Pres.	–	54	51	105	37	1 6 4	—	34 13 4	7 0 6	
105	9095	Do.	Drumrammer, tem.		R.C.	–	34	27	61	20	1 7 1	—	15 0 0	2 10 4	
106	9506	Do.	Drumachose,		Pres.	–	62	31	93	34	2 0 8	—	28 0 0	13 14 3	
107	4147	Dungiven,	Cashel, m.		–	E.C.	70	–	70	19	—	—	24 0 0	6 12 6	Do.
108	4322	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	85	85	21	2 5 8	—	16 0 0	7 5 0	
109	4709	Do.	Tirgoland,		Pres.	–	55	35	90	25	1 13 5	—	18 0 0	1 11 6	
110	5431	Do.	Dungiven, m.		R.C.	–	92	–	92	28	3 16 6	—	24 0 0	3 1 0	
111	5856	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	64	64	24	2 5 11	—	16 0 0	1 5 4	
112	312	Errigal,	Lisnascreagh,		–	Pres.	77	58	135	36	0 12 2	—	38 0 0	12 10 9	
113	2664	Do.	Belraugh,		Pres.	–	42	39	81	28	0 15 0	1 0 0	21 13 4	2 0 0	
114	4674	Do.	Glenullin,		–	E.C.	79	68	147	49	4 2 7	—	60 16 8	12 12 6	
115	5827	Do.	Garvagh,		–	Pres.	49	41	90	45	5 1 10	1 0 0	41 16 8	20 0 0	
116	9687	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	78	78	35	4 8 9	4 10 0	6 0 0	8 14 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
							Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.								
					Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
117	6350	Errigal,	Cah,		Pres.	–	54	34	88	27	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	1 13 0	
118	3646	Faughanvale,	Greenan,		–	Pres.	62	47	109	33	4 15 2	—	24 0 0	5 3 7	
119	3782	Do.	Faughanvale,		–	Pres.	62	39	101	30	1 9 6	—	32 0 0	4 4 3	
120	9712	Do.	Gresteel,		–	E.C.	46	23	69	28	1 5 3	4 0 0	4 13 4	5 0 0	Residence free.
121	7186	Do.	Eglinton 1st Class Agricultural,		–	E.C.	38	–	38	18	5 8 9	—	88 13 10	100 0 0	
122	311	Killowen,	Cranagh Hill,		Pres.	–	53	37	90	44	2 4 8	—	42 11 8	25 0 0	
123	3987	Do.	Killowen-street, Coleraine, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	26	0 10 0	—	35 18 4	—	
124	4804	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	1 7 11	—	24 10 0	5 0 0	
125	5618	Do.	Do. District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	114	–	114	44	11 1 9	10 14 7	} 550 9 10		
126	5619	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	126	126	50	—	27 10 6		75 7 6	
127	5620	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	35	46	81	32	—	—			
128	318	Kilcronaghan,	Monashinare,		–	Pres.	28	54	82	30	2 19 9	—	12 5 0	1 13 7	
129	319	Do.	Bracka Rowley,		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	12 17 6	—	School closed for greater portion of year; no return.
130	2693	Do.	Killynumber,		–	Pres.	30	27	57	19	0 17 10	—	20 0 0	0 13 6	
131	6152	Do.	Tobermore, f.		Pres.	–	–	132	132	34	3 15 11	—	33 2 6	5 17 3	
132	7747	Do.	Kilcronaghan,		E.C.	–	146	63	209	54	4 15 3	—	67 6 8	13 8 6	
133	9609	Do.	Keenagh,		R.C.	–	89	57	146	35	1 8 2	4 10 0	16 0 0	1 3 6	
134	2135	Killelagh,	Tirkane,	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	103	94	197	41	3 13 7	—	38 10 0	10 0 0	
135	3894	Do.	Corlacky,	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	57	133	30	1 7 8	—	19 10 0	7 6 6	
136	7430	Do.	Killelagh,		E.C.	–	36	63	99	28	2 17 8	—	15 10 0	1 1 6	
137	7526	Do.	Faughanvale, No. 2, m.		Pres.	–	109	–	109	40	2 4 2	1 0 0	43 0 0	36 0 3	
138	7527	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		Pres.	–	–	95	95	37	1 6 10	—	49 0 0	19 19 6	
139	8861	Do.	Swatteragh, m.		–	E.C.	83	–	83	30	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	22 1 0	Residence free.
140	8862	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	97	97	27	—	—	26 0 0	15 15 0	Do.
141	2666	Kildolagh,	Damhead,		Pres.	–	79	73	152	38	1 14 7	—	45 10 0	9 18 10	
142	8855	Kilrea,	Moyvanagher, m.		–	E.C.	92	–	92	35	2 19 2	—	27 0 0	24 14 5	Do.
143	8856	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	99	99	35	3 14 9	—	29 15 0	21 8 2	Do.
144	8857	Do.	Lislea, m.		–	E.C.	78	–	78	34	2 8 11	—	29 0 0	26 0 11	Do.

145	8858	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	60	60	25	1 8 0	—	21 0 0	19 10 10	Do.
146	8859	Do.	Kilrea, m.		–	E.C.	119	–	119	47	3 13 7	—	46 8 4	27 12 6	Do.
147	8860	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	114	114	50	8 4 4	—	27 18 4	19 11 7	Do.
148	4191	Lissan,	Drumeen,	A.	Pres.	–	21	41	62	29	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	1 5 0	
149	5021	Do.	Dernan,		R.C.	–	52	49	101	28	1 13 10	—	24 0 0	3 14 2	
150	5538	Do.	Claggan,	V.C.	Pres.	–	77	60	137	43	4 13 6	—	40 0 0	20 0 0	
151	8955	Learmount,	Park,		E.C.	–	53	35	88	27	2 2 6	1 0 0	28 0 0	13 8 6	Do.
152	2665	Magherafelt,	Aghagaskin,		–	Pres.	85	50	135	28	2 11 0	—	30 10 0	16 14 0	
153	5180	Do.	Magherafelt, No. 2,		Pres.	–	57	48	105	39	1 10 10	—	54 3 4	13 0 0	
154	8591	Do.	Do. (Pump-street), m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	40	0 2 0	4 5 5	30 13 4	20 0 0	
155	8592	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	26	1 12 1	—	26 0 0	10 7 0	
156	8519	Do.	Castledawson, No. 2,		Pres.	–	63	51	114	27	2 0 2	—	32 0 0	5 9 10	
157	9110	Do.	Coolshiney,		–	E.C.	81	74	155	49	3 8 6	—	40 0 0	23 0 0	Do.
158	9236	Do.	New Row, Castle-dawson,		R.C.	–	108	87	195	43	1 18 0	—	26 6 8	4 16 9	
159	9568	Do.	Drumrainey, day,		–	E.C.	90	57	147	42	} 1 6 0	—	27 10 0	{ 14 2 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	48	15	63	26				4 0 0	
160	327	Magilligan,	Ballymaclary,		R.C.	–	75	71	146	39	1 11 9	—	52 0 0	1 9 10	
161	5707	Do.	Gortmore,		Pres.	–	33	24	57	17	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	
162	7125	Do.	Margamonaghan,		Pres.	–	56	46	102	30	0 14 3	1 0 0	34 0 0	1 15 0	
163	1371	Maghera,	Maghera,	V.T.	R.C.	–	181	82	263	79	4 6 6	—	85 15 0	12 1 0	
164	5525	Do.	Do. f.		–	Pres	–	91	91	40	2 9 6	—	56 3 4	16 7 5	
165	8678	Do.	Do. Parochl. f.		E.C.	–	–	61	61	28	2 12 1	—	20 10 0	12 0 0	
166	2059	Do.	Dreenan, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	27	1 1 6	—	30 13 4	5 10 0	
167	2488	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	–	129	129	34	1 7 0	—	32 3 4	5 10 10	
168	2422	Do.	Lisnamuck, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	173	–	173	48	6 3 4	—	31 3 4	2 4 10	
169	2891	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	35	1 6 5	—	20 0 0	1 17 0	
170	2558	Do.	Gulladuff,		R.C.	–	101	42	143	52	2 17 1	—	42 4 5	8 6 3	
171	2895	Do.	Lemnaroy, m.	A.	–	Pres.	90	–	90	29	1 6 3	—	32 0 0	1 1 0	
172	2896	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	Pres.	–	92	92	20	0 13 2	—	14 18 4	2 0 0	
173	4377	Do.	Toberhead,		Pres.	–	56	38	94	25	0 6 2	—	24 0 0	4 14 0	
174	4385	Do.	Ballynahone,		Pres.	–	59	38	97	36	2 5 6	—	35 15 0	6 10 0	
175	7000	Do.	Crew,		–	Pres.	62	28	90	34	—	—	26 1 8	11 4 0	
176	7063	Do.	Ballymackpeake,		R.C.	–	40	34	74	19	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	3 1 9	
177	7418	Do.	Miltown, m.		Pres.	–	63	–	63	32	4 3 6	—	63 13 4	14 10 0	
178	8077	Do.	Beagh,		–	Pres.	33	44	77	23	—	—	16 0 0	3 13 0	
179	8407	Do.	Derganagh,		Pres.	–	58	41	99	22	0 6 0	—	18 0 0	3 3 4	
180	8664	Do.	Ternageeragh,		–	E.C.	45	29	74	25	1 5 10	—	18 0 0	5 7 0	
181	9053	Do.	Termoneeny,		E.C.	–	54	33	87	22	0 13 3	—	18 0 0	5 5 0	
182	9498	Do.	Curran,		E.C.	–	55	37	92	22	1 7 9	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	
183	9592	Do.	Ampertain, m.		–	E.C.	83	–	83	36	6 3 4	4 0 0	25 13 4	30 6 3	
184	9593	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	82	82	24	6 1 5	4 0 0	12 16 8	5 4 6	
185	9619	Do.	Rocktown,		R.C.	–	54	32	86	29	2 0 3	4 0 0	16 0 0	3 12 6	
186	2363	Macosquin,	Castleroe,		Pres.	–	61	59	120	52	5 18 6	—	35 0 0	21 16 8	
187	2601	Do.	Killure,		–	Pres.	43	29	72	32	2 5 5	—	28 0 0	13 0 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Londonderry—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
188	2947	Macosquin,	Coollyvenny,		–	Pres.	49	27	76	27	2 1 9	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
189	3869	Do.	Kiltinny,		Pres.	–	34	36	70	25	0 11 4	—	15 0 0	2 18 0	
190	4225	Do.	Ballinteer,		–	E.C.	45	40	85	30	0 14 3	—	38 0 0	13 5 0	
191	5099	Do.	Ballywilliam,		–	Pres.	25	29	54	19	0 15 10	—	15 0 0	7 3 6	
192	8816	Do.	Macosquin,		E.C.	–	50	45	95	28	0 14 7	—	33 10 0	24 10 10	
193	324	Templemore,	St. Columbs, m.		R.C.	–	279	–	279	59	1 12 7	—	25 5 0	28 5 2	
194	325	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	197	197	50	0 14 7	—	28 16 8	22 19 5	
195	6168	Do.	Do. Convent, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	–	473	473	216	8 4 1	—	84 3 4	39 5 0	
196	1369	Do.	Shantallow,	V.T.	–	R.C.	60	53	113	27	1 15 10	—	28 10 0	14 17 0	
197	2684	Do.	Race Course,		Pres.	–	42	35	77	33	2 2 3	—	32 0 0	28 0 0	Residence and garden free.
198	2685	Do.	Derry, m.		Pres.	–	183	–	183	63	4 14 2	—	66 5 0	41 12 9	
199	7690	Do.	Do. District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	291	–	291	161	40 18 11	32 7 10	}		
200	7691	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	199	199	91	5 16 6	12 2 6	} 1065 4 11	199 3 10	
201	7692	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	100	76	176	79	—	—	}		
202	9065	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		–	E.C.	54	–	54	25	2 9 5	—	3 0 0	—	
203	2686	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	127	127	48	6 2 3	—	26 8 4	30 9 3	
204	3100	Do.	Groarty,		Pres.	–	66	45	111	34	2 2 11	—	29 3 4	31 19 7	
205	6282	Do.	Culmore,		–	E.C.	77	50	127	44	4 6 1	—	30 5 0	28 9 11	
206	6507	Do.	Strand-road,		Pres.	–	75	53	128	45	3 9 8	—	34 15 0	42 7 4	
207	9711	Do.	Balloughry,		–	E.C.	51	31	82	38	2 11 11	4 10 0	9 6 8	14 6 0	Residence free.
208	1159	Tamlaght Finlagan,	Ballynarig,	V.T.	Pres.	–	54	42	96	26	—	—	24 0 0	3 16 0	
209	1160	Do.	Carrymena,		E.C.	–	65	42	107	31	1 12 11	—	24 0 0	10 14 7	
210	2524	Do.	Dromore,		Pres.	–	55	37	92	33	0 12 0	—	18 0 0	1 19 6	
211	7908	Do.	Myroe, m.		Pres.	–	64	–	64	30	1 5 9	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	
212	7909	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	66	66	30	2 13 10	—	35 16 8	7 5 4	
213	8080	Do.	Largy,		–	E.C.	76	33	109	35	0 12 11	—	49 16 8	16 0 0	Residence and garden free.
214	8081	Do.	Tartnakelly,		R.C.	–	48	32	80	31	1 10 0	—	24 0 0	2 3 6	

215	1372	TamlaghtO'Crilly,	Glenone, day, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	28	1 6 10	—	23 0 0	4 0 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	61	–	61	23				3 8 0	
216	1487	Do. . .	Do. . day, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	180	180	47	1 17 6	—	37 2 6	6 10 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	82	82	24				2 10 6	
217	1801	Do. . .	Greenlough, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	63	139	40	1 18 0	—	31 0 0	1 18 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	51	19	70	19				0 12 6	
218	2380	Do. . .	Drumagarner, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	123	99	222	47	3 6 10	—	60 10 0	4 19 0	
219	2596	Do. . .	Reastown, . .		Pres.	–	78	29	107	36	2 4 0	—	37 1 8	7 8 9	
220	4356	Do. . .	Tyanee, West, day,		Pres.	–	97	66	163	34	2 17 4	—	32 3 4	2 5 2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	53	37	90	17	—	—	—	0 15 9	
221	5742	Do. . .	Tamlaght O'Crilly,		E.C.	–	90	60	150	49	5 8 6	—	40 0 0	10 12 4	Residence free.
222	7277	Do. . .	Bovedy, . .		Pres.	–	30	40	70	29	4 17 9	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
223	8854	Do. . .	Lismoyle, . m.		–	E.C.	83	–	83	30	4 9 6	—	32 0 0	22 19 6	Do.
224	9153	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	70	70	25	4 19 6	—	26 0 0	16 5 0	
225	9358	Do. . .	Eden, . .		E.C.	–	80	57	137	41	0 6 0	—	11 5 0	5 0 0	
226	9511	Do. . .	Hervy Hill, . .		E.C.	–	35	21	56	21	—	—	22 0 0	—	
227	9398	Tamlaghtard, .	Duncrun, . .		–	E.C.	43	53	96	39	1 5 3	—	17 0 0	1 2 0	
228	9405	Do. . .	Bellarena, . .		–	E.C.	63	66	129	60	4 2 9	—	52 1 8	20 0 0	Do.
			Total for County Londonderry, 228,				13,716	11,587	25,303	8,824	595 18 7	144 0 10	8,457 3 2	2,832 13 7	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—152 Schools.

1	329	Aghnamullan, .	Raw, . . m.		–	E.C.	103	–	103	35	2 8 1	—	27 0 0	5 10 3	
2	6027	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	98	98	31	7 7 5	—	16 0 0	2 8 0	
3	1752	Do. . .	Lissiniskey, .		R.C.	–	53	40	93	21	1 8 9	—	24 0 0	0 15 11	
4	3474	Do. . .	Aghnakerr, .		R.C.	–	106	87	193	46	3 0 6	—	24 0 0	4 3 11	
5	3576	Do. . .	Creeve, . .		–	E.C.	89	77	166	37	3 1 6	—	15 0 0	2 6 6	
6	3577	Do. . .	Lisdrumcleve, .		R.C.	–	169	115	284	52	3 11 6	—	43 0 0	2 16 0	
7	4347	Do. . .	Laragh, . .		–	R.C.	76	50	126	28	2 1 5	—	24 0 0	3 9 0	
8	6241	Do. . .	Corracharra, m.		–	E.C.	79	–	79	21	1 7 1	—	18 0 0	2 18 6	
9	6242	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	108	108	20	0 11 8	—	13 13 4	1 1 6	
10	6284	Do. . .	Aughamullan, .		E.C.	–	53	44	97	18	1 7 1	—	24 0 0	4 7 8	Residence and garden free.
11	6584	Do. . .	Ullinagh, . .		E.C.	–	33	34	67	18	0 11 3	—	12 10 0	1 3 3	
12	6629	Do. . .	Shantonagh, .		–	E.C.	19	20	39	15	1 14 1	—	18 15 0	11 6 9	Do.
13	8732	Do. . .	Mullinagore, .		E.C.	–	40	37	77	26	1 6 0	—	15 0 0	1 8 6	Residence free.
14	8823	Do. . .	Corlea, . .		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	24 0 0	—	School closed; no return.
15	8911	Do. . .	Derrygooney, .		–	E.C.	109	73	182	43	2 9 6	—	55 0 0	6 7 6	
16	9076	Do. . .	Annahaia, . .		R.C.	–	126	100	226	45	0 15 8	—	40 0 0	5 9 9	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
17	831	Aghabog,	Aghabog, or Latnamard,		R.C.	–	56	45	101	30	0 17 9	—	24 0 0	2 17 0	
18	1115	Do.	Drumgarley,		R.C.	–	50	46	96	27	1 5 1	—	15 0 0	4 1 0	
19	4192	Do.	Dawson,	V.T.	R.C.	–	133	105	238	52	1 4 6	—	30 0 0	2 11 3	
20	5829	Do.	Tattinclieve,		R.C.	–	85	59	144	36	1 15 6	—	34 3 4	2 16 8	
21	7529	Do.	Crappagh,		R.C.	–	72	57	129	25	2 0 9	—	18 0 0	2 19 10	
22	3194	Ballybay,	Balladian,		Pres.	–	71	56	127	32	1 4 4	—	18 0 0	1 6 9	
23	4273	Do.	Derryvally,		Pres.	–	120	74	194	53	3 1 7	—	36 8 4	5 16 6	
24	4406	Do.	Clogher,		Pres.	–	60	45	105	29	1 11 9	—	18 0 0	2 16 9	
25	5006	Do.	Ballybay, m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	36	1 8 6	—	28 0 0	5 18 0	
26	7064	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	38	1 14 5	—	20 0 0	4 13 11	
27	9237	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	80	48	128	42	1 5 9	—	24 0 0	23 3 0	
28	6501	Do.	Shane,		R.C.	–	96	48	144	32	2 4 4	—	28 0 0	3 12 6	
29	8315	Do.	Annameece,		Pres.	–	39	26	65	22	3 2 9	—	20 0 0	13 1 7	
30	334	Clones,	Aghnashalvy,		R.C.	–	108	81	189	60	3 1 3	—	41 15 0	5 19 6	
31	1252	Do.	Largy, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	162	–	162	49	3 3 10	—	40 15 0	6 0 10	
32	1488	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	164	164	48	6 16 2	—	32 10 0	4 18 11	
33	3026	Do.	Stonebridge,		Pres.	–	43	38	81	30	1 6 6	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
34	3697	Do.	Killina,		–	Pres.	88	70	158	43	3 9 5	—	36 0 0	5 7 0	
35	5797	Do.	Glear,		R.C.	R.C.	58	40	98	29	2 0 5	—	15 0 0	5 2 8	
36	8306	Do.	Clones Parish,		E.C.	–	126	71	197	63	5 18 7	—	46 0 0	18 4 7	Residence free.
37	7812	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		–	–	20	22	42	33	1 14 7	—	—	—	
38	8443	Do.	Gortnawanny,		E.C.	–	53	34	87	31	2 14 0	—	24 0 0	12 13 4	
39	8917	Do.	Granshaw,	V.T.	R.C.	–	74	59	133	23	3 3 2	—	24 0 0	0 6 0	
40	9186	Do.	Magherarney,		R.C.	–	72	63	135	43	1 5 3	—	27 10 0	11 9 6	
41	338	Currin,	Killyfargy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	91	67	158	40	1 14 4	—	36 0 0	4 15 1	
42	1253	Do.	Laurel-hill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	24	1 16 9	—	24 0 0	2 7 4	
43	1537	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	83	83	25	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	0 8 6	
44	2109	Do.	Clinrigh,		R.C.	–	98	95	193	50	1 16 4	—	38 6 8	—	
45	5155	Do.	Kerrenchego,		Pres.	–	47	32	79	26	1 7 0	—	14 15 0	2 18 6	Do.
46	7149	Do.	Drum,		Pres.	–	97	68	165	47	4 3 9	—	19 0 0	8 16 0	
47	339	Clontibret,	Mullaghance,		Pres.	–	115	88	203	47	3 5 10	—	52 0 0	4 14 4	

48	2048	Do. . .	Annayalla, . m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	33	2 5 3	—	31 6 8	6 14 0	Do.
49	3392	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	33	2 5 3	—	16 0 0	3 9 10	Do.
50	3870	Do. . .	Monagor, . .		R.C.	–	68	32	100	28	2 1 5	—	41 18 4	2 9 10	
51	4369	Do. . .	Creeve, . .		–	E.C.	41	45	86	29	1 15 0	—	24 0 0	19 4 9	Residence and garden free.
52	5341	Do. . .	Lisnagrieve, .	v.c.	–	Pres.	87	77	164	54	3 7 6	—	46 15 6	—	
53	6117	Do. . .	Doohamlet, . m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	31	1 8 11	—	18 0 0	2 18 11	
54	8454	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	24	—	—	16 0 0	3 8 11	
55	8256	Do. . .	Moys, . . .		R.C.	–	107	81	188	50	3 13 10	—	25 5 0	6 0 0	
56	8765	Do. . .	Lackagh, . m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	31	4 17 11	—	18 0 0	4 15 0	
57	9594	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	27	2 5 0	—	12 16 8	3 12 2	
58	8766	Do. . .	Lemgare, . .		R.C.	–	114	89	203	45	0 14 1	—	40 0 0	12 6 0	
59	8808	Do. . .	Drumuck, . .		R.C.	–	81	58	139	35	3 8 8	—	27 0 0	3 5 6	
60	344	Donagh, . .	Ballanaman, .		R.C.	–	64	41	105	51	1 14 11	—	51 11 8	13 1 3	
61	2242	Do. . .	Corracrin, . .		R.C.	–	141	100	241	76	6 12 3	—	78 15 0	15 5 4	
62	2243	Do. . .	Glencaw,orGlannan		R.C.	–	58	47	105	39	1 0 3	—	24 0 0	1 3 0	
63	2550	Do. . .	Knocknagrave, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	93	94	187	55	1 10 8	—	38 10 0	6 4 9	
64	3845	Do. . .	Tirnaneill, . .		Pres	–	52	32	84	24	1 13 4	—	18 0 0	4 11 3	
65	4181	Do. . .	Killyrean, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	79	72	151	46	4 10 11	—	28 10 0	1 6 0	
66	4897	Do. . .	Edenmore, . .		R.C.	–	96	68	164	47	2 7 1	—	43 0 0	3 8 3	
67	8327	Do. . .	Glannan, No. 2, .		Pres.	–	44	30	74	21	1 9 6	—	20 6 8	2 0 0	
68	2023	Donaghmoyne, .	Donaghmoyne, .		R.C.	–	82	64	146	28	1 18 5	—	18 0 0	2 18 5	
69	3398	Do. . .	Lisdoonan, . .		R.C.	–	150	126	276	60	1 11 6	—	36 0 0	6 3 0	Residence free.
70	5113	Do. . .	Drumlusty, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	140	105	245	59	5 5 5	—	73 0 0	21 7 6	
71	5500	Do. . .	Aghnafarcan, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	116	98	214	38	3 8 2	—	42 2 2	10 13 10	
72	4885	Do. . .	Bath 1st Class Agl.	v.c.	–	E.C.	2	–	2	1	—	2 11 0	30 0 0	—	
73	5114	Do. . .	Broomfield Ord.Ag.	v.c.	–	E.C.	66	44	110	34	2 2 9	—	33 0 0	9 0 3	
74	5499	Do. . .	Ashburton do.	v.c.	–	E.C.	58	56	114	29	1 3 1	—	34 0 0	22 13 6	
75	341	Drumsnat, .	Drumsheeny, .		R.C.	–	70	56	126	42	2 18 3	—	42 0 0	3 14 6	
76	8984	Do. . .	Gortmore, . .		R.C.	–	64	62	126	31	1 19 5	—	28 0 0	0 19 6	
77	373	Errigal, . .	Derryveagh, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	88	110	198	43	2 11 4	—	43 10 0	2 16 4	
78	1798	Do. . .	Killybrone, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	90	47	137	44	1 0 8	—	18 0 0	1 1 6	
79	3319	Do. . .	Knockconan, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	19	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	—	
80	5831	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	25	0 11 8	—	14 0 0	0 7 6	
81	2628	Ematris, . .	Dartry-house, .		E.C.	–	75	64	139	40	4 3 6	—	36 0 0	13 3 9	Residence and garden free.
82	3698	Do. . .	Corravacan, .		R.C.	–	77	64	141	49	4 5 1	—	24 8 4	5 9 6	
83	4396	Do. . .	Tattygare, . .		R.C.	–	53	54	107	42	0 17 5	—	19 10 0	—	
84	5795	Do. . .	Unshinagh, . .		–	E.C.	50	55	105	34	3 8 11	—	32 0 0	5 9 0	
85	6028	Do. . .	Rockcorry, . .		–	E.C.	55	53	108	43	2 1 6	—	58 0 0	18 1 11	Do.
86	5181	Inishkeen, .	Inishkeen, . .		R.C.	–	120	87	207	41	2 3 1	—	24 0 0	2 7 0	
87	5498	Do. . .	Kidnaminsha, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	58	43	101	24	—	—	24 0 0	1 0 6	
88	5502	Do. . .	Blackstaff, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	136	96	232	49	1 7 9	—	32 0 0	19 10 7	
89	342	Kilmore, . .	Threemilehouse, .		R.C.	–	65	49	114	35	3 0 6	—	21 15 0	1 4 0	
90	353	Do. . .	Tetoppa, . .		R.C.	–	56	56	112	33	1 17 9	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	
91	355	Do. . .	Corcaghan, . m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	48	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	4 1 0	
92	5975	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	23	2 8 9	—	16 3 4	1 7 1	
93	5796	Do. . .	Urcher, . .		Pres.	–	72	32	104	28	1 15 10	—	28 0 0	3 19 0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of MONAGHAN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
94	5501	Killany,	Ballymackney,	V.C.	–	E.C.	77	65	142	38	1 3 5	—	41 6 8	12 13 10	
95	351	Killevan,	Killyfuddy,		R.C.	–	80	64	144	43	1 6 6	—	27 10 0	8 12 3	
96	4328	Do.	Ture,		R.C.	–	72	57	129	43	1 5 4	—	24 0 0	6 8 11	
97	5830	Do.	Drumhillagh,		Pres.	–	55	36	91	30	2 12 4	—	24 0 0	3 5 6	
98	7641	Do.	Killygorman,		–	Pres.	42	37	79	26	3 5 9	—	24 0 0	3 0 10	
99	8328	Do.	Newbliss,		–	E.C.	69	56	125	45	3 19 1	—	42 0 0	18 0 6	
100	8275	Lislietrim,	Lislietrim,		R.C.	–	78	41	119	21	0 17 0	—	28 0 0	0 15 6	
101	358	Monaghan,	Latlorcan, m.		R.C.	–	155	64	219	57	5 9 5	—	45 18 4	5 19 10	
102	5798	Do.	Castleshane,		–	E.C.	48	44	92	38	2 2 8	3 5 5	39 2 3	25 16 7	Residence and garden free.
103	6821	Do.	Cormeen,		–	E.C.	52	40	92	26	1 10 2	—	18 0 0	12 0 0	
104	7558	Do.	Agnaglogh,		R.C.	–	47	54	101	27	1 7 11	—	24 0 0	1 15 6	
105	7963	Do.	Rakeeragh,		R.C.	–	121	84	205	55	2 15 0	—	56 0 0	19 0 4	
106	9399	Do.	Legnacrave,		Pres.	–	70	38	108	26	1 9 0	—	17 0 0	3 15 8	
107	7751	Monaghan,	Monaghan Minor Model, m.	V.C.	–	–	171	–	171	84	1 13 3	28 9 6			
108	7752	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	–	–	145	145	75	2 4 3	1 18 3	448 14 8	92 16 8	
109	7854	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	–	–	30	32	62	42	—	1 14 2			
110	359	Do.	Do. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	66	193	259	110	7 8 9	—	66 9 5	2 0 0	
111	3388	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	33	32	65	42	6 13 1	—	8 0 0	—	
112	363	Muckno,	Tullynahattina,		–	Pres.	45	38	83	26	1 18 10	—	24 0 0	4 10 0	
113	365	Do.	Carrickaslane,		–	Pres.	65	36	101	33	2 4 7	—	38 0 0	13 9 2	
114	1948	Do.	Tullyrahan,		–	R.C.	43	32	75	28	0 10 10	—	18 0 0	2 4 6	
115	4243	Do.	Castleblayney, m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	56	5 16 6	—	51 18 4	17 10 6	
116	4244	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	151	151	53	4 10 4	—	42 0 0	11 1 5	
117	7884	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		–	–	37	43	80	36	2 11 11	—	—	—	
118	5024	Do.	Drumacon,		R.C.	–	103	58	161	52	1 11 4	—	32 0 0	4 9 6	
119	6365	Do.	Drumakill,		–	Pres.	50	42	92	30	1 15 11	—	24 0 0	2 13 3	Do.
120	7380	Do.	Erryroe,		–	Pres.	32	29	61	19	0 12 7	—	15 0 0	0 11 3	
121	8496	Do.	Oram,		R.C.	–	142	86	228	72	9 6 8	—	80 11 8	14 11 10	
122	9130	Do.	M'Kelvey's Grove,		Pres.	–	63	51	114	38	3 18 2	—	31 16 8	0 10 0	Do.
123	366	Magheross,	Carrickmacross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	164	–	164	50	2 10 4	—	54 0 0	13 15 4	

124	367	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	40	3 9 5	—	29 0 0	12 14 9	
125	5617	Do.	Do. . Central Industrial,		–	E.C.	–	130	130	37	1 10 0	—	60 0 0	11 0 0	
126	3668	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	17	25	42	21	4 8 8	—	—	—	
127	2107	Do.	Corduff, . m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	31	1 7 4	—	28 0 0	2 3 0	
128	2108	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	23	—	—	16 0 0	3 2 6	
129	8015	Do.	Shreenty, . .		–	E.C.	134	98	232	64	1 5 0	—	31 13 4	11 7 0	Residence and garden free.
130	9623	Do.	Corcreeghagh, .		R.C.	–	47	36	83	23	1 17 6	4 0 0	11 5 0	0 19 1	
131	4637	Magheracloone,	Coolderry, . .		–	E.C.	81	54	135	32	2 15 8	—	34 0 0	4 19 6	
132	6901	Do.	Moykeeran, . m.		R.C.	–	110	–	110	31	1 12 2	—	32 0 0	1 1 2	Residence free.
133	7648	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	24	1 16 2	—	16 0 0	0 12 0	
134	8821	Do.	Ballyngearn, .		–	E.C.	108	87	195	44	1 7 10	—	36 0 0	2 0 1	
135	9472	Do.	Drummond, .		R.C.	–	84	79	163	41	1 12 0	—	16 0 0	6 8 3	
136	372	Tedavnet,	Tedavnet, . .		R.C.	–	97	78	175	53	2 12 4	—	44 0 0	2 4 9	
137	1256	Do.	Tullycroman, .	V.T.	–	R.C.	49	26	75	21	0 19 1	—	15 2 6	—	
138	1746	Do.	Knockatallen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	94	–	94	24	0 11 6	—	24 0 0	6 13 6	
139	1773	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	68	68	19	0 16 0	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	
140	1938	Do.	Killycarnan, .		R.C.	–	111	77	188	51	0 14 5	—	58 0 0	12 17 8	
141	3163	Do.	Ballyalbany, .		–	Pres.	56	45	101	26	0 16 3	—	15 0 0	2 4 0	
142	6840	Do.	Urbelshanny, .		R.C.	–	68	59	127	30	1 9 10	—	24 0 0	2 2 6	
143	7318	Do.	Barratitoppy, .		–	E.C.	95	58	153	37	2 0 3	—	22 0 0	6 1 6	
144	370	Do.	Cornagilta 1st Class Agricultural, .		–	E.C.	85	83	168	58	2 17 0	—	103 16 8	18 13 4	
145	1715	Tehalan, .	Fedoo, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	46	129	31	1 18 0	—	29 0 0	2 8 6	
146	2020	Do.	Lappan, temp. m.	B.	R.C.	–	96	–	96	35	2 1 0	—	24 0 0	4 9 6	
147	3837	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	29	1 11 0	—	16 0 0	2 14 6	
148	369	Do.	Leitrim, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	90	55	145	33	2 19 1	—	10 2 0	1 18 2	
149	2642	Tullycorbett,	Corvoy, . .		R.C.	–	109	68	177	43	1 17 8	—	28 0 0	5 7 0	
150	5271	Do.	Braddocks, . .		Pres.	–	45	27	72	26	1 10 0	—	23 0 0	9 2 11	
151	8923	Do.	Cornanure, . .		E.C.	–	98	88	186	46	1 17 9	—	21 15 0	6 12 0	
152	9210	Do.	Tullycorbett, .		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	7 10 0	—	School closed for portion of year. No return of attendance.
			Total for County Monaghan, 152,				10,841	8,924	19,765	5,036	343 1 4	41 18 4	4,776 18 6	934 1 7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—314 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	7758	Ardstraw,	Newtown-Stewart Minor Model, m.	V.C.	Comms. of N.E.	–	72	–	72	40					
2	7759	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Comms. of N.E.	–	–	77	77	40	13 15 6	5 0 3	330 18 3	35 6 10	
3	8694	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Comms. of N.E.	–	44	16	60	32					
4	376	Do.	Lisnascreagh,		–	R.C.	39	26	65	25	1 8 4	—	18 0 0	3 2 6	
5	1257	Do.	Newtownstewart,	V.T.	R.C.	–	108	71	179	49	1 7 10	—	48 0 0	5 0 5	
6	1377	Do.	Tullymuck,	A.	–	R.C.	63	38	101	42	0 17 5	—	28 0 0	3 15 0	
7	2737	Do.	Tiveny,		Pres.	–	66	41	107	34	1 13 10	—	18 0 0	5 15 10	
8	3597	Do.	Killymore,		Pres.	–	42	25	67	25	0 10 6	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	
9	4609	Do.	Altdoghal,		Pres.	Pres.	49	35	84	26	3 5 11	—	15 6 8	2 3 6	
10	5329	Do.	Douglas,		Pres.	–	65	42	107	31	2 14 1	—	27 0 0	5 2 10	
11	5410	Do.	Garvetagh,		Pres.	–	58	59	117	48	2 11 10	—	48 0 0	4 15 6	
12	5433	Do.	Lisnatunny,		E.C.	–	40	34	74	44	—	—	18 13 4	1 8 0	
13	5834	Do.	Crosh,		E.C.	–	66	31	97	30	—	—	25 0 0	2 1 6	
14	6030	Do.	Magheracolton,		R.C.	–	69	38	107	44	2 6 6	—	22 8 4	9 10 0	
15	6205	Do.	Beagh,		E.C.	–	36	35	71	31	1 5 6	—	16 0 0	4 0 7	
16	7151	Do.	Drumnabay,		–	R.C.	113	81	194	65	1 7 6	—	15 0 0	13 9 6	
17	7463	Do.	Gallon,		R.C.	–	47	46	93	41	1 7 0	—	27 0 0	1 0 6	
18	7611	Do.	Drumlegagh,		Pres.	–	46	52	98	27	2 3 7	—	16 0 0	3 11 0	
19	7673	Do.	Magheracreggan,		E.C.	–	62	58	120	37	3 12 11	—	37 4 5	8 17 6	
20	7956	Do.	Carnkenny,		Pres.	–	58	56	114	39	1 5 0	—	24 0 0	5 6 9	
21	7993	Do.	Letterbin,		E.C.	–	77	50	127	46	3 0 9	—	50 10 0	30 4 2	House and garden free.
22	8408	Do.	Clare,		E.C.	E.C.	71	37	108	36	2 6 5	—	28 0 0	6 19 6	Residence free.
23	9373	Do.	Legfordrum,		E.C.	–	44	30	74	33	1 8 7	—	15 0 0	2 10 0	
24	378	Aughaloo,	Showerflood,		Pres	–	51	54	105	26	1 6 11	—	31 17 6	3 10 0	
25	380	Do.	Rehaghy,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	2 5 0	—	School closed.
26	1192	Do.	Mullnahorne,	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
27	3536	Do.	Caledon,		Pres.	–	90	56	146	21	—	—	14 11 8	—	
28	7860	Do.	Minterburn,		–	Pres.	124	94	218	83	2 1 1	—	61 16 8	7 0 1	
29	8236	Do.	Knocknaroy,		–	E.C.	66	63	129	32	1 7 5	—	28 10 0	9 1 2	
30	9394	Do.	Church-lane,		Pres.	–	81	40	121	36	5 10 2	3 5 5	33 18 4	12 3 9	

31	3816	Arboe,	Albany,		Pres.	–	83	56	139	35	1 4 11	—	28 0 0	8 0 0	Residence free.
32	4151	Do.	Mullnahoe, m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	33	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	1 15 11	
33	7650	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	108	108	25	2 17 5	—	16 0 0	1 3 6	
34	5864	Do.	Drumaney,		–	E.C.	80	56	136	38	3 12 2	—	30 0 0	6 14 0	
35	6134	Do.	Ballymaguire,		Pres.	–	66	48	114	38	1 18 2	—	15 0 0	1 8 0	
36	6251	Do.	Arboe,		E.C.	–	44	49	93	23	1 7 5	—	18 0 0	5 2 6	
37	5865	Do.	Do. (Old),		E.C.	–	82	47	129	35	—	—	24 0 0	2 19 0	
38	8122	Do.	Moortown,		R.C.	–	80	65	145	40	1 10 3	—	15 0 0	0 12 6	
39	9078	Do.	Gortnaguig,		E.C.	–	40	31	71	22	—	—	13 10 0	5 7 8	
40	3802	Barr,	Meenagar,		R.C.	–	44	40	84	32	—	—	24 0 0	—	
41	5028	Ballyclog,	Brigh,		Pres.	–	43	35	78	30	2 18 7	—	24 13 4	4 15 6	
42	1644	Bodoney, Lower,	Aghnamerigan,		–	R.C.	77	69	146	40	1 5 3	—	38 0 0	3 19 0	
43	5026	Do.	Greencastle, m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	37	1 11 1	—	24 0 0	0 12 6	
44	5027	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	41	1 17 8	—	34 6 8	1 0 0	
45	6754	Do.	Greenan,		–	E.C.	55	77	132	39	2 2 8	—	15 0 0	6 10 0	Do.
46	6756	Do.	Glenmacoffer,		R.C.	–	91	77	168	54	2 2 9	—	41 15 0	3 15 0	Do.
47	6954	Do.	Liscabble,		–	E.C.	71	51	122	46	11 3 3	—	74 0 0	6 10 1	House and garden free.
48	7184	Do.	Gortin, m.		E.C.	–	87	–	87	27	1 14 10	—	39 0 0	6 17 5	
49	7185	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	66	66	24	—	—	26 10 0	1 8 10	
50	9620	Do.	Do. i.		–	E.C.	93	140	233	34	1 12 9	5 0 0	11 6 8	2 0 0	Do.
51	8532	Do.	Legatraght,		–	Pres.	41	40	81	26	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
52	9575	Do.	Cashel,		–	E.C.	59	31	90	27	—	—	13 15 0	1 10 0	
53	3926	Bodoney, Upper,	Legcloghfin, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	162	–	162	45	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	4 3 0	
54	3927	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	39	1 7 9	—	25 0 0	2 16 6	
55	4698	Do.	Minachrane,		–	Pres.	63	40	103	42	1 7 3	—	29 10 0	7 13 0	
56	5105	Do.	Corick,		E.C.	–	48	27	75	28	0 11 3	—	18 0 0	6 12 5	Do.
57	5254	Do.	Castledamph,	V.C.	E.C.	–	90	64	154	25	0 16 4	—	19 15 0	1 0 0	
58	5646	Do.	Letterbrat, m.	V.C.	E.C.	Pres.	97	–	97	35	1 7 1	—	35 0 0	2 13 0	
59	5678	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	E.C.	Pres.	–	81	81	27	—	—	29 0 0	1 8 4	
60	9088	Do.	Eden,		Pres.	–	74	81	155	48	5 8 10	—	30 0 0	5 10 0	Residence free.
61	394	Clogher,	Fivemiletown, m.		–	E.C.	109	–	109	49	0 1 0	—	33 0 0	23 7 3	Do.
62	395	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	94	94	36	6 5 10	—	26 3 4	5 2 1	
63	3046	Do.	Sciencien,		R.C.	–	98	54	152	30	—	—	38 0 0	3 11 0	
64	3103	Do.	Kilbeg,		–	Diss.	30	32	62	22	0 13 5	—	12 0 0	3 3 0	
65	3579	Do.	Findermore,		–	Pres.	22	33	55	26	0 18 11	—	26 0 0	3 16 6	
66	3734	Do.	Carntall,		Pres.	–	56	31	87	44	1 11 3	—	18 0 0	7 18 6	
67	4554	Do.	Kilnahushogue,		–	E.C.	70	51	121	43	1 8 4	—	42 10 0	9 2 0	
68	4719	Do.	Aughadarragh,		–	E.C.	77	73	150	43	4 12 7	—	48 16 8	5 0 0	
69	4750	Do.	Ballyscally,	V.C.	–	E.C.	54	38	92	24	1 14 9	—	28 0 0	6 2 6	
70	5317	Do.	Kilclay,		R.C.	–	90	45	135	33	1 13 7	—	25 0 0	1 1 6	
71	7404	Do.	Eskra,	V.C.	–	E.C.	108	75	183	53	2 18 7	—	47 0 0	5 12 0	Do.
72	7943	Do.	Curleaghan,	V.C.	–	E.C.	35	33	68	23	—	—	22 3 4	2 15 0	
73	8257	Do.	Balnagorragh,		R.C.	–	49	26	75	29	—	—	26 0 0	4 0 8	
74	8912	Do.	Aughentain,		Pres.	–	48	37	85	35	3 19 9	—	34 18 4	9 7 6	
75	9077	Do.	Clogher Parochial,		E.C.	–	56	21	77	35	—	—	24 0 0	16 10 10	Do.
76	9191	Do.	Do. i.		E.C.	–	35	34	69	25	—	—	16 0 0	2 9 11	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls during the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
77	9693	Clogher,	Murley,		–	E.C.	32	38	70	31	1 15 11	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	
78	396	Clonoe,	Aughamullen,		R.C.	–	107	87	194	48	1 16 8	—	21 6 8	5 6 1	
79	2412	Do.	Mountjoy,	B.	R.C.	–	112	82	194	55	3 6 5	—	44 0 0	7 4 5	
80	397	Comber, Upper,	Stranagalwilly, day,		R.C.	–	53	42	95	35	} 0 12 4	—			
			Do. evg.		–	–	27	–	27	26		—	23 0 0	3 13 9	
81	3587	Clogherney,	Beragh, m.		–	Pres.	116	–	116	39	1 16 9	—	30 0 0	2 1 6	
82	4301	Do.	Beragh, f.		–	Pres.	–	84	84	36	1 15 5	—	33 6 8	1 2 6	
83	3804	Do.	Seskinore,		R.C.	–	54	27	81	29	0 12 0	—	29 10 0	0 18 0	
84	4947	Do.	Dervaghroy,		–	Pres.	51	43	94	28	0 19 0	—	20 0 0	3 6 6	
85	5368	Do.	Mullaghslin,		R.C.	–	58	31	89	29	1 18 3	—	24 0 0	2 3 11	
86	5372	Do.	Tullyrush,		–	Pres.	65	54	119	35	0 12 3	—	12 10 0	1 13 0	
87	5680	Do.	Curr,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	26	0 13 7	—	16 10 0	—	No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
88	5695	Do.	Radargan, Upper,		R.C.	–	70	56	126	27	1 11 5	—	24 0 0	3 17 0	
89	6909	Do.	Clogherney, m.		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School temporarily closed.
90	7666	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	4 14 5	—	Do.
91	7046	Do.	Killadroy,		–	Pres.	76	39	115	27	0 11 1	—	17 0 0	1 4 0	
92	7935	Do.	Tattykeeran,		–	Pres.	50	30	80	26	1 8 2	—	15 0 0	0 17 0	
93	8629	Do.	Aughnagar,		–	E.C.	77	54	131	44	1 15 0	—	45 0 0	25 10 0	Residence free.
94	5066	Carnteel,	Aughnacloy,		R.C.	–	65	–	65	27	3 10 4	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
95	5290	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	27	—	—	16 0 0	1 5 0	
96	8356	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Diss.	–	46	45	91	21	3 19 9	—	13 11 8	18 16 9	
97	8830	Do.	Innismagh,		–	E.C.	83	55	138	50	2 6 9	—	48 0 0	39 5 6	Do.
98	9473	Do.	Carnteel,		–	Diss.	81	50	131	35	1 17 2	—	28 16 8	14 10 0	
99	398	Camus,	Strabane,		R.C.	–	72	118	190	89	1 5 0	—	69 10 0	10 5 4	Do.
100	7024	Do.	Do. No. 2,		Pres.	–	60	–	60	30	2 6 1	—	36 0 0	22 9 5	
101	7290	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	66	66	25	—	—	46 6 8	11 19 1	
102	8513	Do.	Do. Parochl. m.		E.C.	–	116	–	116	49	5 16 11	—	71 11 8	44 10 9	
103	9688	Do.	Do. Parochl. f.		E.C.	–	–	52	52	21	1 7 2	—	16 0 0	3 2 9	
104	2782	Do.	Camus,	V.T.	R.C.	–	75	51	126	47	3 12 1	—	30 10 0	11 10 0	Do.
105	2783	Do.	Derrygalt,	V.T.	R.C.	–	45	42	87	29	0 16 0	—	23 0 0	4 7 6	
106	2489	Clonfeacle,	Roan, m.	B.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	23	2 2 11	—	28 0 0	6 4 8	

107	2490	Do.	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	28	1 6 6	—	16 0 0	2 15 0	
108	7463	Do.	Derrylatinee,		–	R.C.	33	29	62	28	0 10 7	—	15 0 0	1 12 0	
109	8017	Do.	Moy, . . m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	56	4 1 11	—	52 7 6	32 0 0	
110	8018	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	159	159	41	3 0 10	—	34 13 4	8 11 3	
111	8331	Do.	Do. . No. 2,		E.C.	–	37	32	69	29	—	—	28 10 0	23 0 0	Residence free.
112	9713	Do.	Eglish,		Pres.	–	40	36	76	34	1 7 6	4 10 0	10 13 4	5 8 3	Do.
113	388	Cappagh,	Killyclogher, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	93	–	93	23	1 8 4	—	24 0 0	0 9 10	
114	4302	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	29	1 19 1	—	29 0 0	1 15 0	
115	389	Do.	Tattuhanaught,	V.T.	R.C.	–	84	57	141	47	3 18 8	—	81 18 4	3 11 3	
116	390	Do.	Carrigans, Lower,	V.T.	R.C.	–	33	28	61	22	0 16 3	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	
117	391	Do.	Beltony,	V.T.	R.C.	–	57	51	108	38	1 5 3	—	23 6 8	1 4 6	
118	2736	Do.	Calkill,		Pres.	–	41	28	69	38	1 16 9	—	39 10 0	1 14 0	
119	3345	Do.	Reylagh,	A.	Pres.	–	39	23	62	20	0 6 6	—	15 10 0	—	
120	3463	Do.	Belnatibbert,	V.T.	R.C.	–	62	30	92	33	1 7 10	—	30 0 0	0 15 0	
121	4381	Do.	Castletown,		Pres.	–	43	33	76	26	0 10 3	—	22 8 4	1 2 0	
122	5531	Do.	Edenderry,		E.C.	–	91	67	158	52	5 12 5	—	52 1 8	7 18 0	Do.
123	6104	Do.	Tattynure,	V.C.	–	Pres.	42	40	82	29	1 5 3	—	35 0 0	0 17 0	
124	6135	Do.	Ergannagh,		E.C.	–	45	44	89	26	0 13 7	—	28 10 0	9 0 6	Do.
125	6204	Do.	Tircur,		E.C.	–	77	44	121	36	2 12 9	—	40 0 0	6 7 6	
126	6494	Do.	Recarson,		–	Pres.	79	57	136	37	1 11 3	—	24 0 0	6 1 6	
127	7659	Do.	Carrenary,		–	Diss.	58	35	93	34	2 19 3	—	40 0 0	12 12 9	
128	8191	Do.	Mountfield,		–	E.C.	97	73	170	54	3 11 8	—	24 0 0	32 17 6	
129	8611	Do.	Castleroddy,		R.C.	–	29	43	72	21	0 10 7	—	19 10 0	1 0 0	
130	6316	Do.	Omagh Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	92	68	160	70	8 9 8	—		—	
131	401	Donagheady,	Tattymoyle,		R.C.	–	56	50	106	27	1 8 9	—	85 11 8	—	
132	403	Do.	Attaghmore,	V.T.	–	Pres.	63	31	94	32	1 6 0	—	33 10 0	2 2 0	
133	1624	Do.	Blackfort, . m.	A.	–	Pres.	104	–	104	32	1 14 0	—	28 0 0	2 12 0	
134	1889	Do.	Donaghedy,	A.	–	Pres.	37	49	86	34	1 8 0	—	36 0 0	6 16 5	
135	2111	Do.	Dooratt,	V.T.	R.C.	–	42	47	89	30	1 14 9	—	24 0 0	0 5 0	
136	3972	Do.	Upper Belix,	V.C.	–	R.C.	40	45	85	30	1 12 3	—	17 5 0	—	
137	5515	Do.	Killina,	V.C.	–	R.C.	88	58	146	42	—	—	47 10 0	8 0 6	
138	7895	Do.	Altishane,		R.C.	–	61	34	95	29	1 6 10	—	27 0 0	1 0 0	
139	7947	Do.	Sandville,		Pres.	–	79	62	141	57	1 16 0	—	57 0 0	23 8 3	
140	8706	Do.	Castlemellan,		–	E.C.	37	29	66	28	1 7 4	—	6 17 6	7 10 0	
141	9756	Do.	Bready,		Pres.	–	22	24	46	38	—	—	—	17 0 0	
142	406	Do.	Loughash 1st cl. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	36	113	47	7 12 0	—	87 7 6	—	
143	1557	Do	Ballynenor Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	61	38	99	46	1 7 5	—	52 6 8	0 17 6	Residence free.
144	2236	Do.	Drumnafern do.		Pres.	–	57	49	106	52	2 16 7	—	23 13 4	4 19 0	
145	404	Donaghendry,	Shankey,		Pres.	–	57	40	97	31	2 12 0	—	18 0 0	4 2 4	
146	2254	Do.	Brickaville, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	176	–	176	66	2 4 10	—	40 15 0	11 5 10	
147	2255	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	132	132	40	1 11 4	—	28 15 0	6 18 3	
148	2430	Do.	Stewartstown,	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	76	59	135	40	1 7 2	—	38 0 0	4 11 2	
149	7150	Do.	Do. No. 2, day,		Pres.	–	91	67	158	59	4 19 0	—	64 13 4	15 12 3	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	77	33	110	24				0 15 0	
150	407	Derryloran,	Gortalowrey,		R.C.	–	90	35	125	45	1 6 8	—	10 15 0	3 9 1	Do.
151	4920	Do.	Drumeraw,	V.C.	Pres.	–	69	53	122	22	2 12 6	—	11 16 1	3 15 11	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Ulster: County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
152	5184	Derryloran,	Loy,		Diss.	–	99	49	148	57	4 0 2	—	38 6 8	20 2 6	Residence free.
153	9681	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	150	–	150	69	4 3 1	6 0 0	19 0 10	16 10 0	
154	9682	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	49	1 9 7	5 10 0	10 15 0	10 14 5	
155	7543	Do.	Cookstown,		Pres.	–	159	93	252	82	7 14 7	—	62 11 8	28 0 0	
156	5074	Do.	Cookstown Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	37	28	65	33	1 12 0	—	2 10 0	—	
157	410	Drumglass,	Dungannon, m.		R.C.	–	180	–	180	51	2 16 5	—	56 13 4	12 0 0	
158	411	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	126	126	41	2 13 0	—	36 0 0	10 0 0	
159	9522	Do.	Dungannon Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	39	50	89	40	—	—	4 10 0	—	
160	8762	Do.	Anne-st. Dungannon		Pres.	–	81	–	81	42	5 0 10	—	71 0 0	40 0 0	Do.
161	8863	Do.	Perry-street, Dungannon,		Diss.	–	41	33	74	30	1 0 9	—	24 0 0	18 10 0	
162	413	Dromore,	Tummery,		R.C.	–	72	72	144	37	1 8 2	—	24 0 0	3 0 0	
163	1261	Do.	Corboley,		R.C.	–	93	49	142	37	0 9 4	—	25 10 0	1 5 0	
164	2316	Do.	Dromore, m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	36	1 7 4	—	53 8 4	3 10 5	
165	4294	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	30	3 0 10	—	26 0 0	3 8 2	
166	3126	Do.	Curley,	V.T.	–	Pres.	46	29	75	26	1 5 6	—	33 10 0	2 11 0	
167	3511	Do.	Aghnamoe,	V.T.	R.C.	–	117	52	169	58	0 15 8	—	58 5 0	—	
168	4643	Do.	Tattycorr,		R.C.	–	49	41	90	29	0 11 9	—	18 0 0	5 6 9	
169	5048	Do.	Mullaghbane,	V.C.	Pres.	–	51	35	86	23	2 0 11	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
170	5295	Do.	Ederney Hill,		Pres.	–	27	31	58	22	0 14 2	—	13 15 0	4 14 4	
171	5369	Do.	Esker,		R.C.	–	74	48	122	34	2 0 0	—	24 0 0	4 9 0	
172	7622	Do.	Belisle,		R.C.	–	59	32	91	34	1 19 2	—	32 15 0	4 14 6	
173	8123	Do.	Upper Grennan,		R.C.	–	32	24	56	21	0 10 5	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	
174	5723	Do.	Drumlish Ord. Agr.		R.C.	–	68	49	117	32	3 1 2	—	41 10 0	3 0 0	
175	417	Donacavey,	Corryglass,	V.T.	E.C.	–	67	61	128	37	3 7 5	—	29 0 0	1 12 6	
176	1379	Do.	Legamaghery,	V.T.	R.C.	–	78	67	145	47	5 13 8	—	42 0 0	5 9 3	
177	1939	Do.	Fintona,		R.C.	–	139	109	248	85	6 4 1	—	72 3 4	15 0 0	
178	2456	Do.	Blackfort, f.	A.	–	Pres.	–	87	87	24	0 12 0	—	20 0 0	2 1 6	
179	2487	Do.	Skelga,		–	Pres.	48	33	81	34	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	5 18 6	
180	3623	Do.	Lisnacrieve,		Pres.	–	56	54	110	36	5 1 6	—	42 18 4	3 13 0	
181	6366	Do.	Tyreenan,		R.C.	–	53	68	121	30	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	Do.
182	7001	Do.	Aughafad,		R.C.	–	65	68	133	47	5 19 6	—	26 16 8	2 4 6	

183	7965	Do. . .	Derrabard, . .		–	E.C.	83	58	141	46	4 8 8	—	36 18 4	12 14 6	
184	1378	Donaghmore, .	Aughnagar, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	115	81	196	55	2 6 2	—	38 0 0	4 5 6	
185	9513	Do. . .	Donaghmore, .		E.C.	–	76	72	148	58	2 9 8	—	41 13 4	19 4 11	
186	2062	Do. . .	Do. . . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	81	–	81	28	2 14 5	—	16 1 8	4 16 0	
187	8643	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	26	2 7 2	—	16 0 0	1 7 5	
188	2882	Do. . .	Tullyallen, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	61	54	115	33	1 9 1	—	18 0 0	2 14 0	
189	5276	Do. . .	Tullyarran, . .		Pres.	–	68	54	122	36	1 2 6	—	32 0 0	4 19 6	
190	6765	Do. . .	Dernaseer, . .		R.C.	–	90	60	150	34	1 17 6	—	18 0 0	2 9 6	
191	8232	Do. . .	Gortnaglush, .		Pres.	–	67	56	123	33	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	6 19 10	
192	9286	Do. . .	Parkanoure, day,		–	E.C.	83	60	143	49	} 4 10 0	—	47 10 0	{ 30 12 2	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	85	–	85	22				2 0 0	
193	9490	Do. . .	Kilnaslee, . .		–	Diss.	43	48	91	26	2 7 10	—	15 0 0	8 5 1	
194	2529	Drumragh, .	Ballynahatty, .		Pres.	–	40	33	73	24	—	—	18 15 0	7 3 6	
195	7583	Do. . .	OmaghMin.Mod. m.	v.C.	} Commrs. of N.E.	{ –	146	–	146	68	} 27 7 8	25 6 8	552 6 4	118 19 10	
196	8178	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.C.		–	–	133	133	72					
197	8179	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.C.		–	53	45	98	48					
198	6328	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	198	198	84	8 10 8	—	52 3 4	3 9 7	
199	3512	Do. . .	Cavanacaw, . .		–	Pres.	84	42	126	31	0 15 0	—	38 0 0	6 10 0	
200	4300	Do. . .	Tattysallagh, .		R.C.	–	56	46	102	29	1 3 10	—	18 0 0	4 0 3	
201	4678	Do. . .	Cornabrackan, .		R.C.	–	43	30	73	20	1 12 0	—	37 10 0	4 10 0	
202	4749	Do. . .	Aughee, . .	v.C.	–	Pres.	61	36	97	26	1 17 4	—	42 0 0	2 1 0	
203	5330	Do. . .	Drumragh, . .		E.C.	–	54	37	91	30	—	—	28 0 0	7 1 0	Do.
204	8210	Do. . .	Corlea, . .		E.C.	–	37	34	71	29	1 2 1	—	22 10 0	9 0 0	
205	9464	Do. . .	Gillygooly, . .		E.C.	–	40	26	66	22	1 7 5	—	18 0 0	4 10 0	
206	4150	Desertcreat, .	Rock, . . .		R.C.	–	98	58	156	44	9 8 6	—	28 3 4	3 4 6	
207	7490	Do. . .	Slatequarry, .		R.C.	–	99	71	170	40	4 18 2	—	42 18 4	9 6 4	
208	8449	Do. . .	Cady, . . .		–	E.C.	56	29	85	31	3 11 0	—	19 0 0	11 11 4	
209	9314	Do. . .	Grange, . .		Pres.	–	53	52	105	38	2 18 8	—	21 0 0	9 11 11	
210	414	Errigal Keerogue	Gort, . . .		R.C.	–	91	48	139	58	1 8 1	—	52 0 0	5 0 0	
211	415	Do. . .	Glencull, . . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	77	–	77	23	1 0 11	—	24 0 0	2 15 2	
212	416	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	73	73	26	1 4 8	—	20 0 0	0 19 6	
213	1382	Do. . .	Rarogan, . .	v.T.	–	E.C.	89	52	141	38	1 19 11	—	28 0 0	6 7 7	
214	2954	Do. . .	Ballygawley, No. 1,		R.C.	–	81	60	141	40	2 12 3	—	35 0 0	3 18 6	
215	7431	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		Pres.	–	37	23	60	22	1 3 9	—	16 5 0	0 6 6	
216	5277	Do. . .	Altamuskin, .		R.C.	–	56	30	86	29	1 9 3	—	32 0 0	2 8 0	
217	5833	Do. . .	Altcloughfin, .		R.C.	–	64	48	112	36	1 16 7	—	24 0 0	3 7 6	
218	5958	Do. . .	Turnaskea, . .		R.C.	–	35	36	71	29	1 5 11	—	18 0 0	4 13 0	
219	7322	Do. . .	Fallaghearn, .		R.C.	–	69	44	113	30	1 9 9	—	18 0 0	2 10 0	
220	419	Kildress, . .	Dunamore, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	133	95	228	46	1 19 2	—	18 0 0	7 0 9	
221	420	Do. . .	Killeenan, . .		E.C.	–	97	82	179	46	2 14 1	—	28 10 0	2 4 6	
222	421	Do. . .	Glenarney, . .		E.C.	–	110	69	179	44	2 2 5	—	18 0 0	7 4 9	Do.
223	422	Do. . .	Corvanaghan, .		Pres.	–	72	54	126	36	1 10 2	—	18 0 0	7 15 0	Do.
224	1376	Do. . .	Stramacklemartin,	v.T.	R.C.	–	128	82	210	39	1 7 8	—	18 0 0	3 6 2	
225	2787	Do. . .	Gortnacladdy, .	v.T.	–	Diss.	95	84	179	43	0 8 10	—	19 10 0	8 4 1	Do.
226	7202	Do. . .	Drumshambo, f.		E.C.	–	–	103	103	29	—	—	15 0 0	2 5 1	Do.
227	8971	Do. . .	Drumanalta, .		Diss.	–	51	34	85	26	1 7 8	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER: County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
228	2785	Kilskeery,	Crossan,	A.	–	Diss.	61	43	104	28	1 1 11	—	13 15 0	2 8 6	
229	3276	Do.	Feglish,	A.	–	E.C.	49	36	85	19	1 8 5	—	15 0 0	0 2 2	
230	3477	Do.	Trillick,		R.C.	–	70	32	102	32	1 13 11	—	24 0 0	2 0 4	
231	3678	Do.	Drumharvey,		R.C.	–	81	47	128	33	2 0 5	—	9 0 0	0 2 0	
232	3713	Do.	Stranagomer,		R.C.	–	58	48	106	36	1 9 1	—	33 0 0	2 6 3	
233	4553	Do.	Stralongford,		R.C.	–	55	45	100	23	4 1 1	—	13 15 0	0 6 6	
234	5051	Do.	Knocknagor,		R.C.	–	62	52	114	24	1 11 6	—	24 0 0	1 15 6	
235	7204	Do.	Cluncandra,		E.C.	–	69	42	111	25	1 6 7	—	25 10 0	—	
236	7415	Do.	Relaghgunnis,		R.C.	–	67	27	94	34	0 12 8	—	26 10 0	4 19 0	
237	8497	Do.	Moneygar,		R.C.	–	56	31	87	25	0 17 2	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	
238	9487	Do.	Derlea,		R.C.	–	65	39	104	31	1 8 9	—	24 0 0	2 6 0	
239	2786	Killyman,	Cavan, or Killyman,	B.	R.C.	–	78	39	117	33	1 5 5	—	32 0 0	4 7 11	
240	8330	Do.	Gortshalgan,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	25	—	—	13 15 0	—	No return. Attendance taken from Inspector's report.
241	8385	Do.	Tamnamore,		E.C.	–	47	40	87	26	2 1 8	—	13 15 0	5 13 11	
242	5183	Kileeshill,	Cleenaneese,		Pres.	–	56	47	103	37	—	—	46 0 0	9 15 3	
243	9734	Do.	Mulnahunch,		–	Diss.	49	36	85	29	1 7 9	4 0 0	—	9 0 0	
244	424	Leckpatrick,	Cloughcorr, m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	29	1 5 7	—	15 0 0	3 6 6	Residence free.
245	1891	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	22	—	—	16 0 0	2 11 2	
246	8166	Do.	Glenmornan,		R.C.	–	94	75	169	39	2 3 5	—	16 17 6	5 16 8	
247	6315	Do.	Strabane Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	49	75	124	41	5 2 9	—	—	—	
248	1194	Lissan,	Crievagh,		R.C.	–	51	50	101	34	1 1 10	—	20 0 0	3 8 3	Do.
249	2410	Do.	Broughderg,	V.T.	–	E.C.	57	35	92	30	0 11 1	—	24 0 0	6 8 3	
250	3799	Do.	Unagh,		Pres.	–	86	66	152	36	1 12 5	—	24 0 0	5 12 3	
251	2001	Longfield, East,	Drumnaforbe,		–	R.C.	51	23	74	25	0 12 9	—	15 0 0	1 10 9	
252	3148	Do.	Garveyhullion,	V.T.	–	R.C.	56	39	95	31	1 2 11	—	26 0 0	2 8 4	
253	5677	Do.	Dressog,	V.C.	E.C.	–	65	35	100	35	1 5 7	—	41 15 0	11 17 0	
254	9667	Do.	Cornavarra,		E.C.	–	29	29	58	15	1 7 9	—	11 5 0	4 0 0	
255	4218	Longfield, West,	Dooish, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	23	1 10 10	—	18 0 0	2 12 0	
256	3988	Do.	Do f.	V.C.	Pres.	–	–	72	72	27	1 1 11	—	20 0 0	1 16 6	
257	5766	Do.	Carrick,		E.C.	–	61	40	101	25	1 19 0	—	17 5 0	5 0 0	
258	5767	Do.	Lackagh,		E.C.	–	40	26	66	22	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	2 3 1	
259	6764	Do.	Drumgallon,		Pres.	–	38	33	71	26	1 7 2	—	18 0 0	1 4 7	

260	6822	Longfield, Lower,	Mulnavar Lodge,		E.C.	–	69	39	108	44	1 2 11	—	42 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
261	7799	Do.	Willmount,		R.C.	–	49	40	89	31	2 10 4	—	26 0 0	2 5 6	
262	7875	Do.	Drumquin,		R.C.	–	40	48	88	29	0 11 4	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
263	8016	Do.	Lower Longfield,		E.C.	–	82	56	138	57	2 13 11	—	62 15 0	16 3 1	House and garden free.
264	7649	Letteree,	Letteree,		R.C.	–	72	62	134	42	1 17 5	—	34 10 0	2 15 6	
265	426	Pomeroy,	Pomeroy, m.		R.C.	–	136	–	136	38	1 9 9	—	24 0 0	3 16 10	
266	6858	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	31	1 7 11	—	16 0 0	2 6 8	
267	1142	Do.	Altmore, m.	A.	–	R.C.	123	–	123	34	1 6 9	—	27 0 0	1 19 0	
268	1490	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	99	99	35	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	3 16 9	
269	2063	Do.	Coolmaghery,	V.T.	R.C.	–	60	67	127	38	1 6 10	—	36 11 8	7 1 6	
270	2320	Do.	Lisnagleer,		–	E.C.	96	70	166	55	1 4 6	—	21 10 0	3 4 11	
271	2784	Do.	Claggin,	V.T.	Pres.	–	43	19	62	24	—	—	24 0 0	—	
272	5014	Do.	Galbally,		R.C.	–	120	60	180	49	1 7 6	—	46 15 0	3 15 0	
273	433	Termonamonaghan,	Altamullen,		Pres.	–	54	31	85	34	1 12 4	—	24 0 0	6 5 8	
274	434	Do.	Magherakeel,		E.C.	–	46	37	83	35	2 2 2	—	18 0 0	2 3 6	
275	436	Do.	Aghnahoe,	B.	E.C.	–	64	54	118	44	3 11 4	—	37 10 0	11 18 0	
276	1193	Do.	Carracoghan,	A.	R.C.	–	43	18	61	29	—	—	17 5 0	—	
277	1380	Do.	Laght,	A.	R.C.	–	70	49	119	36	0 12 3	—	28 0 0	5 3 6	
278	2781	Do.	Maghernageerah,	A.	Pres.	–	99	38	137	68	5 13 2	—	81 13 4	11 4 9	
279	4679	Do.	Lisnacloon,		E.C.	–	82	64	146	64	2 11 10	—	39 16 8	3 0 0	
280	4888	Do.	Scraghy,	V.C.	R.C.	Diss.	36	26	62	21	0 12 8	—	24 0 0	—	
281	5848	Do.	Third Corgary,		E.C.	–	48	43	91	24	—	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	
282	7323	Do.	Tullycar,		E.C.	–	47	32	79	26	0 9 1	—	18 0 0	6 1 0	Residence free.
283	7345	Do.	Killeter,		E.C.	–	41	16	57	27	—	—	15 15 0	3 0 0	Do.
284	8155	Do.	Croigh,		E.C.	–	48	32	80	24	1 8 8	—	63 0 0	1 1 0	
285	437	Termonmaguirk,	Aughiogan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	121	83	204	48	3 2 7	—	29 15 0	2 13 10	
286	438	Do.	Creggan,		R.C.	–	79	61	140	32	1 18 11	—	18 0 0	5 15 6	
287	1262	Do.	Tanderagee,	A.	R.C.	–	63	59	122	32	1 3 6	—	25 0 0	2 6 6	
288	2846	Do.	Trummogue,		R.C.	–	63	30	93	37	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	—	
289	4677	Do.	Sixmilecross, m.		Pres.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	8 6 8	—	Temporarily closed.
290	6029	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	21	46	67	25	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
291	5182	Do.	Drumlester,		R.C.	–	60	33	93	30	1 9 6	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	
292	5247	Do.	Carrickmore,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
293	5371	Do.	Benchran,		Pres.	–	40	14	54	18	1 9 6	—	25 0 0	1 6 0	
294	5526	Do.	Rathmackin,		Pres.	–	42	19	61	22	—	—	18 0 0	2 8 0	
295	8004	Do.	Do.		R.C.	–	23	35	58	23	0 13 0	—	20 0 0	4 10 0	
296	5957	Do.	Clare,		R.C.	–	28	32	60	30	0 11 0	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
297	7289	Do.	Brackey, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	34	1 16 8	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	
298	8556	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	26	1 8 1	—	16 0 0	2 14 0	
299	8115	Do.	Inishatrask,		R.C.	–	98	64	162	29	1 10 3	—	21 10 0	1 8 10	
300	8245	Do.	Miltown,		R.C.	–	91	53	144	39	1 7 8	—	18 0 0	3 3 0	
301	8329	Do.	Drumnakilly,		E.C.	–	59	59	118	32	—	—	29 10 0	13 2 6	Residence free.
302	4585	Tamlaght,	Aughavey,		Pres.	–	49	38	87	31	1 17 3	—	19 5 0	6 11 5	
303	7479	Do.	Coagh,		Pres.	–	65	49	114	36	2 14 2	—	28 0 0	20 5 7	
304	1185	Tullyniskan,	Edendork,		R.C.	–	120	102	222	47	2 0 6	—	31 6 8	8 5 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of ULSTER : County of TYRONE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
305	9155	Tullyniskan,	Coal Island, i.		Pres.	–	63	67	130	34	0 15 3	—	20 0 0	2 8 8	
306	430	Urney,	Kilcleen,		E.C.	–	59	24	83	27	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	15 10 6	
307	1381	Do.	Rabstown,	B.	R.C.	–	69	40	109	44	3 15 7	—	58 6 8	9 13 0	
308	6807	Do.	Bridge End,		R.C.	–	89	64	153	57	2 3 8	—	62 5 6	11 14 0	
309	7436	Do.	Urney,		Pres.	–	17	39	56	25	1 16 2	—	20 0 0	5 4 7	
310	8027	Do.	Sion Mills,		–	E.C.	114	99	213	97	4 1 6	—	100 0 0	37 8 6	
311	8438	Do.	Castle Sessagh,		Pres.	–	80	69	149	56	5 5 2	—	45 0 0	45 18 6	Residence free.
312	8767	Do.	Tullywhisker,		–	E.C.	75	49	124	45	2 13 8	3 5 5	37 10 0	7 4 5	
313	3039	Skirts of Urney,	Castlederg Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	16	21	37	15	1 7 1	—	—	—	
314	9242	Urney and Ard-straw,	Ganvaghan,	v.c.	E.C.	–	77	59	136	59	4 5 10	—	23 15 0	5 16 7	
			Total for County Tyrone, 314,				19,416	14,750	34,166	11,227	607 12 0	66 7 9	9,358 16 8	1,984 3 1	

MUNSTER—1,576 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—201 Schools.

1	7705	Abbey, . .	Ballyvelahan, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	78	–	78	23	1 9 0	—	24 0 0	3 14 1	
2	7723	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	77	77	25	1 3 4	—	16 0 0	3 4 4	
3	2356	Bunratty, .	Clonmoney, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	131	–	131	35	2 16 11	—	36 3 4	4 1 6	
4	2357	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	107	–	107	41	4 3 2	—	28 3 4	3 11 6	
5	1825	Clonlea, . .	Belvoir, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	27	65	92	35	1 13 3	—	20 0 0	2 2 0	
6	4438	Do. . .	Kilkishen, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	143	–	143	53	3 0 9	—	32 10 0	7 1 7	Residence free.
7	4439	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	113	113	44	3 7 4	—	22 15 0	6 3 10	
8	6317	Do. . .	Derrynaveagh, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	74	58	132	27	1 5 6	—	15 0 0	2 10 0	
9	5186	Do. . .	Cahershirkin Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	163	–	163	51	4 14 10	—	49 0 0	21 10 0	
10	8500	Clooney, . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	126	126	39	2 18 0	—	31 10 0	7 0 0	Do.
11	3000	Clare Abbey, .	Clare, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	151	–	151	58	2 11 2	—	33 6 8	10 16 6	
12	3667	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	124	124	34	2 0 8	—	36 6 8	5 15 8	
13	4842	Carran, . .	Glancolumbkill, .	A.	–	R.C.	34	18	52	18	1 17 9	—	14 10 0	3 3 0	
14	7573	Do. . .	Carron, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	51	43	94	40	4 3 7	—	30 0 0	6 17 0	
15	6575	Cloney, . .	Carrahan, . .		R.C.	–	137	78	215	93	3 19 3	—	75 10 0	12 8 6	
16	8879	Clonney, . .	Spancil Hill, .		R.C.	–	72	36	108	47	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	5 8 5	Do.
17	6881	Clondegad, .	Pitfield, . .		R.C.	–	76	60	136	44	4 13 5	—	19 5 0	4 13 0	
18	7003	Do. . .	Killerk, . .		R.C.	–	108	88	196	52	1 16 8	—	38 0 0	8 15 5	
19	7112	Do. . .	Lissycasey, . .		R.C.	–	174	198	372	97	8 3 7	—	68 18 4	18 6 11	
20	3898	Dysert, . .	Toonagh, . m.	A.	–	R.C.	45	–	45	15	0 17 8	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	
21	4323	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	51	51	24	—	—	14 0 0	1 10 0	
22	7591	Do. . .	Dysert, . .		R.C.	–	94	64	158	60	4 16 11	—	35 0 0	12 10 0	
23	4967	Doora, . .	Doora, . .		R.C.	–	59	42	101	50	3 8 3	—	17 10 0	6 0 0	
24	8599	Do. . .	Knockanane, m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	41	1 10 3	—	28 16 8	5 2 2	
25	8600	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	37	2 15 6	—	30 0 0	4 2 4	
26	7315	Drumcliff, .	Ennis Convent, f,		R.C.	–	–	864	864	380	18 17 11	11 0 0	166 11 8	—	
27	3288	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse.		P.L.	Gds.	60	84	144	87	3 5 0	—	5 10 0	—	
28	3266	Do. . .	Do. Gaol, .		E.C.	–	122	35	157	15	—	—	5 0 0	—	
29	6435	Drumcreehy, .	Ballyvaughan, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	153	–	153	64	6 5 11	—	59 11 8	7 9 5	
30	6627	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	125	125	48	5 3 1	—	55 11 0	5 7 0	
31	6359	Drumcuhy, .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	22	20	42	21	5 18 11	—	—	—	
32	1894	Ennistymon, or Kilmanaheen,	Ennistymon, f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	126	126	60	1 5 3	—	31 1 8	5 4 10	
33	3534	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	50	51	101	20	3 15 9	—	2 0 0	—	
34	2439	Feakle, . .	Feakle Ordinary Ag.	A.	R.C.	–	205	–	205	76	3 3 3	2 11 9	63 3 4	26 13 3	
35	2440	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	218	218	81	3 10 6	—	64 10 0	4 19 0	
36	3399	Do. . .	Knocknageeha, .		R.C.	–	54	60	114	37	2 9 6	—	23 10 0	0 17 0	
37	4437	Do. . .	Currakyle, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	39	34	73	19	0 10 7	—	12 1 8	0 5 6	
38	4561	Do. . .	Mountainview, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	76	58	134	34	1 4 3	—	18 0 0	1 8 3	
39	6390	Do. . .	Knockbeha, . .		R.C.	–	86	85	171	58	0 14 6	—	30 10 0	12 14 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Munster: County of Clare—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£ s. d.	In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	
40	3400	Feakle,	Drumandoora Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	52	63	115	37	1 19 5	—	34 8 4	9 1 0	
41	9229	Inagh,	Letterkelly, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	29	4 1 3	—	30 16 8	7 0 0	
42	9230	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	35	3 10 11	—	23 13 4	4 14 6	
43	9547	Do.	Inagh, f.		R.C.	–	–	147	147	32	1 8 3	—	14 0 0	3 0 0	
44	9571	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	28	1 5 3	4 0 0	24 0 0	2 1 7	
45	8151	Inch,	Inch, m.		R.C.	–	62	–	62	21	0 6 7	—	19 15 0	2 16 9	
46	8956	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	46	46	27	1 5 4	—	16 0 0	6 0 0	
47	4049	Inchicronan,	Crusheen, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	46	1 18 0	—	33 3 4	4 0 3	
48	5585	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	36	2 2 6	—	34 0 0	4 14 3	
49	7205	Do.	Drumbanniff,		R.C.	–	59	46	105	47	1 12 9	—	26 0 0	3 17 6	
50	2383	Do.	Ballanruan Ord. Ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	92	193	82	3 2 7	—	68 10 0	26 2 6	
51	1180	Killinaboy,	Richmond,		R.C.	–	144	–	144	60	2 12 9	—	59 8 4	12 0 0	
52	4051	Do.	Corrofin, f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	48	1 19 3	—	47 13 4	7 0 0	
53	6595	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	18	20	38	24	3 6 7	—	—	—	
54	7465	Do.	Killinaboy,		R.C.	–	100	81	181	43	0 10 0	—	29 0 0	4 10 0	
55	1265	Killadysert,	Killadysert, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	165	–	165	72	6 13 9	—	75 13 4	20 16 0	
56	1538	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	147	147	56	1 6 3	—	33 0 0	7 5 6	
57	6224	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	34	21	55	25	1 5 10	—	—	—	
58	6649	Do.	Coney Island,		R.C.	–	19	8	27	17	0 5 8	—	12 10 0	2 3 5	
59	1683	Kilfinaghta,	Sixmilebridge, m.		R.C.	–	135	–	135	44	1 5 0	—	38 5 0	4 2 2	
60	2492	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	162	162	45	0 10 3	—	27 10 0	4 15 1	
61	1951	Killilagh,	Ballynalacken, m.	A.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	30	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
62	3041	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	30	0 10 0	—	14 0 0	4 5 9	
63	4870	Do.	Doolen, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	32	0 11 0	—	24 0 0	5 1 8	
64	4871	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	33	0 14 0	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
65	2155	Kilfenora,	Kilfenora, m.	A.	R.C.	–	147	–	147	49	3 7 0	—	47 2 8	7 3 0	
66	2156	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	148	148	46	4 6 1	—	34 0 0	5 13 6	
67	2189	Kilchreest,	Ballinacally, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	104	–	104	40	1 7 10	—	35 6 8	5 1 1	Residence free.
68	2190	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	85	85	29	2 12 9	—	20 0 0	3 2 6	
69	7294	Do.	Lack,		R.C.	–	103	73	176	51	0 18 3	—	40 0 0	3 17 2	
70	2381	Kilfearagh,	Kilkee, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	234	–	234	100	8 7 0	7 14 1	79 13 4	21 4 9	
71	2382	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	233	233	89	4 8 5	—	76 9 11	12 10 8	
72	7781	Do.	Tarmon,		R.C.	–	66	48	114	27	1 6 0	—	17 0 0	3 5 0	

73	8005	Do.	Coosheen,		R.C.	–	88	72	160	40	2 6 2	—	38 0 0	3 14 0	
74	8213	Do.	Moyasta, m.		–	E.C.	149	–	149	46	4 7 6	—	53 11 8	4 11 0	
75	8214	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	135	135	35	8 11 10	—	28 1 8	3 12 0	
76	9436	Do.	Kilfearagh,		R.C.	–	60	47	107	29	3 17 10	—	15 0 0	7 0 0	
77	3004	Kilconry,	Stonehall, m.		R.C.	–	163	–	163	50	2 8 3	—	49 0 0	6 10 0	
78	3005	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	130	130	46	3 8 2	—	42 0 0	6 0 0	
79	3320	Killaloe,	Killaloe, m.		R.C.	–	232	–	232	80	5 2 6	—	91 3 4	24 2 9	
80	3323	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	163	163	79	4 12 6	—	80 6 8	12 3 11	
81	7437	Do.	Do. prep. m.		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School inoperative.
82	3829	Do.	Carrowbaun,		R.C.	–	40	43	83	31	0 19 6	—	26 0 0	3 17 5	
83	7154	Do.	Ballycorney, f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	30	0 12 6	—	21 10 0	1 16 2	
84	7236	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	73	–	73	24	1 15 5	—	18 0 0	3 18 6	
85	8070	Do.	Glen,		R.C.	–	29	26	55	19	0 8 0	—	11 5 0	1 2 6	
86	4296	Kilrush,	Knockerra,		R.C.	–	127	88	215	100	6 7 1	—	120 1 8	16 18 10	
87	3321	Do.	Kilrush, m.		R.C.	–	287	–	287	114	11 15 4	—	101 11 8	20 5 7	
88	7025	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	106	–	106	39	2 12 1	—	27 16 8	5 6 8	
89	7299	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	494	494	156	4 10 8	—	83 13 4	13 6 9	
90	3489	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	58	64	122	68	6 10 7	—	—	—	
91	3484	Kilseily,	Broadford, m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	43	1 5 3	—	27 11 8	4 0 0	Residence free.
92	4188	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	42	3 1 6	—	33 10 0	3 10 0	
93	3897	Kilmacreehy,	St. Bridget's, m.	A.	R.C.	–	89	–	89	31	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	2 1 6	
94	4827	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	116	116	34	2 0 9	—	32 0 0	4 8 2	Do.
95	4435	Do.	Liscannor, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	42	1 16 7	—	41 1 1	4 15 2	
96	4436	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	84	84	34	2 3 0	—	14 0 0	3 4 6	
97	3928	Kilmurry,	Mullagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	146	100	246	80	4 10 10	—	85 5 0	9 4 6	
98	4431	Do.	Kilmurry, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	106	–	106	30	1 6 10	—	16 10 0	2 16 0	
99	4432	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	106	106	28	0 15 10	—	18 0 0	3 13 3	
100	5267	Do.	Clounadrum,	V.C.	–	R.C.	78	59	137	39	2 5 4	—	42 10 0	2 19 0	
101	7113	Do.	Kilmurray MacMahon, f.		R.C.	–	103	32	135	50	2 17 8	—	18 0 0	5 5 6	
102	7708	Do.	Tullycraine, m.		–	E.C.	140	–	140	47	5 8 10	—	37 3 4	16 0 11	Do.
103	7709	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	144	144	49	2 16 2	—	52 13 4	4 17 2	
104	8241	Do.	Scropul,	V.C.	–	R.C.	61	65	126	37	2 11 5	—	31 10 0	14 9 0	
105	8528	Do.	Annagh,		R.C.	–	130	123	253	74	3 8 5	—	46 8 4	7 11 0	
106	8569	Do.	Cahir-a-own,		R.C.	–	67	52	119	40	1 5 0	—	31 0 0	6 0 0	
107	3990	Kilmacduane,	Cree,	V.T.	R.C.	–	156	126	282	81	3 15 7	—	58 10 0	10 4 6	
108	3991	Do.	Cooraclare,	V.T.	R.C.	–	241	178	419	137	21 10 9	—	112 18 4	21 8 6	
109	7800	Do.	Clahanbeg,		R.C.	–	95	61	156	57	6 10 6	—	30 8 4	4 0 0	
110	3204	Kilmoon,	Rathbane, m.	A.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	32	2 13 0	—	27 10 0	5 6 0	
111	4252	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	37	2 19 8	—	26 10 0	3 9 3	
112	4433	Kilmihil,	Leitrim, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	70	–	70	24	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	
113	4434	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	68	68	20	4 8 3	—	16 0 0	2 3 6	
114	4751	Do.	Lacken, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	94	–	94	49	3 6 4	—	37 0 0	2 13 6	
115	4752	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	46	9 14 4	—	37 10 0	2 18 0	
116	4876	Do.	Cahirmurphy,		R.C.	–	81	78	159	84	8 16 1	—	54 16 8	—	
117	1518	Kiltenanlea,	Clonlara, m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	37	1 13 8	—	26 6 8	4 16 4	
118	6527	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	121	121	33	1 10 3	—	24 0 0	4 2 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
119	3373	Kiltenanlea,	Sallybank 1st Class Agricultural	A.	–	–	86	65	151	72	3 4 2	—	74 18 4	25 12 6	Residence free.
120	4818	Kilnoe,	Anaghnaile,		R.C.	–	48	27	75	34	3 1 3	—	33 0 0	7 18 0	
121	6331	Do.	Bodyke, m.		R.C.	–	212	–	212	74	3 14 9	—	75 10 0	4 17 6	
122	6332	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	172	172	62	4 4 9	—	67 6 8	3 15 6	
123	4919	Kilfintinan,	Cratloe, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	34	—	—	30 8 4	5 11 0	
124	4920	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	38	5 3 11	—	26 5 0	9 5 10	
125	4951	Kilfarboy,	Moy, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	154	–	154	46	5 2 9	—	40 0 0	7 0 0	
126	4952	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	162	162	43	1 12 9	—	24 0 0	2 4 4	
127	8850	Do.	Miltown Malbay, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	220	–	220	87	6 6 5	—	105 11 8	9 1 7	
128	8851	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	245	245	77	4 16 1	—	104 16 8	5 0 0	
129	8852	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	156	84	240	97	1 10 0	—	69 16 8	2 14 6	
130	9390	Do.	Rockmount, m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	33	2 15 2	4 10 0	18 8 4	3 1 10	
131	9391	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	33	2 12 8	4 10 0	15 10 0	2 3 6	
132	5253	Killuran,	O'Callaghan's Mills, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	148	–	148	52	3 2 8	—	52 8 4	7 10 0	
133	5675	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	41	1 13 9	—	50 16 8	5 4 6	
134	5725	Killard,	Bansha,		–	E.C.	87	89	176	40	3 6 1	—	36 10 0	7 6 6	
135	6766	Do.	Doonbeg,		R.C.	–	77	99	176	48	0 15 0	—	41 0 0	7 15 0	
136	9045	Do.	Baltard,		R.C.	–	87	99	186	58	1 5 3	—	44 0 0	9 10 0	Do.
137	6402	Killokennedy,	Kilbane, m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	43	1 11 0	—	43 10 0	12 7 0	
138	6093	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	42	3 7 9	—	16 0 0	5 4 7	
139	6187	Kilnamona,	Knockacarrin, m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	41	2 14 11	—	35 11 8	9 9 0	
140	6367	Kilballyowen,	Clahansavan,		R.C.	–	123	102	225	67	3 16 0	—	56 0 0	5 8 2	
141	6368	Do.	Cross Ordinary Ag.		R.C.	–	94	98	192	66	3 15 2	—	55 0 0	16 10 0	
142	6648	Kilfidane,	Shanahea,		R.C.	–	63	69	132	42	1 18 2	—	39 10 0	4 3 2	
143	7466	Do.	Coolmeen,		R.C.	–	92	62	154	52	6 13 10	—	38 13 4	12 3 3	
144	7530	Do.	Cranny,		R.C.	–	105	109	214	75	2 10 0	—	51 10 0	8 13 0	
145	6689	Killimer,	Burrane,		R.C.	–	83	56	139	45	2 18 10	—	39 0 0	5 17 6	
146	7599	Do.	Carradota,		R.C.	–	73	50	123	37	1 4 2	—	23 0 0	4 7 6	
147	6782	Kilkeedy,	Boston,		R.C.	–	92	69	161	52	1 8 0	—	34 10 0	6 13 8	
148	6783	Do.	Tubber,		R.C.	–	85	86	171	62	2 0 3	—	53 16 8	11 9 5	
149	9211	Killofin,	Labasheeda, m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	63	2 3 5	—	36 5 0	7 15 4	
150	6809	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	174	174	61	2 8 1	—	46 8 4	4 9 0	

151	7152	Kiltoraght,	Inchovea, m.		E.C.	–	71	–	71	29	2	2	1	—	21	0	0	8	15	6	
152	7153	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	89	89	30	1	19	9	—	16	10	0	2	10	0	
153	7726	Kilmaley,	Connolly, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	28	1	6	0	—	26	0	0	2	10	0	
154	8745	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	38	2	4	3	—	20	0	0	2	16	0	
155	7994	Do.	Kilmaley, m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	38	5	1	7	—	38	16	8	11	14	9	
156	7995	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	122	122	41	5	0	10	—	30	13	4	7	11	7	
157	9317	Do.	Kanturk,		R.C.	–	35	49	84	35	3	11	1	—	18	0	0	5	10	6	
158	9339	Do.	Lisroe,		R.C.	–	54	47	101	28	5	1	5	—	29	0	0	1	15	6	
159	8204	Knocknamona,	Knockacarrin, f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	39	2	18	7	—	33	13	4	5	6	6	
160	8371	Kilraghtis,	Barefield, m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	33	0	13	3	—	24	0	0	4	15	2	
161	8372	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	35	1	11	1	—	26	0	0	3	8	7	
162	8373	Killone,	Tiernaclane,		R.C.	–	95	84	179	47	2	12	9	—	37	11	8	10	16	6	
163	6172	Moyarta,	Carrigaholt, m.		R.C.	–	166	–	166	60	4	17	7	—	58	0	0	10	17	1	
164	6868	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	175	175	62	4	14	7	—	37	8	4	5	18	5	
165	6573	Do.	Moveen,		R.C.	–	93	86	179	60	1	5	7	—	58	15	0	20	0	0	Do.
166	6574	Do.	Querrin,		R.C.	–	137	102	239	40	5	11	2	—	30	11	8	5	12	2	
167	9757	Do.	Doonaha,		R.C.	–	52	36	88	66		—		—		—		1	5	6	
168	6859	Moynoe,	Sheeaun,		R.C.	–	62	59	121	43	0	10	3	—	23	0	0	1	14	0	
169	4549	O'Gonnelloe,	Ballybran,		R.C.	–	65	55	120	56	4	5	8	—	44	0	0	15	5	6	
170	7876	Do.	Ballyloughnane,		R.C.	–	85	48	133	47	1	5	8	—	42	0	0	8	7	0	
171	5997	O'Brien's Bridge,	Bridgetown, m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	32	1	16	10	—	33	13	4	6	1	5	
172	5998	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	42	2	18	4	—	31	11	8	7	9	8	
173	7531	Oughtmama,	Gorty Clare,		R.C.	–	60	35	95	28	0	18	0	—	24	0	0	4	1	0	
174	4276	Quin,	Quin, m.		R.C.	–	135	–	135	52	3	6	0	—	79	1	8	14	2	6	
175	6823	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	171	171	58	3	3	3	—	63	11	8	15	0	0	
176	441	Ruan,	Ruan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	124	85	209	80	3	14	9	—	66	10	0	14	6	0	
177	1264	Do.	Moyrhee, m.	A.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–		—		—		—			—		Inoperative.
178	4682	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	50	79	129	41	2	0	11	—	30	0	0		—		
179	448	St. Patrick's,	Parteen, Ord. Agr.		–	R.C.	107	–	107	56	5	8	0	—	60	8	4	8	10	0	
180	449	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	93	93	38	1	6	10	—	20	0	0	11	7	5	Residence free.
181	7004	Sixmilebridge,	Kilmurry,		R.C.	–	112	75	187	45	4	2	10	—	15	16	8	3	1	5	
182	1842	Tulla,	Tulla, m.	A.	R.C.	–	233	–	233	90	7	12	4	—	91	1	8	18	4	0	
183	2703	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	138	138	55	3	18	6	—	64	1	8	9	15	7	
184	8444	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	61	154	215	60	1	3	6	—	56	11	8	2	14	0	
185	6130	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	36	55	91	61	1	14	4	—		—			—		
186	6985	Do.	Glandree, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	32	1	12	9	—	33	8	4	1	15	6	
187	8142	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	118	118	33	0	19	3	—	36	0	0	4	10	0	
188	7683	Do.	Knock James,		R.C.	–	60	44	104	34	2	10	1	—	37	18	4	4	9	0	
189	7976	Do.	Drumcharley,		R.C.	–	58	55	113	33	0	5	0	—	24	0	0	3	13	10	
190	2460	Tomfinlough,	Newmarket-on-Fergus, m.		R.C.	–	196	–	196	75	3	10	0	—	61	6	8	7	15	0	
191	2461	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	211	211	69	3	14	2	—	52	3	4	11	10	7	
192	4319	Do.	Ballycar,		R.C.	–	94	74	168	43	1	5	4	—	32	0	0	2	15	0	
193	4720	Do.	Mohane,		R.C.	–	56	63	119	49	3	6	2	—	32	0	0	0	5	0	
194	4874	Tomgraney,	Scarriff, m.		R.C.	–	165	–	165	63	3	16	0	—	85	18	4	7	15	3	
195	4875	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	46	5	0	1	—	49	0	0	4	14	9	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CLARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
196	9195	Tomgraney,	Scariff, . prep.		R.C.	–	74	56	130	46	0 18 6	—	32 0 0	1 10 0	
197	3408	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	37	32	69	39	3 3 4	—	0 10 0	—	
198	7682	Do.	Coologorry,		R.C.	–	73	68	141	48	2 13 1	—	39 0 0	4 8 0	
199	7936	Do.	Tomgraney, m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	30	2 13 4	—	18 0 0	3 7 6	
200	8028	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	41	2 3 2	—	26 8 4	3 0 0	
201	7975	Do.	Clonusker,		R.C.	–	43	23	66	24	—	—	16 15 0	0 11 6	
		Total for County Clare, 201,					14,430	13,629	28,059	9,813	607 2 1	34 5 10	7,547 18 0	1,301 2 7	

COUNTY OF CORK—553 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Books etc. £ s. d.	Free Stock £ s. d.	Salaries £ s. d.	Local Emoluments £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	450	Ardnageehy,	Glenville, m.		–	Chris.	127	–	127	54	1 5 3	—	49 16 8	26 6 1	Residence free.
2	3249	Do.	Do. f.		–	Chris.	–	98	98	39	3 8 6	—	35 1 8	18 15 8	
3	3021	Do.	Meenane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	48	1 7 8	—	29 6 8	8 9 0	
4	3022	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	38	2 16 8	—	12 15 6	3 0 11	
5	3050	Do.	Killuntin,	V.T.	–	E.C.	35	36	71	25	—	—	16 0 0	3 10 0	
6	7801	Do.	Chimneyfield,		R.C.	–	57	44	101	32	2 1 8	—	23 0 0	5 17 8	
7	453	Aghada,	Aghada, m.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	57	4 15 6	—	70 10 0	22 8 8	
8	2335	Do.	Forside, f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	45	0 16 10	—	34 0 0	12 18 3	
9	7948	Do.	Whitegate, f.		R.C.	–	–	147	147	63	5 6 7	—	51 10 0	5 19 2	
10	454	Athnowen,	Ovens, m.		R.C.	–	182	–	182	80	2 16 9	—	107 15 0	16 1 0	
11	5985	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	207	207	83	2 17 0	—	43 6 8	7 7 6	
12	2016	Aghabulloge,	Knocknagoun, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	113	–	113	30	3 1 2	—	19 2 6	3 3 8	
13	2017	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	42	—	—	33 3 4	2 0 5	
14	3588	Do.	Aghabulloge, m.		R.C.	–	79	–	79	33	1 9 5	—	39 0 0	10 5 6	
15	3589	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	91	91	42	2 17 9	—	22 1 8	6 14 6	
16	1267	Ardfield,	Ardfield,	V.T.	R.C.	–	78	85	163	55	4 5 4	—	35 3 4	7 7 11	
17	2981	Abbeymahon,	Lislevane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	64	3 8 10	—	43 0 0	8 10 0	

18	2982	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	128	128	59	5 11 0	—	59 16 8	12 0 0		
19	2283	Aghadown, .	Lisheen, . .		R.C.	–	103	100	203	65	2 13 7	—	30 0 0	7 10 6		
20	7335	Do. . .	Hare Island, .		R.C.	–	23	34	57	19	0 10 3	—	14 0 0	0 19 6		Do.
21	3885	Abbey, . .	Abbey, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	93	111	204	58	2 8 2	—	44 16 8	5 14 10		
22	4578	Ardinagh, .	Ballyvongane, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	34	0 10 4	—	24 0 0	2 10 6		
23	4579	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	39	1 0 9	—	20 0 0	5 0 0		
24	3464	Ardagh, . .	Inch, . . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	92	–	92	30	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	5 10 0		
25	3465	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	31	1 5 3	—	16 0 0	6 0 0		
26	6351	Do. . .	Park, . . .		R.C.	–	65	55	120	43	1 9 0	—	21 0 0	9 10 6		
27	6786	Aghinagh, .	Carrigadrohid, .		R.C.	–	66	80	146	46	2 18 3	—	40 0 0	7 0 0		
28	9677	Abbeystowry, .	Lisalohorig, .		R.C.	–	43	43	86	46	1 7 9	4 10 0	7 10 0	4 1 10		
29	3417	Do. . .	Skibbereen Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	30	26	56	32	6 17 1	—	2 10 0	—		
30	8625	Aglish, . .	Farran, . . m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	46	1 9 2	—	36 10 0	8 10 0		
31	8626	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	42	1 7 6	—	40 0 0	5 10 0		
32	1132	Ballintemple, .	Churchtown, .		R.C.	–	106	–	106	39	1 6 10	—	32 0 0	3 13 4		Do.
33	1198	Ballinrostig, .	Ballytibbet, .	v.T.	R.C.	–	118	96	214	70	3 1 3	—	50 0 0	5 8 8		Do.
34	1817	Buttevant, .	Buttevant, m.		R.C.	–	244	–	244	90	1 15 10	—	58 10 0	6 4 0		
35	4239	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	182	182	61	2 5 6	—	63 0 0	5 9 9		
36	7085	Do. . .	Grange, . m.		R.C.	–	100	60	160	42	2 5 0	—	25 13 4	7 10 0		
37	1977	Ballinaboy, .	Gogginshill, m.		R.C.	–	86	49	135	67	2 7 5	—	32 0 0	17 11 6		
38	2114	Brigown, . .	Ballygiblin, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	138	98	236	72	—	—	56 5 0	6 0 0		
39	6216	Do. . .	Mitchelstown Work.		P.L.	Gds.	52	61	113	66	2 16 5	—	—	—		
40	2448	Ballyvourney, .	Ballymakeery, .	B.	R.C.	–	123	84	207	80	4 16 8	—	65 0 0	6 9 4		
41	6824	Do. . .	Coolea, . .		R.C.	–	77	73	150	67	4 18 10	—	43 10 0	4 9 0		
42	7491	Do. . .	Derrynasagurt, .		R.C.	–	103	79	182	70	1 18 8	—	35 10 0	4 0 0		
43	3993	Britway, . .	Britway, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	63	55	118	47	—	—	36 13 4	5 15 0		
44	3997	Ballyhooly, .	Ballyhooly, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	198	–	198	86	7 13 4	—	61 11 8	9 2 6		
45	3998	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	170	170	55	1 5 4	—	70 13 11	3 15 9		
46	4054	Ballydeloughy, .	Ballindangan, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	59	2 4 11	—	39 0 0	8 10 0		
47	8889	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	48	2 6 4	—	36 10 0	16 2 6		
48	4680	Barnabeahy, .	Ringaskiddy, m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	54	1 2 9	—	35 15 0	17 4 10		
49	7241	Barnahely, .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	52	3 7 9	—	43 13 4	16 11 7		
50	5029	Ballymodan, .	Bandon, . . m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	56	2 13 0	—	40 13 4	17 1 9		
51	6123	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	47	45	92	31	3 16 9	—	2 10 0	—		
52	9068	Do. . .	Crossmahon, .		R.C.	–	72	55	127	47	2 19 2	—	24 0 0	11 6 9		
53	5343	Ballynoe, . .	Ballynoe, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	67	3 5 1	—	47 0 0	12 14 0		
54	5344	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	110	110	44	1 15 1	—	46 0 0	9 1 0		
55	5590	Bandon, . .	Shannon-st. (Bandon), . .		R.C.	–	155	–	155	91	5 2 5	—	86 0 0	34 11 1		
56	5771	Ballymoney, .	Ballinacarriga, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	44	4 10 5	—	53 16 8	6 5 5		
57	5772	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	36	—	—	37 0 0	4 1 0		
58	8152	Do. . .	Ballyneen, . m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	58	—	—	42 6 8	12 8 9		
59	8319	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	126	126	120	1 11 1	—	38 10 0	5 3 6		
60	5800	Blarney, . .	Blarney Village, .		R.C.	–	116	–	116	45	4 5 9	—	24 3 4	15 13 8		
61	5904	Ballydeloher, .	Brooklodge, .		R.C.	–	102	105	207	61	3 0 1	—	20 15 0	15 2 9		
62	5906	Ballyfeard, .	Ballingarry, .		R.C.	–	65	30	95	33	0 15 3	—	22 0 0	8 13 0		

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
63	7361	Ballymartle, .	Ballymartle, m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	51	3 6 3	—	33 3 4	13 6 1	Residence free.
64	6446	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	34	1 7 2	—	16 0 0	8 13 0	
65	7006	Ballyclough, .	Ballyclough, m.		R.C.	–	167	–	167	73	3 15 4	—	56 13 4	17 17 11	
66	7007	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	47	1 14 5	—	47 8 4	9 18 8	
67	7127	Ballyhairy, .	Newtown, . f.		R.C.	–	–	161	161	56	2 7 6	—	47 6 8	13 0 0	Do.
68	7977	Ballygarvan, .	Ballygarvan, m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	57	2 3 6	—	40 4 5	17 16 7	
69	7978	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	172	172	78	3 8 4	—	46 3 4	23 6 11	
70	8237	Ballinadee, .	Ballinadee, . .		R.C.	–	121	88	209	83	4 19 8	—	56 0 0	16 7 9	
71	8731	Barrymore, .	Dungourney, f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	47	1 18 4	—	34 0 0	8 10 0	
72	8972	Brinny, . .	Castlelack, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	70	146	59	1 5 5	—	42 13 4	5 4 5	
73	463	Clondrohid, .	Garrane, . m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	61	1 6 6	—	29 10 0	12 18 0	
74	464	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	121	121	56	4 15 11	—	45 10 0	7 10 0	
75	4457	Do. . .	Carriganimmy, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	109	86	195	76	2 18 6	—	62 0 0	12 11 0	
76	465	Caherlag, . .	New Glanmire, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	43	2 12 2	—	32 7 9	14 18 10	
77	6139	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	80	80	41	0 12 0	—	27 18 4	15 1 9	
78	466	Clonpriest, .	Clonpriest, . m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	51	1 16 2	—	51 0 0	6 0 0	
79	4058	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	64	1 17 7	—	34 0 0	6 10 0	
80	4142	Do. . .	Kyle, . . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	73	65	138	45	3 11 10	—	31 15 0	3 13 0	
81	469	Corkbeg, . .	Whitegate, . .		R.C.	–	116	–	116	59	0 10 3	—	22 15 0	9 11 11	
82	470	Caheragh, .	Killeenleagh, .		R.C.	–	159	–	159	66	1 6 7	—	26 10 0	6 0 0	
83	2047	Do. . .	Dromore, . .		R.C.	–	115	99	214	49	1 5 0	—	27 1 2	1 0 10	
84	4059	Do. . .	Kilnagospagh, .		R.C.	–	78	84	162	62	1 12 8	—	40 0 0	9 0 0	
85	7561	Do. . .	Caheragh, . f.		R.C.	–	–	156	156	56	1 12 11	—	16 0 0	5 0 0	
86	530	Clear Island, .	CapeClearIsland,m.		R.C.	–	67	–	67	28	—	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
87	3557	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	64	64	30	1 7 7	—	16 0 0	1 8 0	
88	1268	Clondullane, .	Clondullane, .		R.C.	–	60	48	108	32	1 11 3	—	42 0 0	4 10 0	Do.
89	1387	Clonmel, . .	Cove, . . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	316	–	316	179	23 6 0	—	105 6 8	49 8 2	
90	1502	Do. . .	Do. . prep. m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	433	–	433	171	—	—	100 18 4	39 15 9	
91	6376	Do. . .	Queenstown Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	846	846	452	20 6 0	—	158 12 11	63 7 3	
92	1763	Clonfert, . .	Kanturk, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	319	–	319	135	9 12 8	—	106 10 0	36 0 0	
93	1953	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	282	282	92	3 1 3	—	73 3 4	26 8 1	
94	3923	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	78	159	237	117	8 19 8	—	7 10 0	—	
95	2162	Do. . .	Lismire, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	113	–	113	50	2 15 6	—	26 13 4	11 19 5	

96	2163	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	135	135	69	2 10 3	—	37 3 4	11 2 2	
97	5478	Do. . .	Rockchapel,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	160	–	160	58	2 17 0	—	32 1 8	7 10 6	
98	5479	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	147	147	42	—	—	27 0 0	6 10 0	
99	8853	Do. . .	Tourard, .	m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	63	6 6 1	—	48 10 0	12 10 0	
100	8804	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	46	2 0 4	—	51 6 8	11 15 6	
101	4465	Do. . .	Newmarket Ord.	ag.	V.T.	R.C.	–	293	–	293	99	4 7 2	—	117 3 4	15 12 8	
102	1867	Castlelyons, .	Castlelyons,	m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	149	–	149	53	1 16 3	—	37 7 6	9 10 0	
103	6845	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	167	167	62	—	—	51 6 8	8 10 0	
104	2045	Castletownroche,	Castletownroche,	m.		R.C.	–	194	–	194	84	5 1 7	—	54 10 0	17 3 0	
105	2470	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	174	174	70	3 17 1	—	59 3 4	10 15 3	
106	2050	Carrigtuohill, .	Carrigtuohill,	.		R.C.	–	252	–	252	102	7 12 0	—	73 18 4	17 5 0	
107	7419	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	201	201	88	4 5 6	—	79 3 4	16 10 11	
108	2159	Creagh, . .	Creagh, .	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	78	62	140	51	1 7 11	—	31 3 4	6 0 0	
109	2281	Do. . .	Reengarogue,	.		R.C.	–	37	35	72	52	—	—	14 7 6	1 5 0	
110	3440	Do. . .	Skibbereen, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	112	–	112	54	5 1 6	—	58 11 8	29 0 0	
111	3441	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	67	1 19 0	—	53 0 0	—	
112	8430	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, Conv.	f.		R.C.	–	–	669	669	390	19 13 6	—	209 18 9	—	
113	5140	Do. . .	Skibbereen, (2),	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	115	–	115	45	0 12 11	—	31 13 4	10 5 2	
114	5141	Do. . .	Do. (4),	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	58	–	58	20	1 5 0	—	15 3 4	—	
115	6933	Do. . .	Drishanemore,	.		R.C.	–	80	66	146	49	0 10 3	—	32 0 0	3 10 0	
116	2452	Cloyne, . .	Cloyne, .	m.		R.C.	–	248	–	248	110	5 9 8	—	77 15 0	25 8 11	
117	2453	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	62	2 12 7	—	51 0 0	10 8 4	
118	9115	Do. . .	Do. . .	i.		R.C.	–	37	91	128	56	—	—	30 0 0	4 2 6	
119	9601	Do. . .	Ballycottin, .	m.		R.C.	–	144	–	144	58	3 16 0	5 0 0	26 10 0	4 12 3	
120	9602	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	143	143	65	5 19 9	5 0 0	33 0 0	7 9 7	
121	2803	Clonmeen, .	Banteer, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	195	–	195	75	2 10 0	—	80 13 4	10 2 2	
122	2804	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	107	107	43	1 11 3	—	32 1 8	1 11 0	
123	3209	Do. . .	Lyre, . .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	137	–	137	48	2 6 5	—	41 16 8	4 13 3	
124	8665	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	146	146	60	7 8 5	—	27 1 8	6 17 6	
125	4448	Do. . .	Clonmeen, .	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	48	3 3 8	—	35 8 4	3 7 1	
126	4449	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	118	118	45	1 15 9	—	12 18 4	1 2 6	
127	3150	Canovee, . .	Canovee, .	.	V.T.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	44	0 13 3	—	39 5 0	8 14 8	
128	9486	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	138	138	52	7 0 2	—	47 13 4	10 0 6	
129	3823	Carrigrohane, .	Ballincollig,	m.		R.C.	–	188	–	188	88	6 4 0	—	79 5 0	9 14 1	
130	3872	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	180	180	73	3 0 10	—	59 13 4	11 13 0	
131	1440	Cullen, . .	Cullen, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	249	–	249	93	5 10 8	—	64 18 4	14 10 6	
132	3906	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	292	292	128	13 7 11	—	76 13 4	10 0 0	
133	4444	Castlehaven, .	Dooneen, .	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	128	–	128	40	1 9 6	—	17 15 0	2 6 6	
134	4445	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	30	2 11 6	—	34 16 8	0 14 0	
135	5716	Do. . .	Castletownsend,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	152	–	152	57	3 16 0	—	38 10 0	12 7 10	
136	5717	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	140	140	49	1 16 5	—	25 16 8	2 7 6	
137	4599	Carrigaline, .	Shanbally, .	.		R.C	–	76	65	141	55	3 5 0	—	33 13 4	12 14 2	
138	5375	Do. . .	Douglas, .	m.		R.C.	–	205	–	205	90	3 18 8	—	48 13 4	16 8 3	
139	5508	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	195	195	84	4 17 10	—	54 3 4	13 8 8	
140	4953	Castlemagner, .	Ballyhass, .	m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	129	–	129	56	4 19 0	—	53 15 0	17 13 0	[from Inspector's report
141	4954	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	34	4 13 5	—	32 15 0	5 2 0	No returns. Attendance taken

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Munster: County of Cork—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
142	5298	Carrigleamleary,	Clenor & Carrig, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	33	1 18 8	—	28 0 0	3 8 9	
143	6885	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	29	1 11 2	—	16 0 0	3 18 0	
144	5768	Churchtown,	Churchtown, m.		R.C.	–	197	–	197	72	3 9 10	—	48 0 0	17 16 0	
145	5769	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	54	4 0 2	—	48 10 0	15 0 0	
146	8773	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	43	1 6 1	—	28 16 8	3 11 0	
147	6137	Clonmult,	Clonmult, m.		R.C.	–	76	–	76	29	2 0 1	—	22 18 4	—	
148	9539	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	63	63	32	1 8 5	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
149	7937	Clogheen,	Clogheen,		R.C.	–	52	44	96	39	2 1 9	—	28 0 0	6 15 11	
150	473	Durrus,	Fourmilewater, m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	0 19 3	—	29 1 8	7 18 8	
151	8450	Do.	Do.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	52	3 5 8	—	46 6 8	7 14 9	
152	1690	Drishane,	Millstreet, day, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	320	–	320	128	} 2 4 3	—	112 6 8	{ 22 15 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	88	–	88	19				6 0 8	
153	2278	Do.	Do. convent, f.		–	R.C.	71	372	443	208	16 18 8	—	87 7 2	—	
154	6012	Do.	Do. workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	45	60	105	40	1 0 3	—	—	—	
155	1691	Donaghmore,	Ballykerwick, m.	B.	R.C.	–	159	–	159	58	1 6 6	—	39 5 0	5 13 0	
156	2338	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	63	2 15 0	—	37 3 4	6 12 6	
157	1692	Do.	Firmount, m.	B.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	48	2 17 9	—	23 5 0	7 0 0	
158	2339	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	60	3 6 4	—	35 0 0	6 1 8	
159	2806	Do.	Kilcullen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	94	–	94	37	2 1 11	—	28 0 0	7 6 9	
160	3342	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	79	79	31	0 9 3	—	16 0 0	4 5 0	
161	2807	Do.	Rathcoola, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	32	2 3 10	—	18 10 0	2 4 0	
162	3343	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	75	75	25	0 19 3	—	16 0 0	2 4 6	
163	5374	Drinagh,	Lettergorman,		R.C.	–	49	58	107	53	3 5 6	—	33 0 0	5 5 6	
164	6001	Do.	Driminidy,		R.C.	–	90	74	164	77	3 0 9	—	34 10 0	16 0 0	
165	6534	Do.	Lisbealad,		R.C.	–	38	39	77	35	0 11 2	—	20 0 0	8 0 0	
166	8768	Do.	Shandrum,		E.C.	–	40	43	83	42	2 9 7	—	46 0 0	15 12 0	Residence free.
167	8877	Do.	Drinagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	29	1 6 3	—	23 0 0	2 15 4	
168	8878	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	128	128	40	2 7 9	—	26 0 0	4 6 0	
169	1978	Dunderrow	Ballyheady, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	37	1 12 4	—	27 16 8	10 15 0	
170	1989	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	42	—	—	35 10 0	9 17 7	
171	2267	Do.	Dunderrow,	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	47	142	53	1 7 6	—	36 13 4	10 10 4	Do.
172	2157	Dromtariff,	Dromagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	167	–	167	73	4 13 2	—	49 0 0	13 7 0	
173	2158	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	243	243	93	4 2 9	—	83 8 4	23 9 5	

174	6717	Do. . .	Colthurst, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	139	–	139	58	1 9 7	—	44 10 0	10 4 8	
175	6718	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	136	136	56	2 8 3	—	66 10 10	5 2 9	
176	7450	Do. . .	Derrinagree, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	210	–	210	109	3 14 8	—	72 4 2	16 0 0	
177	7451	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	207	207	87	6 6 9	—	72 6 8	15 7 1	
178	2377	Dangandonovan,	Kilcounty, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	43	75	118	42	0 14 0	—	32 0 0	5 19 6	
179	2959	Desertserges, .	Aghyohill, . .		R.C.	–	59	68	127	61	2 17 1	—	24 0 0	12 0 0	Residence free.
180	3929	Do. . .	Knocks, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	58	61	119	47	2 9 7	—	28 0 0	9 9 6	
181	6424	Do. . .	Kilcolman, . .		R.C.	–	90	68	158	52	—	—	40 16 8	15 5 0	Do.
182	3501	Dungourney, .	Dungourney, .		R.C.	–	96	–	96	39	3 14 6	—	32 15 0	9 7 0	
183	4129	Doneraile, .	Skehanabeg, .	v.T.	R.C.	–	91	80	171	48	—	—	15 3 4	3 13 4	
184	4350	Do. . .	Ballinvoneir, .		R.C	–	121	62	183	55	—	—	46 15 0	8 3 0	
185	4268	Do. . .	DoneraileConvent, f.		R.C.	–	–	475	475	201	16 15 11	—	106 3 4	—	
186	5188	Dromdaleague,	Dromdaleague, m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	47	1 5 0	—	28 16 8	13 11 2	
187	6529	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	186	186	64	5 2 4	—	44 10 0	7 10 0	
188	6716	Do. . .	Deelish, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	73	57	130	34	1 1 2	—	20 10 0	4 3 1	
189	9694	Dunballig, .	Carrignavar, m.		R.C.	–	127	–	127	63	1 17 3	5 0 0	10 0 0	7 13 11	
190	9695	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	68	2 0 6	5 10 0	10 16 8	7 2 8	
191	476	Fanlobbus, .	Dunmanway, .		R.C.	–	185	171	356	99	2 1 6	—	93 2 4	—	
192	5636	Do. . .	Do. Dis. M. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	248	–	248	124	17 15 5	2 5 0	623 10 5	72 12 6	
193	5637	Do. . .	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	268	268	136	3 1 7	—			
194	3565	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	28	25	53	22	1 9 5	—	3 0 0	—	
195	478	Do. . .	Derrynacaheragh,		R.C.	–	54	73	127	52	4 19 3	—	59 10 0	11 2 6	
196	6447	Do. . .	Inch, . .		R.C.	–	52	44	96	34	1 7 4	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
197	6768	Do. . .	Behagh, . .		R.C.	–	55	47	102	42	1 7 3	—	35 0 0	10 5 7	
198	7270	Do. . .	Togher, . .		R.C.	–	56	41	97	38	1 6 10	–	20 0 0	6 4 6	
199	2161	Fermoy, . .	Grange, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	158	79	237	80	2 1 0	—	58 0 0	9 14 6	
200	2258	Do. . .	Fermoy Convent, f.		R.C.	–	18	513	531	279	17 10 11	—	128 9 2	—	
201	3242	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	40	93	133	78	1 19 10	—	—	—	
202	5263	Farahy, . .	Farahy 1st Class Ag.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily inoperative.
203	6834	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
204	1269	Garryclyne, .	Blarney, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	127	68	195	58	6 7 2	—	—	22 17 0	
205	7026	Do. . .	Blarney Village, f.		R.C.	–	–	154	154	56	2 10 6	—	51 15 0	16 12 3	
206	9558	Do. . .	Do., No. 3, .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Returns not available.
207	2805	GarraneKinfeake,	Scartleigh, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	38	1 10 8	—	22 10 0	4 0 8	
208	8359	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	30	0 16 0	—	33 0 0	2 14 8	
209	4453	Gortroe, . .	Gortroe, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	67	–	67	26	1 8 0	—	24 0 0	4 3 8	
210	4454	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	71	71	29	1 15 0	—	28 3 4	6 8 6	
211	4837	Glanworth, .	Glanworth, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	50	4 0 4	—	37 11 8	5 17 6	
212	4838	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	53	2 6 7	—	30 0 0	6 4 6	
213	5489	Glenahulla, .	Glenahulla, . m.		R.C.	–	105	65	170	64	1 13 4	—	54 15 0	10 0 0	
214	8393	Grenagh, .	Rathduff, . m.	v.c.	E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily inoperative.
215	8469	Do. . .	Greenagh, . .		R.C.	–	119	97	216	54	3 5 5	—	42 0 0	8 0 0	
216	484	Inchigeelagh, .	Kilbarry, . .		R.C.	–	45	62	107	52	1 10 1	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
217	3995	Do. . .	Bealanagearry, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	3 2 5	—	40 5 6	3 7 6	
218	485	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	63	2 5 2	—	37 0 0	6 0 0	
219	1392	Do. . .	Coolmountain, .	v.T.	R.C.	–	63	62	125	52	2 10 10	—	36 0 0	7 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
220	1792	Inchigeelagh, .	Inchigeelagh, m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	57	2 4 2	—	53 0 0	8 0 0	
221	4185	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	58	1 14 8	—	50 10 0	5 0 0	
222	8409	Do. . .	Tooreenalour, .		R.C.	–	43	33	76	32	3 3 4	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
223	486	Ightermurragh,	Ladysbridge, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	59	2 6 5	—	24 0 0	2 11 10	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	65	32	97	23	—	—	5 0 0	1 4 3	
224	1876	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	130	130	49	—	—	37 0 0	5 12 10	Residence free.
225	1949	Innishannon, .	Innishannon, m.		R.C.	–	163	–	163	66	3 1 2	—	56 0 0	5 9 2	
226	7566	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	144	144	64	3 16 8	—	48 3 4	7 3 2	
227	4186	Inishcarra, .	Berrings, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	34	1 7 6	—	24 0 0	8 5 8	
228	4187	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	131	131	47	1 17 5	—	40 3 4	8 17 0	
229	7242	Do. . .	Cloghroe, . m.		R.C.	–	189	–	189	66	2 17 3	—	38 3 4	13 12 7	
230	7243	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	75	2 14 9	—	38 10 0	9 13 9	
231	9010	Do. . .	Dripsey, . .		R.C.	–	109	98	207	67	1 17 0	—	44 3 4	8 11 10	
232	5093	Imphrick, .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	33	2 0 4	—	37 11 8	5 6 8	
233	9721	Inch, . .	Ginleer, . .		R.C.	–	49	38	87	50	2 1 10	6 0 0	7 10 0	0 16 8	
234	456	Kilmocomoge, .	Bantry, . m.		R.C.	–	199	–	199	84	6 2 10	—	89 16 8	15 6 2	
235	457	Do. . .	Do. . prep.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	55	1 6 9	—	42 0 0	0 7 0	
236	6694	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, .		R.C.	–	68	–	68	36	4 13 8	—	36 10 0	22 13 2	
237	9188	Do. . .	Do. No. 3, .		–	Diss.	9	15	24	14	0 5 5	—	10 10 0	26 4 0	
238	9161	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	410	410	182	11 18 2	—	78 15 0	—	
239	4411	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	19	14	33	16	0 14 0	—	—	—	
240	5588	Do. . .	Dromgariff, . .		R.C.	–	54	40	94	36	2 0 8	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
241	6463	Do. . .	Whiddy Island, .		R.C.	–	49	40	89	38	1 4 10	—	7 10 0	1 16 6	
242	6693	Do. . .	Kealkill, . .		R.C.	–	114	108	222	85	3 13 0	—	48 16 8	10 0 0	
243	7101	Do. . .	Inchiclough, .		R.C.	–	73	77	150	54	—	—	44 0 0	1 2 0	Do.
244	7540	Do. . .	Scart, . . .		R.C.	–	74	60	134	51	1 1 0	—	32 0 0	7 11 5	
245	7697	Do. . .	Dromcloosh, .		R.C.	–	55	54	109	27	—	—	19 0 0	2 0 9	
246	7802	Do. . .	Maughnaclea, .		R.C.	–	51	41	92	34	—	—	24 0 0	4 5 0	
247	7957	Do. . .	Borlinn, . .		R.C.	–	32	24	56	15	—	—	13 3 10	3 5 6	
248	8187	Do. . .	Comhola, . .		R.C.	–	59	54	113	48	1 16 0	—	33 3 4	1 10 6	
249	8544	Do. . .	Cappabue, . .		R.C.	–	67	41	108	40	1 7 6	—	29 13 4	6 0 0	
250	8924	Do. . .	Coomleigh, . .		R.C.	–	51	48	99	38	0 15 8	—	15 0 0	3 17 9	
251	490	Kilgarriff, .	Clonakilty, . m.		R.C.	–	396	–	396	161	14 4 0	—	89 13 4	13 3 6	

252	491	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	114	249	363	128	3 10 11	—	108 10 0	—	Do.
253	8545	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, .		–	Diss.	35	26	61	21	1 7 9	—	24 0 0	26 0 0	
254	7651	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	605	605	358	22 8 8	—	213 7 0	—	
255	6949	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	38	23	61	28	—	—	3 0 0	—	
256	8427	Do. . .	Shannon-square, .		–	Pres.	49	40	89	58	8 4 11	—	50 18 4	30 0 0	
257	9629	Do. . .	Knockseagh, .		R.C.	–	69	61	130	46	3 4 11	4 10 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	
258	497	Kilnamartery, .	Ballyvoge, . m.		R.C.	–	176	–	176	56	4 6 11	—	43 10 0	3 18 0	
259	408	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	36	1 4 3	—	20 0 0	1 14 6	
260	2160	Do. . .	Reananerree, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	92	67	159	53	2 4 9	—	36 0 0	2 10 0	
261	499	Kilmeen, . .	Rossmore, . .		R.C.	–	90	114	204	85	2 10 6	—	48 0 0	6 8 6	
262	3886	Do. . .	Kishkeam, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	174	141	315	93	4 11 8	—	61 15 0	5 0 0	
263	4446	Do. . .	Boherboy, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	164	–	164	60	1 16 11	—	41 10 0	7 1 7	
264	4447	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	265	265	79	3 10 0	—	64 10 0	6 0 0	
265	6860	Do. . .	Ballingurteen, .		R.C.	–	56	48	104	54	1 13 1	—	32 0 0	6 11 11	
266	7457	Do. . .	Glashakinleen, .		R.C.	–	82	51	133	51	2 7 0	—	29 0 0	5 0 0	
267	9177	Do. . .	Garrison, . .		R.C.	–	82	84	166	62	3 1 3	—	36 10 0	9 0 0	
268	9359	Do. . .	Doon, . . m.		R.C.	–	135	–	135	48	1 6 4	—	18 0 0	5 6 0	
269	9360	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	131	131	48	1 5 0	—	23 0 0	4 12 0	
270	9714	Do. . .	Knockacling, .		R.C.	–	45	49	94	58	2 12 8	5 10 0	11 3 4	10 11 0	
271	501	Kilmoney, .	Kilmoney, . m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	71	3 13 7	—	41 3 4	23 19 6	
272	6476	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	164	164	55	3 3 11	—	30 0 0	12 3 5	
273	1271	Kilbolane, .	Kilbolane, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	130	–	130	64	4 1 4	—	64 13 4	9 10 6	
274	1501	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	127	127	47	0 19 3	—	50 0 0	5 0 0	
275	7745	Do. . .	Do. . . .		R.C.	–	91	81	172	56	1 7 10	—	37 0 0	8 2 7	
276	1388	Killaconenagh, .	Rossmacowan, m.	A.	–	R.C.	99	–	99	38	2 1 0	—	32 0 0	3 7 6	
277	7056	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	112	112	54	1 15 4	—	32 3 4	5 3 6	
278	4836	Do. . .	Ballmskery, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	40	45	85	33	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	1 19 6	
279	4843	Do. . .	Castletown, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	239	–	239	104	4 10 1	—	81 4 2	23 18 6	
280	4844	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	30	2 7 4	—	33 11 8	5 1 10	
281	9523	Do. . .	Do. Convent, i.		R.C.	–	44	263	307	147	13 0 1	—	76 18 4	–	
282	5993	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	29	42	71	24	2 13 10	—	2 10 0	—	
283	7452	Do. . .	Laurence Cove, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	81	–	81	38	2 18 6	—	38 10 0	1 19 2	Do.
284	7453	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	103	103	47	0 15 11	—	47 5 0	1 14 0	
285	7454	Do. . .	Ballinakilla, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	73	72	145	63	3 11 7	—	39 3 4	3 17 6	
286	7870	Do. . .	Cahergariffe, .		R.C.	–	64	41	105	26	—	—	21 6 8	—	
287	1612	Kinsale, . .	Kinsale, No. 1, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	217	–	217	85	3 1 7	—	53 1 8	12 4 4	
288	3260	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	221	–	221	65	3 14 10	—	50 6 8	8 15 9	
289	4572	Do. . .	Do. St. Joseph's Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	723	723	331	18 0 2	—	208 4 6	—	
290	4925	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	54	47	101	33	2 7 8	—	—	—	
291	1687	Kilmichael, .	Dromleigh, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	79	174	61	1 8 6	—	48 0 0	14 0 0	
292	5376	Do. . .	Gneeves, . .		R.C.	–	85	86	171	63	3 0 5	—	46 16 8	5 7 6	
293	7685	Do. . .	Kilnadur, . .		R.C.	–	81	82	163	50	2 6 5	—	43 16 8	10 0 0	
294	9243	Do. . .	Lackareigh, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	69	67	136	41	0 18 2	—	50 3 4	2 17 0	
295	1873	Kilkerranmore,	Bealad, . .		R.C.	–	94	54	148	58	1 17 8	—	42 0 0	5 10 1	Do.
296	2705	Do. . .	Rathbarry, . f.		R.C.	–	–	126	126	44	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	4 18 10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Munster: County of Cork—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
297	1874	Kilworth,	Kilworth, m.		R.C.	–	174	–	174	62	3 17 8	—	45 6 8	1 17 3	
298	1884	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	2	162	164	68	6 1 5	—	75 6 8	10 7 5	
299	1928	Kilmahon.	Kilmahon, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	37	1 5 0	—	24 0 0	5 16 0	
300	6691	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	101	101	47	1 5 0	—	34 13 4	6 18 3	
301	2043	Kilquane,	Knockraha, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	29	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	5 12 7	
302	6532	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	37	1 5 3	—	16 0 0	10 3 0	Residence free.
303	2117	Kilmacabea,	Maulatrahan, m.	A.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	40	1 8 2	—	24 4 0	2 13 0	Do.
304	3012	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	112	112	42	2 12 11	—	26 0 0	4 14 0	
305	2883	Do.	Knockskyagh,	A.	R.C.	–	98	88	186	54	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	—	
306	3810	Do.	Kilmacabea,		R.C.	–	64	60	124	47	1 7 0	—	38 0 0	—	
307	5700	Do.	Cloonkeen Ord. Ag.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	157	–	157	59	4 3 2	—	60 8 4	—	
308	5701	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	120	120	53	2 6 6	—	28 0 0	14 10 0	
309	1272	Kilfaughnabeg,	Glandore 1st cl. Ag.	A.	Com.	N.E.	140	–	140	15	4 14 1	—	29 15 0	—	
310	2221	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	R.C.	140	145	285	49	—	—	64 6 8	6 6 8	
311	6009	Do.	Reenogrena, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	39	3 3 6	—	25 0 0	4 16 0	
312	6010	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	35	2 12 9	—	21 0 0	3 11 10	
313	2379	Kilkaskin,	Glengarriffe,	A.	R.C.	–	68	71	139	45	1 10 3	—	39 3 4	8 15 0	
314	4845	Do.	Derryconnery,	V.C.	R.C.	–	71	34	105	35	1 13 5	—	18 5 0	3 15 0	
315	5565	Do.	Trafrask, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	61	2 8 0	—	52 3 4	6 19 6	
316	5566	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	124	124	35	1 9 10	—	32 6 8	2 19 7	
317	5567	Do.	Adrigole, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	43	1 10 0	—	28 10 0	7 1 6	
318	5568	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	116	116	37	4 5 8	—	31 16 8	5 5 9	
319	2800	Kilmacdonagh,	Kilmacdonagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	108	95	203	96	1 17 10	—	54 0 0	15 3 3	
320	2801	Kilcreddan,	Kilcreddan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	92	97	189	69	4 16 11	—	46 0 0	14 17 4	Do.
321	3422	Kilmaloda,	Clogagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	1 11 0	—	31 13 4	8 17 9	
322	3423	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	42	1 11 0	—	26 13 4	7 14 9	
323	9610	Do.	Kilmalooda,		E.C.	–	26	18	44	10	7 3 1	4 0 0	18 8 4	37 0 0	Do.
324	3438	Kilbrin,	Ballygraddy, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	65	7 15 6	—	64 5 0	12 0 0	
325	3439	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	140	140	82	—	—	64 0 0	12 0 0	
326	8679	Do.	Curras,		R.C.	–	86	–	86	39	3 6 2	—	24 0 0	7 0 0	
327	8964	Do.	Curraghs, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily inoperative.
328	3548	Kilshannig,	Laharan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	66	61	127	37	1 0 0	—	42 0 0	3 7 0	
329	3930	Do.	Kilpadder,	V.T.	R.C.	–	140	125	265	97	0 10 0	—	60 16 8	6 0 0	

330	4755	Do. . .	Glantane, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	60	3 11 11	—	46 0 0	7 11 6
331	4756	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	115	115	37	3 13 1	—	40 0 0	4 14 6
332	5147	Do. . .	Glashaboy, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	53	3 3 5	—	34 10 0	5 10 3
333	7710	Do. . .	Benn, . .		R.C.	–	–	127	127	57	1 0 3	—	20 0 0	—
334	3722	Kilnaglory, .	Ballynora, . m.		R.C.	–	173	–	173	69	3 5 8	—	92 3 4	13 15 6
335	8707	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	146	146	65	7 3 4	—	44 3 4	14 3 5
336	4055	Kinneagh, .	Enniskeen, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	36	3 8 1	—	24 0 0	9 0 0
337	5055	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	91	91	46	2 11 4	—	30 10 0	5 0 9
338	6883	Do. . .	Castletown (2), m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	49	2 12 9	—	24 0 0	9 12 7
339	6886	Do. . .	Do. . (2), f.		R.C.	–	–	109	109	48	2 12 0	—	32 3 4	4 10 6
340	8478	Do. . .	Coppen, . .		R.C.	–	92	98	190	80	3 19 9	—	43 6 8	7 5 6
341	4126	Kildorrery, .	Scart, . . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	248	–	248	57	0 16 0	—	45 15 0	3 0 0
342	4127	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	163	163	41	0 15 5	—	20 0 0	1 10 0
343	4152	Knockavilly, .	Knockavilly, .		R.C.	–	164	–	164	74	1 10 10	—	46 0 0	7 10 0
344	7156	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	143	143	63	1 15 11	—	38 3 4	9 9 3
345	8696	Killeagh, . .	Killeagh, . m.		R.C. E.C.	–	141	–	141	47	1 8 0	—	32 16 8	8 4 2
346	5258	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C. E.C.	–	–	144	144	47	0 13 11	—	26 6 8	5 9 2
347	5345	Knocknourno, .	Conna, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	146	–	146	51	3 19 8	—	24 0 0	12 1 6
348	5346	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	4	145	149	65	3 2 6	—	44 0 0	9 16 4
349	5377	Kilnamanagh, .	Cloun, . m.		R.C.	–	146	–	146	41	1 11 1	—	34 3 4	5 9 5
350	6254	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	140	140	43	2 13 5	—	28 0 0	4 3 6
351	6651	Do. . .	Cahermore, . .		R.C.	–	112	94	206	76	3 11 2	—	49 10 0	6 5 9
352	7698	Do. . .	Dursey Island, .		R.C.	–	43	14	57	26	0 12 4	—	15 0 0	3 15 0
353	5477	Kilbrogan, .	Laragh, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	77	78	155	63	2 18 0	—	52 0 0	23 10 0
354	8809	Do. . .	Watergate, . .		Pres.	–	52	31	83	43	2 13 10	—	46 0 0	25 12 9
355	9722	Do. . .	Watergate-place, .		Diss.	–	23	23	46	27	3 0 2	4 0 0	8 0 0	6 10 0
356	5257	Do. . .	Bandon Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	670	670	389	11 12 2	—	164 12 11	—
357	5656	Kilmore, . .	Goleen, . m.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	44	2 11 5	—	39 0 0	3 3 0
358	5657	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	126	126	34	4 5 1	—	24 0 0	3 0 0
359	5744	Kilcatherine, .	InnerArdgroom, m.		R.C.	–	150	–	150	43	1 17 8	—	48 13 4	3 17 6
360	8644	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	28	—	—	16 0 0	1 15 0
361	7155	Do. . .	Urhin, . .		R.C.	–	109	107	216	76	1 5 7	—	32 0 0	6 0 0
362	8071	Do. . .	Eyeries, . .		R.C.	–	102	72	174	75	4 4 6	—	33 10 0	13 9 4
363	9583	Do. . .	Ballycrovane, .		R.C.	–	88	37	125	51	3 4 1	4 10 0	13 2 6	5 2 6
364	5855	Kilmurry, .	Kilmurry, . m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	65	2 3 1	—	42 7 6	14 1 6
365	6333	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	142	142	69	3 14 9	—	52 3 4	11 0 0
366	5866	Kilcrohane, .	Rossnacaheragh, .		R.C.	–	66	64	130	49	2 15 0	—	15 10 0	2 16 3
367	6069	Do. . .	Caher, . .		R.C.	–	85	101	186	84	3 16 8	—	41 13 3	12 8 5
368	6138	Do. . .	Gortalassa, . .		R.C.	–	47	51	98	35	1 6 3	—	23 0 0	5 0 0
369	6403	Do. . .	Gouladoo, . .		R.C.	–	40	43	83	30	1 0 0	—	17 0 0	3 15 0
370	7066	Do. . .	Kilcrohane, . .		R.C.	–	63	65	128	45	0 13 1	—	18 3 3	6 13 3
371	5907	Kilmonoge, .	Belgooly, . .		R.C.	–	88	59	147	45	1 5 6	—	42 6 8	7 3 6
372	5959	Kilcoe, . .	Kilcoe, . m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	42	1 3 9	—	24 13 4	8 3 8
373	5960	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	106	106	35	—	—	17 5 0	3 10 0

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
374	6295	Knocktemple,	Freemount Ord.Ag.	V.C.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	62	4 0 5	—	59 16 8	9 0 0	
375	6296	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	61	3 13 0	—	47 11 8	9 0 0	
376	6369	Kinure,	Oysterhaven,		R.C.	–	69	47	116	43	1 5 3	—	41 10 0	11 16 2	
377	7833	Kilmoe,	Crookhaven,		R.C.	–	81	57	138	55	3 0 1	—	46 13 4	3 10 0	
378	8258	Do.	Lissigriffin,		R.C.	–	102	104	206	69	3 2 6	—	33 10 0	7 10 0	
379	8828	Kilcorney,	Kilcorney, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	146	–	146	55	4 4 0	—	36 10 0	5 11 6	
380	8829	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	51	3 1 3	—	40 0 0	7 9 7	
381	502	Liscarroll,	Liscarroll, m.		E.C.	–	142	–	142	65	2 4 9	—	46 18 4	12 0 5	
382	7115	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	140	140	63	1 16 2	—	30 6 8	12 9 10	
383	1871	Lislee,	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	185	–	185	68	3 3 5	—	45 0 0	13 8 2	
384	6650	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	150	150	61	5 14 3	—	40 3 4	11 10 0	
385	2234	Do.	Cullinagh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	106	74	180	95	3 13 3	—	39 10 0	21 19 1	
386	3281	Little Island,	Little Island, m.		R.C.	–	140	–	140	57	1 9 11	—	33 11 8	14 18 3	
387	7545	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	43	0 15 8	—	16 0 0	10 18 2	
388	4118	Lisgoold,	Leamlara, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	99	–	99	33	0 12 6	—	18 0 0	8 11 0	
389	6914	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	84	84	29	1 14 2	—	20 0 0	6 9 0	
390	4230	Do.	Lisgoold, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	41	—	—	26 8 4	10 2 5	
391	4231	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	34	1 16 8	—	48 10 0	6 10 11	
392	8557	Leitrim,	Kilmurray, m.		–	E.C.	106	–	106	44	1 19 1	—	34 13 4	14 0 0	Residence free.
393	8558	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	102	102	42	2 9 3	—	40 0 0	13 9 9	Do.
394	503	Macloneigh,	Tooms, m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	33	1 15 2	—	37 11 8	5 12 0	
395	2706	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	35	1 18 8	—	34 0 0	9 15 0	
396	3888	Do.	Castleview,	V.T.	R.C.	–	93	111	204	83	3 1 5	—	59 0 0	13 14 6	
397	506	Macroom,	Macroom, m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	72	3 0 0	—	84 11 8	20 0 0	
398	507	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	60	3 1 7	—	67 1 8	6 11 0	
399	6508	Do.	Do. prep. m.		R.C.	–	300	–	300	104	7 8 10	—	75 8 4	12 4 6	
400	6509	Do.	Do. do. f.		R.C.	–	–	356	356	138	4 5 3	—	64 5 0	8 2 3	
401	4896	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	28	21	49	25	1 6 10	—	—	—	
402	6784	Do.	Ballynagree, m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	40	1 5 6	—	17 6 5	5 19 4	
403	6785	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	25	—	—	19 4 4	5 8 4	
404	9247	Do.	Araglin, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	53	3 12 1	—	43 0 0	10 13 6	
405	9248	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	140	140	53	3 1 0	1 0 0	49 0 0	11 13 10	
406	513	Midleton,	Ballintollis,		R.C.	–	75	45	120	41	6 12 4	—	15 0 0	8 18 6	

407	512	Do. . .	Midleton Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	799	799	369	21 7 10	—	190 4 0	—	
408	3167	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	47	62	109	70	—	—	1 10 0	—	
409	514	Moviddy, . .	Ahaunduff, . m.		R.C.	–	146	–	146	61	4 14 6	—	39 12 6	15 13 2	
410	5801	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	170	170	70	7 4 6	2 0 6	50 18 4	14 1 4	
411	1514	Mallow, . .	Mallow, . m.		R.C.	–	567	–	567	156	10 18 2	—	91 15 0	13 16 4	
412	4630	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	–	383	383	207	4 17 9	—	89 6 8	—	
413	3651	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	64	101	165	77	3 9 1	—	5 10 0	—	
414	2112	Myross, . .	Coscroneen, m.	A.	R.C.	–	156	–	156	65	—	—	23 3 4	6 18 1	
415	2113	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	158	158	63	1 15 9	—	49 10 0	9 7 8	
416	2115	Marshalstown, .	Gortroe, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	62	34	96	28	1 14 10	—	24 0 0	3 10 0	
417	2329	Monanimy, .	Killavullen, . m.		R.C.	–	164	–	164	77	4 8 3	—	67 5 0	7 9 10	
418	2330	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	69	2 0 4	—	39 16 8	5 15 4	
419	3887	Do. . .	Knockacullata, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	69	–	69	31	1 10 0	—	21 10 0	6 16 5	
420	9097	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	82	82	25	3 9 5	—	15 16 8	4 4 4	
421	2635	Murragh, . .	Newcestown, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	40	2 11 2	—	28 0 0	12 3 6	
422	6531	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	108	108	36	3 16 6	—	16 0 0	8 5 9	
423	3374	Magourney, .	Cloutead, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	118	–	118	41	4 5 6	—	33 10 0	7 14 0	
424	3670	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	50	2 16 9	—	49 18 4	5 10 7	
425	4451	Do. . .	Tullig, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	49	1 9 6	—	18 0 0	11 8 6	
426	4452	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	31	1 8 11	—	20 0 0	4 4 8	
427	5334	Marmullane, .	Passage West, m.		R.C.	–	236	–	236	116	2 14 7	—	74 11 1	14 4 9	
428	8414	Do. . .	Do. . Conv. i.		R.C.	–	–	325	325	123	9 4 4	—	48 11 8	—	
429	5976	Mourne Abbey,	Burnfort, . .		R.C.	–	167	155	322	88	3 2 1	—	41 11 8	7 8 6	Do.
430	6300	Do. . .	Kilquane, . .		R.C.	–	83	68	151	52	2 8 10	—	36 10 0	6 0 0	
431	6307	Mogela, . .	Curroglass, . .		R.C.	–	67	75	142	62	3 3 0	—	44 0 0	10 2 0	
432	8098	Mogeely, . .	Castlemartyr, m.		R.C.	–	155	–	155	72	2 16 4	—	50 6 8	10 15 0	Do.
433	7871	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	158	158	81	4 1 7	—	57 0 0	—	
434	6342	Matehey, . .	Vicarstown, m.		R.C.	–	168	–	168	65	—	—	50 0 0	9 7 0	
435	7684	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	122	122	56	1 16 10	—	36 0 0	4 6 0	
436	7788	Monkstown, .	Monkstown, .		R.C.	–	34	60	94	42	1 17 4	—	26 10 0	8 3 4	
437	1685	Nohavaldaly, .	Knocknagree, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	171	–	171	77	4 4 6	—	58 8 4	8 18 0	
438	3015	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	148	148	57	1 15 0	—	30 0 0	5 0 0	
439	9244	Do. . .	King Williamstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	37	2 0 9	—	15 0 0	—	
440	9245	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	112	112	36	2 5 10	—	24 15 0	3 1 6	
441	4443	Nohoval, . .	Rennies, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	85	186	77	2 9 4	—	38 18 4	11 4 2	
442	4456	Newmarket, .	Newmarket, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	233	233	89	4 7 2	—	117 3 4	10 13 4	
443	7138	Do. . .	Meelin, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	177	–	177	71	4 1 2	—	28 5 0	10 11 0	
444	7575	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	61	3 15 9	—	64 3 0	12 6 6	
445	8520	Do. . .	Tour, . . .		R.C.	–	160	142	302	104	6 6 4	—	58 13 4	16 10 6	
446	518	Ross, . .	Old Chapel, .		R.C.	–	217	–	217	95	8 15 8	—	63 16 8	7 15 6	
448	1274	Do. . .	Ardagh, . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	65	—	—	51 13 4	7 0 0	
449	2469	Do. . .	Do. . prep. f.		R.C.	–	–	159	159	66	—	—	41 3 4	1 19 10	
450	6457	Do. . .	Reanascreena, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	112	–	112	54	4 5 2	—	41 6 8	8 0 0	
451	8750	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	94	94	38	3 10 0	—	28 16 8	6 2 0	
452	6533	Do. . .	Lisavaird, . m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	46	2 12 2	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
453	6611	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	45	2 15 2	—	56 0 0	5 4 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued*.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
454	1273	Rathgoggan,	Charleville, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	206	–	206	34	1 12 7	—	87 6 8	15 5 10	
455	1541	Do.	Do. Conv. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	342	437	169	7 19 11	—	57 16 8	—	
456	1598	Rathcormack,	Rathcormack, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	220	–	220	79	2 16 5	—	89 10 0	6 18 2	
457	1878	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	176	176	86	5 10 9	—	93 5 0	6 8 0	
458	8431	Do.	Kildinan Ord. Agrl.	V.T.	R.C.	–	67	54	121	46	1 5 3	—	46 0 0	16 0 0	Residence free.
459	2164	Ringcurran,	Cove of Kinsale,		R.C.	–	82	36	118	42	1 11 5	—	29 14 5	12 4 3	
460	4893	Ringrone,	Ballymacaw,		R.C.	–	52	46	98	35	—	—	17 10 0	3 5 3	
461	5488	Do.	OldHeadofKinsale,		R.C.	–	98	71	169	88	2 4 0	—	46 6 8	13 6 11	
462	7532	Do.	Ballydones,		R.C.	–	72	54	126	54	2 3 5	—	18 0 0	5 0 6	
463	6217	Rahan,	Knuttery,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily inoperative.
464	9096	Do.	Rahan,		R.C.	–	86	52	138	48	1 19 3	—	24 0 0	11 19 9	Residence free.
465	5854	Rathclarin,	Kilbrittain,		R.C.	–	161	125	286	113	6 6 10	—	93 15 0	36 0 0	
466	9067	Rathbarry,	Rathbarry,		R.C.	–	103	–	103	32	0 13 4	—	17 10 0	3 10 7	
467	1197	St. Mary's (Shandon),	Sundayswell, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	224	–	224	94	—	—	62 4 6	35 6 3	
468	2707	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	270	270	106	6 2 10	—	115 11 8	22 7 8	
569	9066	Do.	Blackpool,		R.C.	–	394	–	394	128	6 18 1	—	87 5 0	7 15 3	
470	1543	St. Peter's,	SS. Peter & Paul's, No. 1,		R.C.	–	–	203	203	103	6 8 3	—	111 8 4	28 19 9	
471	6767	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	66	313	379	113	4 5 10	—	70 16 8	18 4 1	
472	9375	Do.	Henry-street,		Diss.	–	15	38	53	21	—	—	26 0 0	—	Do.
473	1686	Skull,	Ballydehob, m.		R.C.	–	163	–	163	69	—	—	53 1 8	10 1 6	
474	1774	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	60	1 18 11	—	43 15 0	3 10 0	
475	1997	Do.	Skull, m.		R.C.	–	165	–	165	64	1 5 4	—	41 17 2	10 3 3	
476	2378	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	150	150	48	4 10 10	—	47 13 4	6 18 9	
477	6140	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	21	19	40	21	0 10 3	—	1 10 0	—	
478	2373	Do.	Dunbeacon,	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	61	137	58	3 10 8	—	44 3 4	10 0 0	
479	4172	Do.	Lowertown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	102	103	205	73	5 4 3	—	40 6 8	3 0 2	
480	5710	Do.	Dereenard,		R.C.	–	64	59	123	49	5 7 0	—	41 0 0	6 0 3	
481	5726	Do.	Kilthomane,		R.C.	–	45	41	86	27	1 11 11	—	16 0 0	4 5 0	
482	5868	Do.	Long Island,		R.C.	–	24	22	46	17	1 2 11	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	
483	6173	Do.	Derreenlamane,		R.C.	–	67	56	123	51	3 16 3	—	18 10 0	4 6 6	
484	6267	Do.	Rossbrin, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	39	1 18 6	—	29 5 0	8 0 0	Do.

485	9572	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	115	115	47	—	—	21 10 0	7 1 0	
486	9654	Do.	Bawnakeane,		Diss.	–	22	20	42	17	—	—	21 10 0	5 13 0	
487	9340	Do.	Dunmanus,		R.C.	–	45	53	98	33	2 13 8	—	15 0 0	1 15 0	
488	9413	Do.	Glaun,		R.C.	–	23	33	56	26	3 8 1	—	15 2 6	2 14 0	
489	1863	St. Finbar's,	Blackrock, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	174	–	174	79	1 5 0	—	65 0 0	16 9 0	
490	5940	Do.	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	–	192	192	85	1 11 3	—	56 10 0	—	
491	4250	Do.	Ballintemple,		R.C.	–	61	57	118	60	1 0 3	—	28 1 8	6 3 3	
492	6685	Do.	Togher,		R.C.	–	70	61	131	59	2 0 5	—	74 0 0	22 6 8	
493	9563	Do.	St. Michael's,		E.C.	–	22	36	58	25	2 6 11	—	15 0 0	34 14 9	Do.
494	5669	Do.	Gt. George's-st. Lancast. Monastic, m.		–	R.C.	844	–	844	293	17 13 8	—	107 15 4	80 0 0	
495	5999	Do.	Douglas-street do.		–	R.C.	1,151	–	1,151	411	21 3 6	—	117 0 0	100 0 0	
496	6528	Do.	St. Joseph's Con. f.		–	R.C.	–	696	696	358	18 2 3	—	128 14 5	—	
497	3545	Do.	Cork Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	509	399	908	376	31 3 9	—	12 0 0	—	
498	1385	Do.	County Gaol, No. 1,		–}	Gov. of Gaol.	72	–	72	16	1 0 0	—	—	—	
499	1386	Do.	Do. No. 2,		–}	Gov. of Gaol.	–	26	26	5	—	—	—	—	
500	6736	Do.	Munster 1st cl. Farm	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	–	–	–	—	5 13 3	217 17 1	—	
501	3324	St. Anne's (Shandon),	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	301	–	301	105	7 0 3	—	92 17 9	32 17 4	
502	3165	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	250	250	98	6 0 9	—	85 5 0	14 0 2	
503	9170	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	154	167	321	136	1 11 0	—	73 16 8	9 13 4	
504	9335	Do.	Carmichael, m.		Pres.	–	106	–	106	43	4 15 0	—	56 3 4	40 11 3	
505	9336	Do.	Do. f.		Pres.	–	–	98	98	41	3 13 2	—	38 11 8	29 13 7	
506	5708	St. Michael's,	Ballinvriskig,		R.C.	–	63	54	117	65	1 11 6	—	24 0 0	14 0 8	
507	7467	Shandrum,	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	36	1 7 0	—	24 0 0	5 7 0	
508	7468	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	22	168	190	60	4 17 6	—	26 10 0	8 4 2	
509	8951	St. Nicholas,	Cork Dis. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	488	–	488	229	39 17 4	83 2 2	} 1041 9 6	} 365 2 2	
510	8952	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	353	353	151	23 19 11	18 8 6			
511	8953	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	192	113	305	117	2 5 5	19 6 5			
512	8230	Do.	St. Nicholas, m.		E.C.	–	108	–	108	47	5 9 9	—	67 18 4	40 11 4	Do.
513	8231	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	77	77	34	6 17 8	—	26 0 0	20 14 4	
514	8259	Do.	Do. m. i.		E.C.	–	122	–	122	40	1 8 4	—	40 0 0	14 1 8	Do.
515	8504	Do.	Do. f. i.		E.C.	–	–	109	109	38	1 5 0	—	29 5 0	9 12 7	Do.
516	8864	Do.	Do. prep. m.		E.C.	–	74	–	74	29	3 17 0	—	24 0 0	18 2 8	
517	8925	Do.	Do. prep. f.		E.C.	–	–	72	72	30	2 4 2	—	26 0 0	16 1 6	Do.
518	467	Templetrine,	Ballinspittle, m.	B.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed. No returns.
519	468	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	134	134	62	1 19 0	—	31 13 4	4 0 1	
520	529	Templebreedy,	Myrtleville,		R.C.	–	100	84	184	78	1 7 3	—	24 0 0	20 16 9	
521	9473	Do.	Crosshaven,		R.C.	–	56	79	135	65	1 6 3	—	35 6 8	16 7 10	
522	1275	Tullagh,	Sherkin Island, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	56	–	56	28	—	—	24 0 0	2 1 6	
523	4839	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	59	59	33	1 15 9	—	26 0 0	1 15 0	
524	2282	Do.	Baltimore, m.		R.C.	–	60	64	124	49	3 18 6	—	42 3 4	5 2 8	
525	9426	Do.	Pookeen,		R.C.	–	46	50	96	28	—	—	15 0 0	3 0 0	
526	1391	Tracton,	Knocknamana, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	46	—	—	26 13 4	9 10 0	
527	1877	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	113	113	44	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	7 13 0	
528	5814	Do.	Robert's Cove,		E.C.	–	51	45	96	23	1 6 0	—	18 5 0	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of CORK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
529	2534	Timoleague,	Timoleague, m.		R.C.	–	189	–	189	71	2 11 9	—	53 10 0	17 0 0	
530	6692	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	66	2 9 2	—	63 5 0	10 9 0	
531	3195	Templerobin,	Haulbowline Island,		–	Pres.	31	32	63	40	2 0 4	—	34 10 0	21 19 7	Residence free.
532	4701	Do.	Spike Island, m.		–	E.C.	77	–	77	49	3 17 10	—	54 13 4	18 17 4	
533	8918	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	54	54	26	2 10 7	—	20 0 0	11 13 9	
534	7606	Do.	Walterstown,		R.C.	–	87	41	128	70	1 8 10	—	57 0 0	14 7 10	
535	3704	Templeroan,	Shanballymore, m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	48	0 11 3	—	33 11 8	6 0 11	
536	3705	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	91	91	35	3 4 7	—	20 0 0	1 6 6	
537	4122	Templemollaga,	Knockanevin, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	28	1 7 1	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
538	4123	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	140	140	53	1 17 1	—	40 0 0	5 0 0	
539	4124	Do.	Graigue, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Grants temporarily suspended.
540	4125	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	
541	5187	Templeusque,	Riverstown, m.		R.C.	–	114	–	114	36	1 11 6	—	37 13 4	5 14 5	
542	5709	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	34	1 11 5	—	24 0 0	6 19 6	
543	5944	Templeomalius,	Darrary,		R.C.	–	162	16	178	59	4 16 7	—	30 15 0	9 8 3	
544	8759	Do.	Ring, evg.		R.C.	–	65	6	71	28	—	—	5 0 0	2 4 8	
545	9156	Templemartin,	Mossgrove,		R.C.	–	94	76	170	66	2 3 1	—	29 16 8	11 10 5	
546	9131	Tullalease,	Tullalease, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	83	4 0 1	—	47 5 0	12 0 0	
547	9169	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	35	1 5 4	—	43 0 0	6 10 0	
548	531	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	133	–	133	60	4 2 1	—	24 0 0	7 16 1	
549	532	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	165	165	70	1 11 0	—	42 3 4	7 1 10	
550	5190	Wallstown,	Wallstown, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	27	0 10 3	—	28 0 0	6 5 9	Residence free.
551	7067	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	61	61	21	1 17 9	—	17 13 4	3 11 11	
552	3828	Youghal,	Youghal, Convt. f.		R.C.	–	–	674	674	341	22 9 3	—	98 4 2	—	
553	6121	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	75	118	193	76	3 5 10	—	—	—	
		Total for County Cork, 553,					43,627	44,633	88,260	35,602	1,768 10 2	185 5 10	24,196 4 9	5,305 19 7	

COUNTY OF KERRY—231 Schools.

1	1139	Annagh,	Blennerville,	m.		R.C.	–	162	–	162	68	2 14 1	—	64 3 4	—	
2	1140	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	152	152	53	1 15 7	—	20 5 0	—	
3	6537	Do.	Derryquay,			R.C.	–	73	79	152	43	1 5 5	—	15 0 0	1 12 11	
4	1276	Aghavallen,	Ballylongford,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	252	–	252	107	4 19 10	—	101 8 4	9 2 6	
5	1508	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	218	218	78	7 3 2	—	67 18 4	3 12 8	Residence free.
6	6535	Do.	Asdee,	m.		–	R.C.	145	–	145	75	5 5 5	—	96 8 4	27 19 6	
7	7009	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	153	153	68	2 10 6	—	34 0 0	3 10 0	
8	1480	Ardfert,	Ardfert,	m.		R.C.	–	261	–	261	99	3 3 11	—	57 0 0	3 3 0	
9	5380	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	76	7 0 1	1 0 0	39 0 0	1 7 6	
10	1600	Aghadoe,	Fosso,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	126	–	126	45	3 3 9	—	19 0 0	7 8 0	
11	9569	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	36	2 11 3	—	25 13 4	4 12 6	
12	2424	Do.	Carhooreigh,		v.t.	R.C.	–	87	77	164	50	5 14 2	—	40 0 0	5 5 4	
13	5970	Do.	Sixmilebridge,		v.c.	R.C.	–	167	134	301	86	4 9 3	—	65 0 0	12 11 11	
14	9304	Do.	Raheen,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	46	–	46	26	1 10 0	5 0 0	—	0 14 0	
15	9384	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	45	45	25	3 10 9	5 0 0	—	0 10 0	
16	2808	Aglish,	Ballymillane,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	118	–	118	51	2 3 0	—	38 0 0	5 10 0	
17	2809	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	117	117	46	1 15 3	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
18	1145	Ballincuslane,	Knockatee,		v.t.	–	E.C.	119	80	199	45	2 0 10	—	42 0 0	6 0 0	Do.
19	7563	Do.	Glountane,		v.c.	E.C.	–	94	70	164	35	1 13 11	—	19 0 0	2 6 5	
20	8680	Do.	Loughfouder,			R.C.	–	94	70	164	48	0 15 0	—	26 0 0	4 12 6	
21	1277	Ballyheige,	Boulenshere,	m.	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	172	–	172	83	5 18 0	—	96 10 0	13 19 6	
22	1510	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	34	5 10 0	—	16 0 0	3 10 0	
23	4063	Do.	Ballylangane,	m.		R.C.	–	67	72	139	62	1 12 8	—	32 0 0	7 5 6	
24	7116	Do.	Kerryhead,			R.C.	–	40	31	71	32	1 7 11	—	15 18 4	2 1 6	
25	8044	Do.	Tiershanahan,			R.C.	–	59	62	121	49	0 13 10	—	23 16 8	3 6 0	
26	2118	Ballynacourty,	Brackluin,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	140	–	140	58	0 7 9	—	31 10 0	12 5 8	
27	2119	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	159	159	59	1 15 3	—	31 0 0	5 3 6	
28	3761	Ballymacelligot,	Clogher,	m.		R.C.	–	151	–	151	68	1 5 3	—	36 6 8	6 0 0	
29	3762	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	177	177	57	6 3 9	—	42 10 0	8 0 0	Do.
30	5381	Ballinahaglish,	Chapeltown,			R.C.	–	122	83	205	73	3 14 11	—	61 0 0	10 0 0	
31	9422	Do.	Spa,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	34	4 16 2	4 10 0	24 0 0	8 15 0	
32	9423	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	29	—	—	16 0 0	4 11 3	
33	6655	Brosna,	Brosna,	m.		R.C.	–	173	–	173	74	3 4 5	—	26 5 0	18 11 0	
34	9491	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	136	136	47	1 7 0	—	34 0 0	5 17 8	
35	9048	Ballyseedy,	Ballyseedy,	m.		R.C.	–	117	–	117	84	1 13 10	—	25 0 0	2 0 0	
36	9055	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	39	—	—	20 0 0	1 10 0	
37	536	Caher,	Caherciveen,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	153	11	164	59	4 2 2	—	60 10 0	10 1 3	
38	2884	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	–	464	464	233	8 6 4	—	93 11 1	5 0 0	
39	4996	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	27	35	62	33	2 1 1	—	—	—	
40	9644	Do.	Ballycarbery Castle,			R.C.	–	92	52	144	78	3 1 9	4 10 0	15 10 0	7 0 0	
41	9645	Do.	Aghatubrid temp.	m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	59	4 10 8	4 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	
42	9646	Do.	Do. do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	47	1 8 9	4 0 0	16 0 0	7 0 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
43	3352	Castle Island,	Castle Island, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	174	–	174	49	4 5 11	—	22 11 8	4 3 0	
44	6215	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	77	669	746	301	22 9 3	—	158 5 10	—	
45	8985	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	203	–	203	52	—	—	30 13 4	0 19 2	
46	5870	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	90	11	101	22	1 17 0	—	24 13 4	2 7 0	
47	6656	Do.	Knocknagashel,		R.C.	–	131	81	212	81	1 5 7	—	51 0 0	12 0 0	
48	6825	Do.	Ballinacartin,		R.C.	–	114	109	223	70	1 15 6	—	27 15 0	8 15 0	
49	8184	Do.	Scartaglin,	V.C.	R.C.	–	177	153	330	110	9 19 1	—	65 0 0	15 8 3	
50	4459	Currans,	Currans, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	173	–	173	63	3 10 0	—	49 0 0	8 0 0	
51	4460	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	38	1 11 7	—	20 0 0	3 14 11	
52	6465	Cloghane,	Ballyquin,		R.C.	–	98	62	160	65	1 12 3	—	41 0 0	5 7 0	
53	7979	Do.	Clohane,		R.C.	–	78	60	138	58	1 11 8	—	47 0 0	8 10 2	
54	6904	Clogherbrian,	Ballyroe,		R.C.	–	41	55	96	35	—	—	31 1 8	—	
55	1279	Dunnorlin,	Ferriter,	B.	R.C.	–	151	122	273	100	5 0 6	—	53 0 0	5 17 0	
56	1697	Dunquin,	Vicarstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	61	59	120	58	1 9 1	—	42 0 0	4 0 0	
57	9337	Do.	Blasket Island,		R.C.	–	18	15	33	20	—	—	30 0 0	—	
58	2197	Dromod,	Spunkane, m.	A.	R.C.	–	205	–	205	95	8 14 11	7 13 1	43 0 0	9 0 0	
59	2198	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	239	239	89	1 10 7	—	32 16 8	7 10 0	
60	4458	Do.	Ballinakilly,	B.	R.C.	–	77	72	149	51	3 7 1	—	42 8 4	4 10 0	
61	4463	Do.	Masterguihy,	V.C.	R.C.	–	105	98	203	73	3 12 5	—	47 16 8	6 0 4	
62	9715	Do.	Cahersivane,		–	R.C.	67	40	107	57	1 10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 6	
63	3263	Dysert,	Kilsarcon,	V.T.	R.C.	–	125	65	190	47	0 7 3	—	26 0 0	2 0 0	
64	2349	Duagh,	Duagh, m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	63	1 5 9	—	57 8 4	11 11 9	
65	4615	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	63	0 18 3	—	45 18 4	4 12 0	
66	3590	Do.	Trumaragh,		R.C.	–	157	102	259	106	7 18 5	—	69 13 4	28 9 5	
67	5030	Do.	Knockalougha,		R.C.	–	68	41	109	34	1 7 4	—	15 0 0	7 8 5	
68	6241	Do.	Drumligach,		R.C.	–	69	56	125	45	1 7 0	—	27 0 0	9 6 0	Residence free.
69	538	Dingle,	Dingle Convent, f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	468	468	226	14 8 2	—	114 1 8	—	
70	5324	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	36	33	69	37	3 0 0	—	—	—	
71	9485	Do.	Ballyeanneen,		R.C.	–	59	40	99	28	1 18 0	—	20 0 0	2 13 0	
72	6420	Finuge,	Finuge,		R.C.	–	133	87	220	65	5 2 7	—	48 19 2	19 18 4	
73	4251	Galey,	Coolard,	V.T.	R.C.	–	173	134	307	107	5 15 7	—	67 7 6	8 10 0	
74	4762	Glenbeigh,	Glenbeigh, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	65	1 19 4	—	35 5 0	5 7 6	
75	4763	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	130	130	55	1 19 9	—	34 10 0	3 7 6	

76	5735	Do.	Keelnabrack,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	62	6 1 10	—	39 15 0	5 4 0	
77	5736	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	129	129	47	2 11 3	—	20 0 0	1 18 6	
78	5169	Kiltallagh,	Castlemaine,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	92	–	92	43	0 14 0	—	52 0 0	4 10 0	
79	5170	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	91	91	37	1 5 3	—	23 11 8	2 0 0	
80	5347	Kilcrohane,	Direenanar,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	100	–	100	33	—	—	15 0 0	10 0 0	
81	5348	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	111	111	39	1 7 10	—	37 0 0	2 0 0	
82	7158	Do.	Cahirdaniel,	m.		–	R.C.	128	–	128	54	1 8 9	—	48 15 0	13 0 0	
83	7159	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	95	95	42	3 14 6	—	29 15 0	8 10 0	
84	8251	Do.	Sneem Ordinary Ag.		v.c.	R.C.	–	213	–	213	77	5 8 4	—	84 15 0	20 12 8	
			Do.	evg.		–	–	50	–	50	11				3 10 0	
85	8252	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	156	156	53	1 8 7	—	31 18 10	9 14 5	
86	9037	Do.	Glenlough,	temp.		R.C.	–	107	56	163	62	3 18 7	—	51 0 0	8 13 11	
87	9738	Do.	Lohar,			–	R.C.	74	52	126	65	—	—	—	4 0 0	
88	5382	Kilflynn,	Kilflynn,			R.C.	–	132	98	230	78	2 10 0	—	50 0 0	8 0 6	
89	5869	Killemlagh,	Portmagee,			R.C.	–	71	45	116	52	1 6 4	—	28 0 0	4 10 0	
90	8147	Do.	The Glen,		v.c.	–	R.C.	95	72	167	56	2 0 2	—	48 0 0	6 12 6	
91	6814	Kilcaragh,	Lixnaw,	m.		R.C.	–	127	–	127	53	1 5 6	—	26 1 8	6 10 0	
92	6071	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	116	116	60	1 5 0	—	27 13 4	4 10 0	
93	6113	Kilquane,	Kilquane,		v.c.	R.C.	–	113	98	211	66	2 6 3	—	42 0 0	—	
94	6227	Kilmalkedar,	Smerwick,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	96	–	96	35	—	—	23 0 0	2 0 0	
95	6228	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	31	2 6 3	—	13 6 8	—	
96	6335	Knockanure,	Knockanure,			R.C.	–	93	65	158	78	6 5 8	—	40 10 0	20 12 0	
97	6720	Kilgobban,	Camp,			R.C.	–	60	77	137	45	1 12 8	—	24 0 0	8 1 6	
98	2126	Killehenny,	Gortnaskehi,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	201	–	201	63	2 14 10	—	29 15 0	13 14 10	Do.
99	2121	Do.	Do.	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	140	140	55	—	—	17 3 4	4 11 9	
100	2191	Killiney,	Castlegregory,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	186	–	186	84	7 6 11	—	58 18 4	19 1 6	
101	2192	Do.	Do.	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	136	136	73	3 13 1	—	44 1 8	11 1 11	
102	2461	Kilbonane,	Faha,		B.	R.C.	–	241	159	400	129	4 12 9	—	84 5 0	15 0 0	
103	5481	Do.	Kilbonane,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	124	–	124	46	2 8 5	—	36 5 0	8 17 6	
104	5482	Do.	Do.	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	40	1 9 2	—	21 5 0	7 3 0	
105	2810	Kilmoyley,	Kilmoyley,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	177	–	177	80	1 10 3	—	39 0 0	9 1 6	Do.
106	2811	Do.	Do.	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	154	154	72	1 17 3	—	32 10 0	8 2 0	Do.
107	2849	Kenmare,	Kenmare,	m.	A.	–	Chris.	199	–	199	108	6 10 0	—	29 13 4	48 16 5	
108	8818	Do.	Do. parochial,			E.C.	–	28	20	48	26	—	—	24 0 0	26 0 0	Do.
109	8320	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.		R.C.	–	92	500	592	361	18 7 10	6 5 3	218 6 2	—	
110	4670	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	51	43	94	44	—	—	5 10 0	—	
111	5119	Do.	Cahir,		v.c.	R.C.	–	126	64	190	91	3 19 7	—	104 1 8	14 5 0	
112	5235	Do.	Shelbourne, No. 1,		v.c.	R.C.	–	34	33	67	21	1 1 8	—	24 0 0	5 18 3	
113	5423	Do.	Goulane,		v.c.	R.C.	–	56	36	92	32	1 8 7	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
114	5659	Do.	Litter,		v.c.	R.C.	–	34	24	58	28	1 5 3	—	16 0 0	1 5 0	
115	4760	Killeentierna,	Clounclough,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	89	–	89	31	1 0 5	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
116	4761	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	128	128	48	1 18 9	—	14 0 0	0 16 3	
117	542	Killury,	Killury,	m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	59	0 11 3	—	41 0 0	4 18 0	
118	543	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	34	2 0 8	—	16 0 0	2 17 9	
119	2165	Do.	Drumnacurra,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	68	–	68	30	—	—	15 0 0	0 9 0	
120	2166	Do.	Do.	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	28	—	—	18 6 8	2 15 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of KERRY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
121	3483	Killury,	Ballynoe,		R.C.	–	44	57	101	48	2 1 2	—	19 6 8	4 17 6	
122	544	Kilcummin,	Inch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	27	1 10 4	—	30 15 0	6 12 5	
123	8607	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	25	0 11 5	—	8 15 0	4 9 0	
124	1703	Do.	Gneveguillagh, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	181	–	181	69	3 6 9	—	57 5 0	2 13 0	
125	3686	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	145	145	59	2 14 5	—	34 0 0	2 5 0	
126	1704	Do.	Rathmore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	241	–	241	79	3 1 8	—	56 0 0	10 2 10	
127	2995	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	358	358	115	14 19 11	—	103 3 4	5 10 0	
128	2979	Do.	Clashnagarane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	99	–	99	42	1 12 10	—	24 0 0	9 3 7	Residence free.
129	2980	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	42	2 7 5	—	20 0 0	7 2 3	
130	9090	Do.	Shrone, m.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	56	4 0 7	—	48 0 0	6 5 5	
131	9091	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	41	1 19 8	—	35 10 0	2 11 6	
132	1199	Knockane,	Cullinagh, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	193	–	193	64	2 13 2	—	50 0 0	6 4 8	Do.
133	2708	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	171	171	70	4 3 4	—	60 15 0	4 2 4	
134	5168	Do.	Cirraghbeg, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	37	—	—	24 0 0	3 8 0	Do.
135	5326	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	29	3 13 8	—	14 0 0	4 10 0	
136	7841	Do.	Kilgobnet, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	187	–	187	65	3 4 7	—	41 10 0	8 0 0	
137	7842	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	54	1 15 6	—	41 10 0	4 0 0	
138	1280	Kilnaughtin,	Tarbert, m.		R.C.	–	201	–	201	80	} 3 16 6	—	73 10 0	{ 2 15 9	Do.
			Do. evg.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	33				{ 2 9 9	Do.
139	1509	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	178	178	76	} 3 17 11	—	70 18 4	{ 13 0 8	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	66	66	26				{ 0 1 0	
140	8931	Do.	Tarmon's, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	47	4 8 5	—	28 0 0	9 8 0	
141	8932	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	111	111	50	—	—	32 0 0	4 14 6	
142	1396	Kilkaskin,	Tulloha, m.	A.	–	Chris.	72	–	72	32	—	—	18 0 0	15 2 6	
143	7057	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	Chris.	–	78	78	37	1 9 6	—	27 15 0	10 2 0	
144	4846	Do.	Gurtnabinny,	V.C.	R.C.	–	48	38	86	34	3 3 6	—	18 0 0	6 2 0	
145	1583	Killorglin,	Glownaguillagh, m.	A.	R.C.	–	129	–	129	39	1 8 8	—	24 0 0	1 1 0	Do.
146	5193	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	33	2 1 7	—	16 0 0	0 10 6	
147	1832	Do.	Killorglin, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	251	–	251	112	6 4 3	—	59 15 0	15 6 1	
148	2002	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	271	271	114	6 2 0	—	83 1 1	13 16 8	
149	1601	Killarney,	Teirnaboul, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	38	2 0 2	—	18 0 0	6 18 0	
150	8332	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	37	0 14 6	—	16 0 0	4 7 6	
151	6294	Do.	Killarney adult, evg.		–	R.C.	153	–	153	33	1 5 0	—	10 0 0	5 2 9	

152	1793	Do. . .	Do. Monas. m.	B.	R.C.	–	684	–	684	274	11 8 8	—	98 11 8	40 0 0	
153	533	Do. . .	Do. Convt. f.	B.	–	R.C.	–	691	691	296	12 11 8	—	139 5 10	—	
154	6654	Do. . .	Do. do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	45	235	280	113	6 3 10	—	56 13 4	—	
155	1310	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	79	91	170	93	17 1 7	—	5 10 0	—	
156	1602	Do. . .	Gurtaquillane, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	72	157	45	1 18 8	—	34 0 0	9 5 9	
157	8791	Do. . .	Lissivigeen, m.		R.C.	–	186	–	186	60	2 0 3	—	90 5 0	10 17 6	
158	8792	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	36	1 6 4	—	16 0 0	2 10 6	
159	9287	Do. . .	Mucrus, . .		E.C.	–	26	27	53	17	0 5 5	—	—	30 0 0	Do.
160	3655	Kilcolman, .	Miltown Monas. m.		R.C.	–	280	–	280	129	7 7 8	—	37 13 4	—	
161	1859	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.	B.	–	R.C.	–	423	423	144	7 5 0	—	54 5 0	—	
162	1695	Kinnard, . .	Ardamore, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	114	117	231	90	2 18 2	—	37 6 8	9 0 0	
163	2193	Killinnane, .	Fillamore, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	68	–	68	31	1 11 1	—	24 0 0	6 15 0	
164	2194	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	61	61	28	0 15 0	—	22 0 0	5 0 0	
165	8148	Do. . .	Kells, . . .	V.C.	–	R.C.	83	67	150	61	3 4 4	—	30 16 8	10 0 0	
166	8687	Do. . .	Coars, . . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	68	63	131	73	5 0 0	—	46 6 8	10 0 0	
167	9088	Do. . .	Killurly, . .		R.C.	–	91	77	168	62	1 8 2	—	38 0 0	9 16 0	
168	2417	Kilnanare, .	Fieries, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	161	–	161	66	1 5 0	—	60 0 10	11 15 0	
169	6380	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	149	149	60	3 3 6	—	37 3 4	11 17 5	
170	7438	Kilfeigney, .	Kilfeigney, . .		R.C.	–	100	65	165	53	1 1 4	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
171	7446	Kilgarvan, .	Morleysbridge, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	46	50	96	42	1 8 1	—	36 0 0	5 0 0	
172	7536	Do. . .	Kilgarvan, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	167	–	167	77	4 13 7	—	65 11 8	9 0 0	
173	7537	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	168	168	76	4 5 8	—	62 0 0	8 0 0	
174	7660	Kilcooley. .	Beale, . . m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	47	2 12 9	—	18 0 0	13 11 6	
175	7661	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	44	—	—	23 10 0	10 16 4	
176	7735	Killahan, . .	Killahan, . m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	46	1 8 10	—	15 0 0	6 4 0	
177	7930	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	39	1 7 6	—	16 0 0	5 1 0	
178	8062	Do. . .	Clounkeen, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	71	61	132	49	2 12 8	—	40 0 0	5 12 6	
179	9302	Do. . .	Glenflesk, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	68	41	109	44	2 9 9	5 10 0	46 0 0	6 15 0	
180	9209	Kilgarrylander,	Castledrum, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	47	–	47	23	—	—	18 0 0	1 15 0	
181	9338	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	35	—	—	13 12 2	5 4 6	
182	9452	Keel, . .	Shanakeale, .		R.C.	–	–	68	68	28	—	—	16 0 0	1 8 0	Do.
183	1797	Listowel, . .	Listowel, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	413	–	413	149	8 7 3	—	140 6 8	39 16 6	
184	4062	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	–	804	804	337	13 19 11	—	134 16 8	—	
185	4314	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	72	58	130	65	1 2 7	—	2 10 0	—	
186	4064	Liselton, . .	Ballyconry, . .		R.C.	–	119	94	213	96	4 7 2	—	35 8 4	2 5 6	
187	7381	Do. . .	Liselton, . .		E.C.	–	113	100	213	65	—	—	40 0 0	9 10 9	
188	2418	Molahiffe, .	Knockaderry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	178	–	178	70	1 15 10	—	53 0 0	6 2 6	
189	2419	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	141	141	63	2 13 0	—	43 0 0	12 13 6	
190	7990	Do. . .	Ballyfinnane, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	127	–	127	59	3 0 8	—	37 13 4	8 0 0	
191	7991	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	114	114	50	3 9 3	—	36 16 8	6 0 0	
192	7848	Murhur, . .	Murhur, . m.		R.C.	–	211	–	211	101	7 9 4	—	59 8 4	27 0 0	
193	7849	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	194	194	98	4 3 10	—	57 15 0	20 0 0	
194	9179	Minnard, .	Minnard, . .		R.C.	–	109	93	202	83	1 10 1	—	32 6 8	7 4 9	
195	4161	O'Dorney, .	O'Dorney, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	99	–	99	37	1 17 4	—	24 0 0	8 3 11	
196	4462	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	125	125	44	0 10 3	—	17 3 4	7 11 0	
197	3784	Prior, . .	Imelaghmore, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	144	–	144	46	1 6 10	—	59 0 0	7 14 3	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Munster: County of Kerry—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
198	4858	Prior,	Imelaghmore, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	79	79	28	2 1 2	—	20 0 0	4 1 0	
199	9189	Do.	Ballinskelligs,		R.C.	–	72	57	129	56	1 11 5	—	24 0 0	4 17 6	
200	1699	Rattoo,	Ballyduff, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	208	–	208	81	5 2 0	—	68 15 0	7 12 0	
201	2493	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	155	155	66	2 12 0	—	30 0 0	4 6 0	
202	3132	Do.	Slievavadarra, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	42	1 11 10	—	24 0 0	1 14 0	
203	3133	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	33	1 0 6	—	20 0 0	1 15 0	
204	9410	Ratass,	Dromtaker, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	42	1 11 2	—	28 13 4	3 17 0	
205	9411	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	84	84	33	0 17 6	—	18 6 8	3 0 0	
206	3860	Do.	Tralee Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	163	151	314	176	11 4 0	—	3 0 0	—	
207	6962	Do.	Do. Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	27	12	39	4	—	—	—	—	
208	5517	Stradbally,	Magharees,	V.C.	R.C.	–	90	70	160	78	4 14 9	—	59 13 4	14 0 0	
209	1702	Do.	Farrinakilli,	V.T.	R.C.	–	59	59	118	37	0 10 3	—	32 0 0	6 0 0	
210	1399	Tuosist,	Daurus,	A.	–	Chris.	89	78	167	76	5 13 11	—	59 0 0	29 10 9	
211	5480	Do.	Lehud,	V.C.	R.C.	–	104	60	164	69	1 7 3	—	30 16 8	6 0 0	
212	5484	Do.	Shelbourne, No. 2,	V.C.	R.C.	–	39	50	89	47	1 15 3	—	25 0 0	1 9 0	
213	8530	Do.	Laragh, m.	V.C.	–	Chris	121	–	121	37	1 12 9	—	33 3 4	14 0 0	
214	7615	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	Chris.	–	122	122	41	1 19 11	—	31 3 4	14 0 0	
215	6091	Do.	Lansdowne Ord. Ag.	V.C.	R.C.	–	92	60	152	62	2 16 7	—	53 0 0	12 0 6	
216	4759	Templenoe,	Ruscussane, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	44	1 7 10	—	22 0 0	5 8 7	
217	5349	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	30	1 8 0	—	21 0 0	3 15 6	
218	5148	Do.	Geraghsallagh,	V.C.	R.C.	–	23	20	43	20	—	—	17 0 0	0 14 6	
219	5422	Do.	Direen,	V.C.	R.C.	–	41	31	72	21	1 12 9	—	25 0 0	6 0 0	
220	7813	Do.	Dirreendarragh Ord. Agricultural, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	47	1 14 1	—	43 15 0	28 18 8	
221	7814	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	37	1 10 0	—	34 0 0	6 0 0	
222	9260	Tralee,	Listellick, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	105	–	105	39	1 6 1	—	25 10 0	3 2 0	
223	9261	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	88	88	36	—	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
224	545	Do.	Tralee Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	796	796	459	21 4 7	—	175 12 1	—	
225	9266	Do.	Do. f. No. 2.		R.C.	–	–	352	352	163	5 10 10	1 0 0	73 5 0	—	
226	3215	Valentia,	Valentia, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	132	–	132	52	—	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	[from Inspector's report.
227	3216	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	58	—	—	43 0 0	—	No return; average taken
228	7887	Do.	Knightstown, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	83	–	83	38	2 9 3	—	32 0 0	7 10 0	Residence free.

229	7688	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	68	68	29	1 8 7	—	24 0 0	3 12 5	
230	6695	Ventry,	Ventry,	m.		R.C.	–	86	–	86	33	1 12 1	—	18 0 0	2 6 8	
231	7244	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	39	1 10 3	—	22 13 4	3 4 9	
		Total for County Kerry, 231,						18,673	19,060	37,773	15,226	704 5 9	53 8 4	9,130 7 3	1,657 16 0	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—200 Schools.

1	552	Abington,	Kishyquirk,	m.		–	E.C.	110	–	110	44	1 11 7	—	54 5 0	9 10 6	
2	553	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	96	96	46	1 9 7	—	50 0 0	11 0 0	Residence free.
3	5880	Do.	Murroe,	m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	210	–	210	69	4 3 0	—	53 4 5	4 0 2	Do.
4	5881	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	193	193	62	2 2 6	—	50 10 0	8 6 2	Do.
5	1281	Ardagh,	Ardagh,	m.		R.C.	–	155	–	155	72	5 10 1	—	64 8 4	14 0 0	
6	2222	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	56	2 0 10	—	49 15 6	4 10 0	
7	4877	Do.	Killaghteen,			–	E.C.	117	93	210	69	5 3 7	—	58 13 10	20 0 0	Do.
8	8783	Do.	Ballyloghane,	m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	93	–	93	47	3 17 5	—	26 6 8	6 0 6	
9	8784	Do.	Do.	f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	103	103	50	5 3 5	—	41 7 9	16 1 6	
10	1756	Aglish Cormick,	Cloverfield,	m.	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	33	—	—	24 0 0	4 10 7	
11	1775	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.b.	R.C.	–	–	66	66	26	—	—	20 0 0	4 10 0	
12	2039	Askeaton,	Askeaton,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	231	–	231	100	10 2 8	—	67 16 8	32 2 8	
13	2040	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	186	186	84	3 4 2	—	53 5 0	14 16 10	Do.
14	8050	Do.	Do.	i.		R.C.	–	78	83	161	66	1 16 0	—	33 6 8	4 11 4	
15	2539	Abbeyfeale,	Abbeyfeale,	m.		R.C.	–	216	–	216	106	3 0 0	—	103 16 8	20 0 0	
16	7439	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	180	180	86	3 16 6	—	85 3 4	15 0 0	
17	7230	Do.	Meenkilly,			R.C.	–	108	119	227	83	4 1 4	—	56 5 10	13 15 3	
18	7504	Do.	Ballybehy,			R.C.	–	94	89	183	66	3 2 7	—	78 16 8	20 0 0	
19	8401	Do.	Dromtrasna,			R.C.	–	97	132	229	90	2 11 3	—	68 18 4	14 17 11	
20	6657	Adare,	Shountrade,			R.C.	–	80	60	140	55	3 17 0	—	46 0 0	15 9 4	
21	8926	Do.	Adare,			E.C.	–	55	52	107	49	2 7 0	—	56 10 0	15 0 0	
22	9296	Do.	Do. Convent,	f.		R.C.	–	–	272	272	134	8 16 4	—	75 11 8	—	
23	8211	Athlacca,	Athlacca,			R.C.	–	128	92	220	88	4 18 5	—	103 0 0	40 0 0	
24	8419	Ardpatrick,	Ardpatrick,	m.		R.C.	–	146	–	146	72	2 4 6	—	63 15 0	28 0 0	Do.
25	8420	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	130	130	65	5 2 1	—	56 1 8	18 10 0	
26	1868	Ballybrood,	Caherline,			R.C.	–	113	84	197	67	3 6 0	—	49 1 8	14 0 0	
27	2909	Ballingarry,	Ballingarry,	m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	237	–	237	91	5 6 8	—	61 12 6	13 17 6	
28	2910	Do.	Do.	f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	210	210	87	3 13 11	—	56 0 0	10 3 0	
29	7027	Do.	Glenbrohane,	m.		R.C.	–	162	–	162	68	2 13 5	—	44 0 0	10 0 0	
30	7028	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	145	145	60	—	—	38 6 8	10 0 0	
31	7406	Do.	Granagh,			R.C.	–	144	110	254	90	7 1 11	—	67 5 0	28 0 0	
32	5930	Ballylanders,	Ballylanders,	m.		R.C.	–	248	–	248	80	4 8 10	—	80 18 4	12 13 0	
33	5931	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	233	233	94	2 19 0	—	79 15 0	13 0 0	
34	7222	Banogue,	Banogue,	m.		R.C.	–	168	–	168	56	3 13 0	—	59 15 6	25 15 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
35	7223	Banogue,	Banogue, f.		R.C.	–	–	161	161	50	4 0 2	—	47 16 8	13 17 2	
36	7857	Boher,	Eyon, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	34	3 2 4	—	24 0 0	5 15 0	Residence free.
37	7858	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	31	0 14 3	—	26 0 0	5 0 0	Do.
38	8572	Bruree,	Bruree,	V.C.	R.C.	–	150	122	272	106	6 9 5	—	94 10 6	25 0 0	Do.
39	557	Caherconlish,	Inch St. Laurence,	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	89	193	69	6 18 8	—	61 0 0	13 0 0	
40	558	Do.	Kilmurry,	V.T.	R.C.	–	63	78	141	42	2 1 0	—	32 8 10	6 0 0	
41	5909	Do.	Caherconlish,		R.C.	–	63	75	138	45	1 19 11	—	32 0 0	4 0 0	
42	8342	Do.	Bohermore,		R.C.	–	57	29	86	31	1 12 7	—	21 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
43	560	Clonkeen,	Clonkeen,		–	E.C.	64	43	107	47	1 15 7	—	40 0 0	5 2 0	Do.
44	2007	Croagh,	Croagh, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	40	1 10 0	—	26 9 2	6 10 4	
45	2008	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	106	106	44	3 6 1	—	26 0 0	5 14 4	
46	2184	Caherelly,	Caherelly,	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	56	139	54	2 17 10	—	42 0 0	13 0 0	
47	9306	Croome,	Croome, m.		R.C.	–	139	–	139	54	2 3 11	—	58 0 0	17 0 0	Residence and garden free.
48	9307	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	181	181	60	2 2 9	—	56 10 0	12 3 11	
49	6013	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	50	56	106	57	—	—	1 10 0	—	
50	3699	Chapel Russell,	Pallaskenry, m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	65	3 19 6	—	89 10 0	11 10 0	
51	6870	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	70	2 10 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0	
52	4467	Corcomohide,	Killacolla, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	124	–	124	45	5 0 8	—	38 0 3	11 0 0	
53	4468	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	119	119	48	5 2 6	—	63 16 1	10 0 0	
54	6541	Do.	Castletown, day,		R.C.	–	99	80	179	90	3 11 4	—	81 4 2	10 0 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	80	12	92	51				0 13 6	
55	7224	Do.	Ballygran, m. day,		R.C.	–	124	–	124	62	1 11 4	—	59 0 0	7 10 0	Residence free.
			Do. evg.		–	–	61	29	90	47				3 0 0	
56	8769	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	53	3 11 9	—	51 1 8	4 13 0	
57	6539	Caheravally,	Knockea, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	45	2 18 7	—	18 0 0	5 0 0	
58	7104	Clonagh,	Coolcappagh,		R.C.	–	96	78	174	65	3 18 0	—	39 15 0	6 3 4	
59	8930	Colman's Well,	Colman's Well,		R.C.	–	66	50	116	43	1 3 7	—	32 0 0	12 13 10	
60	9668	Crecora,	Crecora,		R.C.	–	94	87	181	83	5 9 1	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 5 5	
61	3221	Darragh,	Glenroe, m.		R.C.	–	176	–	176	63	5 12 7	—	54 1 8	26 0 0	
62	7420	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	54	3 19 3	—	43 1 8	12 0 0	
63	4412	Dromcolliher,	Dromcolliher, m.		R.C.	–	161	–	161	68	6 5 10	—	55 13 4	23 3 6	
64	6540	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	166	166	76	6 13 10	—	54 0 0	24 18 8	
65	4471	Drehidtarsna,	Drehidtarsna,	V.C.	R.C.	–	54	35	89	31	2 2 0	—	42 16 8	0 6 0	

66	4820	Doon,	Coogy,	m.		–	E.C.	156	–	156	61	4	13	5	—	39	1	8	29	0	2	
67	5383	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	146	146	53	3	10	1	—	36	13	4	25	10	0	
68	7263	Do.	Bilboa,			R.C.	–	181	120	301	102	3	6	8	—	76	6	8	23	5	7	
69	9347	Do.	Cortavalla,			R.C.	–	115	59	174	68	4	16	0	—	66	0	0	20	0	4	
70	6915	Donaghmore,	Donaghmore,			R.C.	–	58	48	106	49	1	10	4	—	48	0	0	14	5	1	Do.
71	8395	Drumoglan,	Monamohill,	m.		–	E.C.	92	–	92	38	2	4	3	—	24	0	0	7	13	4	Do.
72	8396	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	84	84	31	0	17	3	—	24	0	0	7	0	0	Do.
73	6788	Emlygrenan,	Clareen,			R.C.	–	126	100	226	82	5	9	6	—	50	0	0	22	0	0	
74	8333	Effin,	Effin,	m.		R.C.	–	114	–	114	46	3	11	5	—	26	10	0	16	0	0	
75	8334	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	46	1	7	5	—	26	13	4	12	15	6	
76	9132	Fedamore,	Carnane,	m.		–	R.C.	138	–	138	55	6	2	10	—	50	10	0	16	16	10	
77	9548	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	85	85	35	3	17	3	—	14	13	4	5	9	0	
78	1143	Galbally,	Lowtown,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	156	–	156	80		—		—	94	1	8	14	10	0	
79	1144	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	144	144	71	4	16	5	—	70	16	8	11	16	0	
80	6542	Grean,	Derk,	m.		–	R.C.	70	–	70	34	1	15	6	—	24	0	0	4	15	0	Do.
81	6835	Do.	Do.	f.		–	R.C.	–	84	84	30	1	5	3	—	21	10	0	5	11	8	
82	6630	Do.	Nicker,	m.		R.C.	–	223	–	223	86	5	18	3	—	91	0	0	15	12	6	
83	7926	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	177	177	77	2	17	6	—	70	8	4	14	10	3	Do.
84	6543	Hospital,	Hospital,	m.		R.C.	–	217	–	217	97	3	2	3	—	88	10	0	26	12	6	Do.
85	6544	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	147	147	82	2	13	2	—	99	11	8	31	0	0	Do.
86	7900	Iveruss,	Ballysteen,			R.C.	–	138	105	243	120	7	1	4	—	95	13	4	32	0	0	Do.
87	561	Killeedy,	Raheenagh,	m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	59	3	11	8	—	72	0	0	18	15	0	
88	7309	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	122	122	55	4	10	11	—	40	15	0	10	17	8	
89	7317	Do.	Glengurt,	m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	180	–	180	73	4	8	1	—	52	10	0	13	0	0	
90	7329	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	150	150	66	2	18	10	—	62	5	0	12	10	0	
91	7357	Do.	Ashford,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	50	–	50	33	1	10	3	—	7	0	0		—		
92	8476	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	63	1	19	5	—	30	0	0	6	19	6	
93	7376	Do.	Herbertstown,	m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	63	1	11	3	—	61	6	8	16	4	6	Do.
94	562	Killeenagariff,	Ahane,	m.		–	E.C.	134	–	134	55	3	1	0	—	62	15	0	32	3	0	Do.
95	563	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	68	68	26	1	19	5	—	25	0	0	3	7	0	
96	564	Kilfinnane,	Kilfinnane,	m.		R.C.	–	163	–	163	58	4	13	8	—	50	0	0	28	17	6	
97	5908	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	152	152	70	2	15	0	—	72	16	8	22	19	1	
98	1548	Killagholehane,	Broadford,	m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	52	1	11	6	—	42	0	0	3	10	0	
99	7087	Do.	Knocktoosh,			R.C.	–	102	96	198	77	5	3	5	—	47	0	0	7	5	0	
100	1935	Kilmallock,	SS.Peter&Paul's,	m.		R.C.	–	199	–	199	109	1	15	0	—	66	11	8	25	10	9	
101	8157	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	234	234	110	8	11	9	—	100	6	8	18	0	0	
102	3066	Do.	Kilmallock Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	89	95	184	94	5	3	1	—	5	10	0		—		
103	1980	Kilteely,	Kilteely,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	157	–	157	59		—		—	54	13	4	10	17	6	
104	1987	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	168	168	69	3	11	11	—	70	8	4	20	13	0	
105	2911	Kilcornan,	Kilcornan,		V.T.	R.C.	–	113	99	212	76	6	6	3	—	69	15	0	15	17	6	
106	8231	Kilfergus,	Glin,	m.	A.	R.C.	–	160	–	160	55	1	16	4	—	40	16	8	10	0	0	
107	8232	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	69	3	9	5	—	71	5	0	14	6	8	
108	6021	Do.	Glin Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	29	32	61	23	1	11	4	—	2	0	0		—		
109	3934	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,		V.T.	R.C.	–	157	104	261	90	5	7	10	—	90	7	6	27	5	0	Do.
110	4469	Kilmeedy,	Feenagh,	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	192	–	192	104	4	8	4	—	79	11	8	18	0	0	
111	4470	Do.	Do.	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	187	187	83	6	8	0	—	65	0	0	15	0	0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
112	7161	Kilmedy,	Kilmeedy, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	65	1 9 8	—	44 6 8	8 0 0	
113	7959	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	60	5 0 9	—	40 15 0	10 0 0	
114	5195	Knockainy,	Knockainy, m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	37	1 6 10	—	33 10 0	9 10 0	
115	7117	Do.	Loughgur,		R.C.	–	141	100	241	84	3 5 8	—	*52 0 0	10 11 0	Residence free.
116	890	Do.	Bottomstown,		R.C.	–	107	94	201	84	6 16 9	—	79 13 10	20 0 0	Do.
117	857	Do.	Knockainey, f.		R.C.	–	–	136	136	56	3 0 6	—	42 0 0	17 4 6	
118	5564	Kilkeedy,	Tervoe, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	128	–	128	56	4 0 4	12 10 9	59 0 0	14 11 6	Do.
119	5932	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	154	154	60	2 10 0	—	45 13 4	26 3 7	
120	6404	Knockaderry,	Knockaderry, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	68	2 12 1	—	43 11 8	10 15 6	
121	6405	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	56	1 15 3	—	34 0 0	5 10 0	
122	6426	Killeely,	Thomondgate, f.		R.C.	–	–	109	109	36	1 19 11	—	20 0 0	7 18 6	Do.
123	6516	Kildimo,	Kildimo, m.	V.C.	–	Diss.	128	–	128	66	3 3 0	—	48 15 0	15 4 4	Do.
124	6517	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	Diss.	–	107	107	51	3 4 7	—	68 5 10	12 0 0	Do.
125	7699	Knocklong,	Knocklong, m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	64	3 2 5	—	67 15 0	15 0 0	
126	7208	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	58	2 1 0	—	55 5 0	15 0 0	
127	7237	Kilflynn,	Ballyorgan, m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	31	0 11 8	—	27 0 0	7 0 0	
128	8246	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	32	2 16 3	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	
129	7310	Kilcullane,	Herbertstown, f.		R.C.	–	–	135	135	53	1 10 9	—	55 16 8	12 14 8	Do.
130	7748	Kilmurray,	Monaleen, m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	45	1 16 10	—	33 5 0	8 13 0	
131	7916	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	36	6 14 3	1 0 0	19 0 0	5 8 7	
132	8144	Knockea,	Knockea, f.		R.C.	–	–	137	137	51	2 3 3	—	28 1 8	6 0 0	
133	8760	Kilmoylan,	Clounleharde, m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	34	2 11 2	—	17 10 0	3 3 6	Do.
134	8761	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	39	2 6 0	—	20 0 0	8 6 0	Do.
135	9318	Kilfenney,	Kilfenney, m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	47	2 10 7	—	33 0 0	11 0 0	
136	9319	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	79	79	31	0 13 1	—	16 0 0	11 13 6	
137	9481	Kilbreedymajor,	Bulgaden, m.		R.C.	–	200	–	200	84	4 16 9	—	65 17 6	23 0 0	
138	9482	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	61	2 18 8	—	47 6 8	20 0 0	
139	9596	Lower Connelloe,	Duxtown,		R.C.	–	61	48	109	47	5 2 9	4 0 0	24 16 8	6 10 0	
140	566	Monagay,	Glenmore,		R.C.	–	119	108	227	85	8 19 7	—	83 10 0	16 6 11	
141	2358	Do.	Templeglentane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	227	–	227	97	3 10 10	—	88 10 0	25 12 6	Do.
142	2359	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	208	–	208	91	8 16 9	—	85 0 0	18 10 10	Do.
143	8847	Monagea,	Newcastle adult, evg.		R.C.	–	90	–	90	21	1 15 3	—	3 1 1	—	
144	1934	Mahoonagh,	Feohanagh,		R.C.	–	97	87	184	94	5 0 9	—	64 6 8	21 2 10	Do.
145	5773	Do.	Mahoonagh,		R.C.	–	152	112	264	117	5 16 10	—	100 1 8	25 10 0	

146	4466	Monasteranenagh	Ballymartin, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	111	78	189	82	4 3 3	—	61 11 8	22 0 0	
147	4764	Mungret, . .	Patrickswell, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	150	–	150	46	2 2 6	—	55 0 0	5 7 2	Do.
148	4765	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	32	1 6 4	—	28 1 8	4 1 4	Do.
149	6969	Do. . .	Limerick 1st cl. Ag. (at Mungret), .	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	105	–	105	48	1 0 0	0 13 0	188 17 2	20 16 6	
150	8141	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	100	100	44					
151	9758	Meanus, . .	Meanus, . .		R.C.	–	54	42	96	55	3 19 3	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	
152	9702	Nantinan, .	St. James, . m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	48	1 16 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 9 6	Do.
153	9703	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	40	1 12 3	4 10 0	3 6 8	2 8 0	Do.
154	3040	Newcastle, .	Newcastle Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	43	54	97	38	2 2 9	—	5 10 0	—	
155	6032	Newcastle, .	St. Catherine's Con. f.		R.C.	–	–	580	580	331	16 10 8	—	177 19 2	20 0 0	
156	7273	Oola, . .	Oola, . . m.		R.C.	–	186	–	186	72	7 9 10	—	54 0 0	21 0 0	
157	7274	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	169	169	58	3 1 11	—	58 0 0	22 2 6	
158	1282	Rathkeale, .	Rathkeale, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	47	4 19 11	—	33 10 0	13 0 0	
159	1511	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	30	94	124	36	3 19 9	—	33 10 0	4 13 0	
160	3415	Do. . .	Do. Workh. m.		P.L.	Gds.	59	88	147	68	5 8 3	—	—	—	
161	6569	Do. . .	St. Anne's Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	489	489	216	21 14 3	—	127 16 7	11 0 0	
162	2540	Robertstown, .	Mt. Trenchard, m.		–	E.C.	95	–	95	37	1 7 11	—	39 3 4	10 0 0	Do.
163	3131	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	99	99	35	0 10 0	—	35 3 4	8 0 0	
164	2813	Do. . .	Foynes, . m.	A.	–	E.C.	98	–	98	42	3 12 4	—	37 15 0	15 0 0	
165	2814	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	E.C.	–	99	99	51	2 5 4	—	51 3 4	11 15 6	Do.
166	5643	Do. . .	Mt. Trenchard Central Ag.	v.c.	–	E.C.	10	–	10	4	—	—	46 0 0	—	Residence and garden.
167	7861	Rathronan, .	Athea, . . m.		R.C.	–	220	–	220	83	4 5 0	—	48 15 0	14 0 0	
168	7862	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	177	177	69	3 16 2	—	41 16 8	10 0 0	
169	8797	Rockhill, . .	Rockhill, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	39	2 7 6	—	28 19 4	12 9 1	
170	8798	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	48	3 15 5	—	41 10 0	12 15 0	
171	556	Stradbally, .	Mount Shannon, f.		–	E.C.	–	130	130	40	1 10 11	—	24 0 0	10 9 3	Residence free.
172	2289	Do. . .	Castleconnell, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	44	3 17 7	—	37 6 8	8 7 0	
173	5836	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	40	2 6 11	—	30 10 0	5 5 0	
174	7421	Do. . .	Mount Pellier, .		–	R.C.	57	37	94	38	3 1 3	—	31 11 1	6 0 0	
175	3786	Shanid, . .	Shanagolden, m.	A.	–	E.C.	134	–	134	66	8 12 0	—	83 0 0	14 18 0	
176	4184	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	106	106	51	3 4 4	—	50 0 0	10 15 8	
177	4587	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	51	54	105	52	1 7 5	—	22 6 8	8 15 0	Do.
178	5639	St. Mary's, .	Limerick adult evg.		R.C.	–	88	–	88	24	2 10 11	—	20 0 0	4 13 1	
179	8827	Do. . .	Do. Mechanics' Institute, evg.		–	E.C. R.C.	128	–	128	22	3 11 9	—	10 0 0	11 7 11	
180	6031	St. Munchin's, .	Villiers, . f.		E.C.	–	–	48	48	15	1 2 3	—	13 9 10	34 12 11	Do.
181	6141	Do. . .	Do. . . m.		Pres.	–	58	–	58	32	2 14 9	—	53 10 0	41 17 2	Do.
182	570	Do. . .	SS. Mary's and Munchin's Conv.		R.C.	–	–	1,130	1,130	440	42 14 5	1 0 0	221 7 1	—	
183	5554	Do. . .	St. Mary's do. f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	27	—	—	10 0 0	—	
184	6934	St. John's, .	St. John's-square, m.		R.C.	–	225	–	225	64	4 0 3	—	57 13 4	26 9 10	
185	6936	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	–	929	929	344	11 9 6	—	176 13 4	—	
186	6935	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	189	–	189	41	2 15 10	—	17 0 0	6 1 6	
187	9657	St. Michael's, .	Pery-square, m. i.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	56	2 0 5	5 0 0	11 5 0	3 7 9	
188	5143	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		R.C.	–	–	647	647	281	14 0 3	1 0 0	117 8 4	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of LIMERICK—*continued.*

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
189	6970	St. Michael's,	Limerick Dist. Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	190	–	190	98					
190	6971	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	187	187	93					
191	6972	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	108	100	208	86	31 14 5	50 6 0	683 14 8	162 7 6	
192	6973	Do.	Do. Maritime,	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	81	–	81	15					
193	5547	Do.	Sexton-st. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	1,145	1,145	400	36 11 7	1 0 0	172 18 4	100 0 0	
194	9595	St. Patrick's,	St. Patrick's, m.		R.C.	–	249	–	249	86	5 16 9	5 10 0	31 13 4	15 16 10	
195	9578	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	196	196	76	3 6 10	—	29 6 8	15 0 2	
196	5058	St. Nicholas,	Limerick Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	217	169	386	150	7 13 4	—	2 10 0	—	
197	7207	Templebreeden,	Knockane,		R.C.	–	109	102	211	91	4 16 7	—	70 0 0	19 11 6	
198	7480	Tuogh,	Cappamore, m.		R.C.	–	218	–	218	62	2 14 8	—	66 1 8	11 13 8	
199	7515	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	200	200	88	4 0 11	—	48 18 4	18 18 3	
200	7569	Do.	Tineteriffe,		R.C.	–	81	77	158	59	2 15 7	—	39 0 0	17 0 0	
		Total for County Limerick, 200,					15,910	18,215	34,125	13,927	816 10 5	101 9 9	10,726 1 8	2,751 11 3	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—280 Schools.

Number	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, &c. £ s. d.	In Free Stock £ s. d.	In Salaries £ s. d.	Local Emoluments £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	571	Ardmayle,	Ardmayle,		R.C.	–	44	28	72	21	1 2 3	—	18 0 0	1 18 0	
2	2670	Do.	Nodstown, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	26	1 7 3	—	24 0 0	8 16 0	
3	3327	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	30	1 8 4	—	20 0 0	5 6 11	
4	616	Aghnameadle,	Toomyvara, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	39	1 18 0	—	28 18 4	1 10 6	
5	8734	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	43	0 10 3	—	16 8 4	5 0 6	
6	6406	Do.	Borrisnafarney,		R.C.	–	38	34	72	26	—	—	14 10 0	4 15 0	
7	6826	Do.	Ballinlough,		R.C.	–	87	83	170	51	2 14 9	—	29 0 0	5 0 9	
8	6697	Ardfinnan,	Ardfinnan, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	41	1 0 0	—	35 3 4	2 17 3	
9	7715	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	34	1 18 11	—	28 6 8	2 12 8	
10	573	Buolick,	Ballysloe,		R.C.	–	63	61	124	51	2 1 9	—	41 0 0	6 0 0	Residence free.
11	574	Do.	Clonmiclane,		R.C.	–	84	60	144	58	4 8 1	—	56 11 8	14 6 6	
12	575	Do.	Gortnahoe, m.		R.C.	–	61	–	61	28	0 12 4	—	18 0 0	2 5 6	
13	5308	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	24	2 5 7	—	20 0 0	1 9 0	Do.
14	1283	Ballycahill,	Ballycahill, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	35	1 19 0	—	27 16 8	8 3 0	

15	1569	Do. .	Do. . .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	136	136	33	0 10 3	—	29 5 0	3 10 0	
16	2203	Ballyclerihan, .	Clerihan, .	m.		R.C.	–	212	–	212	74	3 16 10	—	99 1 8	21 0 0	
17	2638	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	45	1 6 7	—	23 6 8	3 16 0	
18	3227	Ballingarry, .	Kilcommans,	m.		–	R.C.	125	–	125	50	1 19 8	—	37 0 0	16 0 0	
19	6861	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	–	108	108	43	1 8 5	—	62 3 4	17 9 10	Residence free and fuel.
20	6034	Do. .	Pike, . .	.		R.C.	–	87	66	153	51	2 6 0	—	38 0 0	4 7 2	
21	7048	Do. .	Mohober, .	.		R.C.	–	69	54	123	50	3 1 1	—	40 6 8	10 18 2	
22	7049	Do. .	Copper, .	.		R.C.	–	156	81	237	78	3 15 9	—	96 3 4	26 8 11	
23	7291	Do. .	Boulakeale, .	.		R.C.	–	90	62	152	56	3 18 7	—	39 0 0	11 18 0	
24	8831	Do. .	Ballingarry, .	f.		R.C.	–	40	117	157	75	4 13 1	—	44 17 9	11 2 0	
25	4002	Ballybacon, .	Croagh, .	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	89	–	89	38	4 13 4	—	15 0 0	2 7 5	
26	5615	Do. .	Gormanstown 1st Class Agricul. .		v.c.	Com.	N.E.	109	–	109	42	3 9 3	0 8 6	68 0 0	10 18 1	
27	6844	Do. .	Gormanstown,	f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	136	136	54	—	1 3 6	39 0 0	7 5 10	
28	4130	Borrisokane, .	Borrisokane,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	181	–	181	63	1 13 7	—	46 0 0	7 15 2	
29	4131	Do. .	Do. . .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	167	167	56	4 9 2	—	72 0 0	10 0 10	
30	3694	Do. .	Kyle Park 1stCl.Agr.		v.c.	–	E.C.	142	–	142	48	6 11 10	—	120 0 10	5 18 8	Residence free.
31	4221	Do. .	Do. . .	f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	105	105	33	—	—	38 3 4	0 15 10	
32	9031	Do. .	Borrisokane Workh.			P.L.	Gds.	27	20	47	37	2 4 3	—	—	—	
33	4215	Bruis, .	Mount Bruis,	.		R.C.	–	84	58	142	50	2 6 1	—	39 0 0	16 10 0	
34	8066	Barnane Ely, .	Barnane, .	f.		–	E.C.	49	59	108	34	2 0 9	—	15 10 0	7 5 0	
35	6547	Bourney, .	St. Cronan's,	m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	31	0 17 0	—	21 6 8	3 8 5	
36	6662	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	41	1 12 6	—	37 18 4	4 9 6	
37	8793	Do. .	Corriganeen,	.		–	E.C.	44	22	66	22	0 13 11	—	28 0 0	25 0 0	Do.
38	9527	Do. .	Boulabane, .	.		R.C.	–	102	70	172	61	1 19 7	—	34 10 0	3 7 6	
39	6661	Ballinarague, .	Lisduff, .	.		R.C.	–	78	44	122	39	1 4 0	—	18 0 0	5 3 6	
40	7440	Ballygriffin, .	Ballinahinch,	.		–	R.C.	114	90	204	49	3 2 5	—	54 1 2	16 10 0	Do.
41	8608	Burgess Big, .	Burgess, .	m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	45	0 7 1	—	18 0 0	4 9 6	Do.
42	8697	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	122	122	43	3 12 9	—	22 0 0	15 0 0	
43	8692	Ballymackey, .	Clash, .	.		R.C.	–	44	56	100	32	2 15 7	—	19 10 0	3 17 6	
44	2237	Ballysheehan, .	Dually, .	.		R.C.	–	78	80	158	57	1 6 6	—	40 3 4	9 5 0	
45	6698	Ballynaclough, .	Ballynaclough,	.		R.C.	–	74	38	112	27	0 17 9	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	
46	7047	Ballymarkery, .	Ballinree, .	.		R.C.	–	84	67	151	39	1 8 3	—	24 0 0	7 6 0	
47	576	Caher, .	Caher, .	m.		R.C.	–	190	–	190	78	2 12 8	—	49 15 0	13 14 11	
48	577	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	63	5 4 1	—	35 0 0	6 13 4	Do.
49	578	Clonoulty, .	Clonoulty, .	m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	61	2 7 6	—	56 0 0	15 10 0	
50	6456	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	51	1 10 6	—	61 5 0	16 0 0	
51	582	Do. .	Rossmore, .	.		R.C.	–	93	76	169	63	2 11 0	—	68 10 0	15 10 6	
52	1131	Do. .	Ballagh, .	.		R.C.	–	23	43	66	26	0 10 6	—	20 0 0	5 0 0	
53	8224	Do. .	Glenough, .	.		R.C.	–	64	59	123	46	2 17 4	—	40 0 0	6 6 6	
54	584	Cloneen, .	Cloneen, .	.		R.C.	–	86	60	146	46	1 5 0	—	55 7 9	11 10 6	
55	1706	Clogher, .	Cloneyharp,	.	v.T.	R.C.	–	62	60	122	43	3 5 6	—	36 13 4	9 0 0	
56	8215	Do. .	Turraheen, .	.		R.C.	–	83	46	129	57	1 15 1	—	36 16 8	14 17 6	
57	2077	Cloughprior, .	Carney, .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	51	47	98	21	—	—	16 0 0	1 5 0	
58	3328	Crohane, .	Mardyke, .	m.		–	R.C.	133	–	133	56	1 17 6	—	68 5 0	19 7 4	Residence free and fuel.
59	7498	Do. .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	–	139	139	51	2 3 4	—	75 5 0	17 3 9	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
60	6660	Crohane, . .	Crohane, . .		R.C.	–	56	47	103	34	3 0 10	—	17 5 0	7 10 11	
61	3371	Cloghjordan, .	Deerpark, . i.		–	E.C.	21	35	56	20	0 10 3	—	14 13 4	1 0 0	
62	3348	Do. . .	Cloghjordan, .		–	E.C.	107	162	359	111	9 2 4	—	129 1 8	33 8 2	
63	4542	Colman, . .	Colman, . .		R.C.	–	28	39	67	21	—	—	23 10 0	6 3 2	
64	5384	Cordangan, .	Cordangan, . .		R.C.	–	32	40	72	29	1 15 3	—	16 0 0	9 5 3	
65	5802	Clonbeg, . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	79	51	130	55	2 15 3	—	45 3 4	19 10 0	
66	7721	Do. . .	Gurtavoher, .		R.C.	–	43	34	77	39	1 6 8	—	18 0 0	10 2 6	
67	8072	Do. . .	Lisvernane, . .		R.C.	–	98	60	158	52	3 7 2	—	29 0 0	—	
68	9348	Corbally, . .	Corville, . .		R.C.	–	–	163	163	58	2 6 11	—	33 6 8	3 7 6	
69	9550	Do. . .	Knock, . .		R.C.	–	56	60	116	39	1 8 6	—	15 0 0	4 17 3	
70	3414	Do. . .	Roscrea Workhouse		P.L.	Gds.	37	65	102	51	4 10 10	—	..	—	
71	3546	Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir do.		P.L.	Gds.	85	125	210	78	4 0 2	—	5 10 0	—	
72	7118	Castletown Arra,	Castletown Arra, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	35	3 11 0	—	19 3 4	2 18 4	
73	7119	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	37	2 12 11	—	28 11 1	4 0 3	
74	7736	Do. . .	Corbally, . m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	33	0 13 6	—	29 10 0	8 0 0	
75	7859	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	35	1 11 0	—	22 11 8	3 9 11	
76	7245	Cullen, . .	Cullen, . m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	41	1 15 6	—	29 0 0	17 5 0	Residence free.
77	7209	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	138	138	50	11 7 0	—	52 0 0	19 0 0	Do.
78	8020	Clonbullogue, .	Tankerstown, .		R.C.	–	130	86	216	76	2 19 9	—	77 6 8	18 0 0	
79	572	Donohill, . .	Annacarty, . m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	43	1 16 3	—	18 0 0	7 15 0	
80	8957	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	116	116	51	2 12 4	—	29 10 0	7 14 10	
81	1886	Do. . .	Garryshane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	127	–	127	52	1 7 7	—	39 7 9	11 6 9	
82	1887	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	128	128	60	3 4 0	—	40 1 8	7 2 8	
83	5094	Do. . .	Mohoragh, . .		R.C.	–	58	58	116	48	2 2 4	—	32 12 2	8 19 6	
84	8533	Do. . .	Carhue, . .		R.C.	–	37	31	68	30	0 10 3	—	39 11 1	7 13 9	
85	585	Drom, . .	Drom, . .		R.C.	–	72	85	157	60	9 19 10	—	42 15 0	5 12 3	
86	586	Durrow, . .	Gurteen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	81	–	81	32	0 17 5	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	
87	5435	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	70	70	30	0 12 3	—	24 0 0	3 14 4	
88	3367	Do. . .	Annagh, . .	A.	R.C.	–	65	66	131	41	1 10 3	—	26 10 0	6 0 0	
89	7231	Drangan, . .	Drangan, . m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	50	2 0 6	—	27 5 0	3 13 6	
90	7232	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	47	1 13 9	—	44 10 0	5 16 0	
91	5040	Eglish, . .	Eglish, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	27	1 10 4	—	26 10 0	0 12 0	
92	5041	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	0 15 3	—	14 0 0	1 0 8	
93	6551	Emly, . .	Emly, . m.		R.C.	–	136	–	136	39	2 10 0	—	24 18 4	8 10 0	

94	7433	Emly, . .	Emly, . . f.		R.C.	–	–	177	177	63	1 5 3	—	55 3 4	16 0 0	Do.
95	587	Fennor, . .	Graigue, . .		R.C.	–	78	77	155	65	3 6 5	—	36 10 0	12 8 0	
96	588	Do. . .	Urard, . .		R.C.	–	61	43	107	41	1 12 2	—	32 0 0	5 15 0	
97	2459	Fethard, . .	Fethard, . m.		R.C.	–	218	–	218	71	2 10 4	—	43 16 8	9 0 9	
98	8903	Do. . .	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	–	391	391	273	20 9 10	—	98 1 8	—	
99	590	Glenkeen, .	Borrisoleigh, m.		R.C.	–	160	–	160	65	4 4 7	—	92 8 4	9 8 0	
100	3486	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	187	187	55	2 17 8	—	53 0 0	9 10 0	
101	591	Do. . .	Isleigh, . .		R.C.	–	68	52	120	44	1 5 3	—	52 0 0	4 11 9	
102	3282	Do. . .	Garrangreena, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	51	54	105	34	2 1 8	—	18 0 0	5 10 0	
103	8008	Do. . .	Coolderry, . .		R.C.	–	65	45	110	32	1 7 9	—	15 0 0	7 2 6	
104	4924	Graystown, .	Noan, . . .		R.C.	–	58	48	106	49	—	—	33 10 0	6 0 0	
105	5111	Glenbane, .	Glenbane, . .		R.C.	–	127	67	194	63	2 12 10	—	57 3 4	15 0 0	
106	7595	Grangemockler,	Grangemockler, m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	60	2 5 0	—	31 15 0	14 17 5	
107	7596	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	46	1 12 0	—	43 0 0	9 16 0	
108	1811	Holycross, .	Holycross, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	35	1 5 8	—	22 3 4	8 0 0	
109	1965	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	38	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	5 9 6	
110	9181	Horeabbey, .	Horeabbey, . .		R.C.	–	45	24	69	25	0 17 6	—	19 10 0	1 19 7	
111	7911	Iffa & Offa, West	Croagh, . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	77	77	34	4 7 11	—	31 0 0	4 9 6	
112	2835	Inch, . .	Inch, . . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	34	1 11 5	—	22 5 0	2 16 0	
113	2836	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	106	106	40	1 6 0	—	30 3 4	—	
114	595	Kilcooly, . .	New Bermingham,		R.C.	–	67	60	127	65	3 14 6	—	22 15 0	10 2 7	Do.
115	596	Kilcash, . .	Kilcash, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	38	2 13 9	—	24 0 0	13 9 6	Do.
116	6874	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	71	71	28	1 11 7	—	24 0 0	4 15 0	Do.
117	598	Kiltinan, . .	Killusty, . .		R.C.	–	56	48	104	42	1 0 0	—	48 0 0	8 18 0	
118	1284	Kilcomenty, .	Birdhill, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	79	–	79	26	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	
119	3970	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	29	2 8 3	—	16 0 0	2 8 6	
120	1402	Killea, . .	Killea, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	88	–	88	38	1 6 3	—	32 0 0	8 8 4	
121	1410	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	41	1 15 3	—	32 10 0	4 17 0	
122	1559	Killaloan, .	Newtown Anner, .		–	E.C.	110	114	224	81	6 17 8	—	61 6 8	20 0 0	Do.
123	1579	Kilfithmore, .	Ballintonty, .	v.t.	R.C.	–	47	43	90	30	1 9 2	—	35 3 4	4 0 0	
124	1705	Kilnarath, .	Rossfinch, . m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	44	2 12 11	—	22 14 5	1 15 10	
125	1776	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	33	3 4 9	—	14 0 0	3 12 0	
126	4476	Do. . .	Tour, . . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	61	37	98	35	1 1 4	—	18 0 0	4 1 6	
127	2428	Kilvellane, .	Lackamore, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	59	61	120	36	1 15 8	—	23 0 0	2 17 6	
128	4066	Do. . .	Newport, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	270	–	270	72	3 11 4	—	66 10 0	0 16 6	
129	4067	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	252	252	92	4 13 5	—	50 9 10	8 15 11	Do.
130	2545	Kilmore, . .	Silvermines, m.		R.C.	–	131	–	131	47	1 13 4	—	34 5 0	8 1 9	
131	3344	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	149	149	45	4 14 5	—	24 0 0	7 15 8	
132	8009	Do. . .	Lissenhall, . m.		R.C.	–	92	–	92	31	2 14 1	—	15 0 0	3 10 0	
133	8124	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	80	80	28	1 13 7	—	25 0 0	5 15 9	
134	8898	Do. . .	Bishopswood, .		R.C.	–	87	69	156	45	1 7 5	—	40 0 0	4 13 10	
135	3325	Killenaule, .	Killenaule, . m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	70	1 17 4	—	77 16 8	10 17 0	
136	5309	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	135	135	72	2 1 8	—	73 3 4	11 4 3	
137	4072	Do. . .	Graystown, . .		R.C.	–	43	40	83	29	—	—	40 10 0	3 11 6	
138	4074	Do. . .	Lanespark, . .		R.C.	–	43	35	78	27	—	—	18 0 0	2 13 6	
139	4075	Do. . .	Moyglass, . .		R.C.	–	75	53	128	47	3 5 1	—	36 0 0	10 1 1	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Munster: County of Tipperary—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
						Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.			In Free-stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
												£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
140	3627	Kilbarron,	Kilbarron,	m.		R.C.	–	69	–	69	22	1 17 8	—	18 0 0	4 0 3	
141	8034	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	26	1 14 11	—	20 0 0	2 14 3	
142	3999	Kilnaneave,	Kilnaneave,		V.T.	R.C.	–	90	95	185	63	3 19 4	—	47 1 8	12 11 6	
143	5044	Killoskehan,	Killoskehan,			R.C.	–	45	23	68	25	—	—	24 0 0	2 13 0	
144	5144	Knockgraffon,	New Inn,	m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	30	1 10 3	—	24 3 4	3 6 6	
145	5470	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	39	1 16 11	—	28 10 0	8 2 11	
146	6887	Do.	Knockgraffon,			R.C.	–	42	68	110	40	0 12 3	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	
147	5745	Killavinoge,	Clonmore,	m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	33	0 12 0	—	18 0 0	3 8 6	Residence free.
148	7196	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	103	103	34	1 17 9	—	36 6 8	4 9 6	
149	7133	Do.	Shannakill,			R.C.	–	60	44	104	32	0 5 9	—	18 0 0	2 13 4	Do.
150	6188	Killoscully,	Killoscully,			R.C.	–	53	38	91	35	1 17 10	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	
151	6245	Do.	Shallee,			R.C.	–	82	54	136	45	2 2 5	—	12 10 0	4 17 6	
152	9744	Do.	Drumbane,			E.C.	–	28	23	51	30	3 2 6	4 0 0	—	28 0 0	Do.
153	6658	Knigh,	Kildangan,	m.		R.C.	–	64	–	64	19	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 5 6	
154	6659	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	62	62	20	0 13 9	—	14 0 0	2 10 1	
155	6918	Kilgrant,	Powerstown,			R.C.	–	60	43	103	49	3 2 6	—	48 0 0	18 11 0	
156	7088	Kilruane,	Kilruane,	m.		R.C.	–	79	53	132	56	5 6 4	—	32 0 0	13 0 0	
157	7667	Kilremnon,	Clonagoose,	m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	35	3 13 4	—	21 0 0	11 10 8	
158	7422	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	45	1 8 7	—	35 16 8	8 5 1	
159	7607	Kilsheelan,	Kilsheelan,	m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	44	—	—	24 0 0	11 19 6	Do.
160	8198	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	33	3 4 4	—	24 0 0	9 16 5	Do.
161	8551	Kilmurray,	Ballyneal,	m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	37	0 13 0	—	23 3 4	8 8 10	
162	8552	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	138	138	45	3 2 9	—	38 18 4	5 11 11	
163	9499	Kilkeary,	Kilkeary,	m.		–	E.C.	70	–	70	32	3 6 0	—	10 0 0	11 18 0	Residence and garden free.
164	9689	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	66	66	29	1 18 7	4 10 0	10 16 8	3 0 0	
165	600	Lorrha,	Lorrha,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	128	–	128	42	2 1 5	—	24 0 0	6 11 11	
166	601	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	143	143	43	2 2 11	—	35 13 4	5 1 7	
167	8019	Do.	Lehinch,			R.C.	–	65	31	96	31	1 0 11	—	21 1 1	4 7 10	Residence free.
168	2325	Loughkeen,	Carrig,	temp.		R.C.	–	63	59	122	42	1 16 6	—	53 10 0	3 18 3	
169	5595	Do.	Riverstown,			R.C.	–	129	59	188	41	0 12 5	—	47 13 4	5 10 4	
170	6789	Lisronagh,	Lisronagh,	m.		R.C.	–	65	–	65	26	0 12 6	—	28 0 0	6 18 6	
171	6917	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	44	44	25	1 0 9	—	20 0 0	4 6 11	
172	7594	Loughmore,	Loughmore,	f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	44	0 10 0	—	45 0 0	5 10 0	
173	7694	Loughmore, west,	Do.	m.		R.C.	–	152	–	152	54	2 13 3	—	40 13 4	9 4 7	

174	7766	Lismalin, .	Ballydonnell, .		R.C.	–	80	59	139	49	1 8 11	—	44 8 4	6 3 7	
175	602	Moyne, .	Moyne, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	100	–	100	45	1 7 3	—	69 6 8	12 18 0	
176	7302	Do. .	Kilemakill, .		R.C.	–	42	42	84	33	0 10 3	—	15 0 0	4 11 0	
177	8733	Do. .	Moyne, f.		R.C.	–	–	79	79	32	2 2 3	—	27 15 0	4 17 6	
178	1818	Moyaliff, .	Clareen, .		R.C.	–	56	35	91	41	1 14 7	—	15 0 0	7 19 0	
179	8627	Do. .	Roskeen, m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	40	1 6 3	—	18 0 0	12 0 0	
180	8439	Do. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	32	1 5 6	—	18 0 0	6 16 6	
181	4005	Moycarky, .	Moycarky, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	120	93	213	61	1 10 4	—	39 16 8	12 17 0	
182	4722	Magorban, .	Silverfort, .		R.C.	–	42	52	94	30	1 7 6	—	18 0 0	6 6 0	
183	6790	Mortlestown, .	Ballingeary, .		R.C.	–	52	50	102	58	2 2 6	—	12 10 0	6 10 0	
184	8986	Monsea, .	Carrig, m.		R.C.	–	78	–	78	32	2 19 5	—	27 15 0	11 9 4	
185	6847	Do. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	30	1 14 10	—	20 0 0	7 6 6	
186	9549	Modreeney, .	Newtown, .		Diss.	–	41	35	76	31	3 16 2	—	33 0 0	8 12 0	Do.
187	7885	Newcastle, .	Coroughelooney, .		R.C.	–	33	37	70	32	1 6 3	—	18 0 0	0 13 0	
188	9249	Do. .	Newcastle, m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	51	3 17 2	—	39 2 2	8 16 10	
189	9250	Do. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	57	5 10 1	—	40 0 0	4 8 1	
190	7392	Nenagh, .	Nenagh Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	583	583	197	7 4 2	—	84 0 0	31 0 1	
191	3519	Do. .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	86	99	185	105	7 1 8	—	4 10 0	—	
192	9520	Do. .	Do. Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	129	–	129	17	1 4 4	—	5 0 0	—	
193	9521	Do. .	Do. . f.		Gov.	Gaol.	–	42	42	7	—	—	—	—	
194	2015	Oughterleague,	Knockavilla, .		R.C.	–	99	80	179	68	1 6 0	—	22 13 4	7 16 1	
195	2390	Peppardstown, .	Knockkelly, .	B.	R.C.	–	47	20	67	23	1 1 11	—	23 0 0	5 5 6	
196	1594	Roscrea, .	Roscrea, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	377	–	377	162	16 0 9	7 0 0	163 3 4	59 1 8	
197	2133	Do. .	Airhill Convent, f.	B.	–	R.C.	–	476	476	298	43 19 4	—	120 6 8	9 0 0	
198	2245	Rathcool, .	Coolmoyne, .		R.C.	–	41	31	75	28	—	—	20 10 0	7 0 0	
199	4513	Rahealty, .	Rahealty, .		R.C.	–	77	56	133	61	2 11 11	—	40 10 0	7 19 6	
200	4620	Relickmurray and Athassel, .	Thomastown, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	124	153	277	92	4 16 10	—	80 15 0	8 0 0	
201	7254	Do. .	Lagganstown, .		R.C.	–	38	58	96	31	2 4 3	—	20 0 0	1 0 6	
202	7820	Do. .	Golden, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	32	1 16 10	—	32 16 8	10 0 0	
203	7821	Do. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	32	1 5 3	—	21 16 8	6 0 0	
204	9265	Do. .	Cloughleigh, .		R.C.	–	54	44	98	45	1 7 10	—	32 0 0	17 3 0	
205	9449	Do. .	Ballycarron, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	69	–	69	35	3 0 3	4 10 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	
206	9450	Do. .	Do. . f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	71	74	34	2 7 6	4 10 0	10 0 0	3 6 6	
207	7278	Rathlynin, .	Curraghpoor, .		R.C.	–	114	94	208	61	1 11 2	—	55 5 0	20 14 6	
208	580	St. John Baptist,	Cashel, m.		R.C.	–	208	–	208	79	8 0 9	—	101 6 8	55 10 10	
209	4612	Do. .	Do. . i.		R.C.	–	319	–	319	113	3 0 4	—	98 0 0	37 0 0	
210	581	Do. .	Cashel Convent, f.		R.C.	–	70	724	794	389	18 2 8	—	177 9 3	—	
211	3363	Do. .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	139	112	251	127	2 16 4	—	5 10 0	—	
212	2679	Do. .	Racecourse, .		R.C.	–	64	50	114	39	1 1 3	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
213	606	Solloghodmore,	Sologhod, m.		–	E.C.	216	–	216	93	6 18 7	—	4 15 0	121 16 10	
214	2012	Do. .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	167	167	52	6 14 2	—	1 0 0	114 15 8	Do.
215	8316	Solloghodbeg, .	Newtown, m.		R.C.	–	139	–	139	60	4 3 7	—	18 0 0	12 18 0	
216	8317	Do. .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	52	2 19 2	—	33 10 0	15 0 0	
217	3019	Shanrahan, .	Burncourt, m.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	151	–	151	62	4 19 7	1 0 0	48 1 8	10 15 6	
218	3020	Do. .	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	–	134	134	68	4 1 10	—	59 10 0	10 15 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of TIPPERARY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
219	4132	Shanrahan, .	Clogheen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	156	–	156	58	1 6 0	—	42 15 0	10 4 1	
220	4133	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	E.C.	–	252	252	98	4 8 4	—	52 10 0	10 10 3	
221	3445	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	48	48	96	61	2 9 0	—	1 10 0	—	
222	4069	St. Patrick's Rock,	Mocklershill, .		R.C.	–	63	54	117	36	1 7 6	—	40 13 4	3 5 0	
223	4071	Shronell, . .	Shronell, . .		R.C.	–	90	65	155	64	4 12 10	—	55 0 0	16 18 0	
224	5633	St. Mary's, .	Clonmel Dis. Mod. m	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	184	–	184	72					
225	5634	Do. . .	Do. do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	89	89	42	18 1 3	26 13 11	629 0 7	57 14 6	
226	5635	Do. . .	Do. do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	28	42	70	29					
227	3024	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse.		P.L.	Gds.	125	213	338	136	14 16 10	—	—	—	
228	9258	Do. . .	Do. Gaol, .		Gov.	Gaol.	42	–	42	6	1 5 4	—	—	—	
229	592	Toem, . .	Hollyford, . .		R.C.	–	158	155	313	84	3 19 10	—	84 10 0	11 14 5	
230	1769	Do. . .	Cappawhite, m.		R.C.	–	210	–	210	71	1 16 3	—	54 18 4	11 18 0	
231	1780	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	165	165	57	1 17 3	—	50 16 8	5 19 4	
232	610	Tullamain, .	Rosegreen, . .		R.C.	–	57	47	104	46	1 19 10	—	24 0 0	11 0 0	
233	613	Templetuohy, .	Toher, . .		R.C.	–	50	47	97	36	1 5 3	—	51 3 4	3 2 4	
234	2443	Do. . .	Templetuohy, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	115	–	115	48	1 3 8	—	18 0 0	4 19 0	
235	2444	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	117	117	52	3 5 9	—	51 16 8	5 0 0	
236	1181	Templebeg, .	Kilcummin, m.		R.C.	–	157	–	157	51	1 5 6	—	26 3 4	7 10 0	
237	5491	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	45	3 6 1	—	40 8 4	7 7 0	
238	8832	Do. . .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	35	–	35	17	—	—	9 3 4	3 10 0	
239	8645	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	31	1 19 7	—	20 3 4	4 0 0	
240	1285	Tipperary, .	Tipperary, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	369	–	369	121	7 17 9	—	113 18 4	23 10 6	
241	1862	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	45	200	245	107	7 15 7	—	117 16 8	53 4 4	
242	9432	Do. . .	Do. . Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	597	597	317	17 14 9	—	103 11 3	—	
243	311	Do. . .	Do. . Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	60	63	123	75	—	—	—	—	
244	2286	Templemore, .	Collegehill, . m.		R.C.	–	47	11	58	21	—	—	17 5 0	1 5 0	
245	2457	Do. . .	Templemore, m.	B.	R.C.	–	131	–	131	54	1 14 0	—	61 15 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
246	9407	Do. . .	Do. . Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	366	366	149	12 14 1	—	60 13 4	13 17 0	
247	2458	Do. . .	Do. . prep.	B.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	50	0 6 10	—	37 15 0	—	
248	3899	Templenoe, .	Grenane, . .	V.T.	–	E.C.	60	28	88	31	1 5 0	—	28 0 0	11 10 6	
249	4562	Do. . .	Ballyhust, . .	V.C.	R.C.	–	51	33	84	23	1 8 6	—	24 0 0	5 10 6	
250	7782	Do. . .	Castle Inny, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	27	0 14 6	—	18 0 0	4 5 0	
251	7783	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	32	1 5 6	—	16 13 4	4 2 4	
252	4000	Templederry, .	Templederry, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	90	46	136	47	4 2 9	—	37 16 8	6 16 4	

253	9060	Do.	Clohinch, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	40	1 5 0	—	24 6 8	12 13 6	
254	9061	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	144	144	47	2 7 8	—	40 13 4	11 15 1	
255	9368	Do.	Curreeny,		R.C.	–	90	81	171	46	2 9 2	—	46 5 0	9 10 0	
256	4003	Twomileborris,	Twomileborris,	v.T.	R.C.	–	88	83	171	61	1 12 8	—	58 6 8	9 17 6	
257	4004	Do.	Littleton,	v.T.	R.C.	–	66	66	132	50	0 10 8	—	34 0 0	5 14 11	
258	6550	Tullaghorton,	Castlegrace,		R.C.	–	72	49	121	35	1 8 5	—	19 15 0	4 8 4	
259	7358	Templetenny,	Skehenarinkey, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	170	–	170	60	2 17 0	—	47 0 0	30 6 0	
260	7359	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	156	156	59	3 1 0	—	53 0 0	17 12 0	Do.
261	7416	Toan,	Cahernahallia,		R.C.	–	114	107	221	65	3 15 0	—	58 0 0	16 0 0	
262	7577	Templeneery,	Bansha, m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	52	1 14 9	—	54 16 8	10 0 0	Do.
263	8022	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	163	163	49	3 0 2	—	44 18 4	5 0 0	
264	9099	Do.	College,		R.C.	–	110	81	191	73	5 18 8	—	54 13 4	10 6 9	
265	7662	Thurles,	Leugh,		R.C.	–	66	43	109	22	—	—	18 0 0	2 4 2	
266	4068	Do.	Thurles Convent. f.		–	R.C.	–	545	545	267	13 5 4	—	124 5 0	—	
267	3647	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	95	78	173	84	3 8 9	—	5 10 0	—	
268	7938	Templeachally,	Ballina, m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	29	4 13 4	—	30 13 4	4 9 6	
269	7939	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	55	3 17 4	—	40 0 0	4 12 6	
270	9190	Do.	Boher,		R.C.	–	78	55	133	32	1 17 6	—	25 10 10	4 3 10	
271	5424	Do.	Derrycastle 1st Class Agricultural,	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	65	53	118	43	1 10 11	—	80 13 4	3 4 0	
272	7982	Tullaghmealan,	Grange, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	53	4 3 4	—	24 6 8	17 7 7	
273	7983	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	45	—	—	37 10 0	14 18 5	
274	618	Uskane,	Sopwell,		–	E.C.	61	45	106	48	1 7 0	—	53 10 0	20 0 0	Do.
275	4879	Upper Church,	Garnakeilka,		R.C.	–	89	76	165	62	3 13 0	—	42 10 0	13 6 4	
276	8747	Do.	Upper Church, m.		R.C.	–	137	–	137	41	1 12 10	—	18 0 0	10 0 0	
277	8440	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	51	0 14 7	—	36 0 0	9 5 0	
278	9749	Do.	Inchavallana,		R.C.	–	59	65	124	64	2 13 8	5 10 0	—	4 6 0	
279	6549	Youghalarra,	Youghalarra, m.		R.C.	–	68	–	68	34	0 11 3	—	32 0 0	7 0 0	
280	8874	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	91	91	27	0 11 0	—	17 0 0	5 16 2	
			Total for County Tipperary, 280,				18,933	19,456	38,389	14,703	792 19 3	59 5 11	10,752 0 8	2,612 6 5	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—111 Schools.

1	1395	Aglish,	Aglish, m.	A.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	53	1 6 3	—	26 11 1	5 3 1
2	6735	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	110	110	42	5 14 6	—	22 7 8	4 14 7
3	6279	Do.	Mount Stuart,	v.c.	R.C.	–	61	45	106	33	0 6 0	—	18 0 0	6 0 0
4	7737	Affane and Aglish,	Villierstown, m.		E.C.	–	95	–	95	39	1 5 6	—	24 0 0	10 16 0
5	8335	Affane,	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	120	120	43	0 16 5	—	23 0 0	1 10 0
6	3858	Ardmore,	Ardmore, m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	55	2 9 8	—	49 5 0	17 0 0
7	5095	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	147	147	80	2 8 3	—	45 13 4	17 0 0
8	5548	Do. East,	Ballymacart, m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	50	1 6 3	—	28 11 8	18 14 1

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
9	6388	Ardmore, East,	Ballymacart, f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	40	2 3 10	—	31 2 9	12 11 4	
10	619	Ballygunner,	Ballygunner, m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	33	2 2 6	—	31 10 0	15 10 0	Residence free.
11	5197	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	131	131	57	4 2 2	—	51 6 8	14 19 7	
12	1207	Ballyduff,	Ballyduff, No. 1,	V.T.	R.C.	–	63	48	111	43	—	—	32 0 0	3 18 6	Do.
13	7668	Do.	Ballyduff,		R.C.	–	86	60	146	72	1 14 7	—	44 5 0	12 7 11	
14	1927	Ballylaneen,	Bonmahon, m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	51	2 18 1	—	44 16 8	8 10 8	
15	6828	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	50	1 17 10	—	34 0 0	6 3 0	
16	2761	Do.	Ballylaneen,		R.C.	–	115	107	222	97	5 2 10	—	77 10 0	10 4 0	
17	1286	Corbally,	Summerville, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	115	–	115	62	3 18 7	—	48 0 0	14 0 0	
18	622	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	123	123	64	2 10 8	—	54 16 8	13 12 9	
19	[illegible]	Clashmore,	Clashmore, m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	41	2 11 5	—	24 13 4	11 16 0	Do.
20	8192	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	54	1 13 6	—	30 2 2	3 15 6	
21	3491	Do.	Kilcalf,	A.	R.C.	–	46	50	96	33	—	—	14 0 0	8 0 0	
22	7441	Do.	Ballycurrane,		R.C.	–	47	68	115	51	0 16 9	—	34 3 4	4 15 0	Do.
23	7225	Clonagam,	Mayfield, m. day,		–	Diss.	227	–	227	107	11 12 5	—	104 8 4	49 6 2	
			Do. evg.		–	–	188	–	188	47				55 13 3	
24	7226	Do.	Do. f. day,		–	Diss.	–	169	169	77	5 19 8	—	99 8 4	34 12 11	
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	147	147	50				36 13 8	
25	8261	Do.	Do. i.		–	Diss.	145	158	303	84	—	—	32 0 0	30 9 0	
26	8107	Crook or Killea,	Faithlegg, f.		–	R.C.	–	82	82	22	3 1 3	—	24 0 0	2 11 2	Do.
27	8234	Do.	Passage, East, f.		R.C.	–	32	140	172	68	3 2 5	—	70 16 8	12 0 1	
28	1794	Drumcannon,	Tramore, m.		R.C.	–	327	–	327	89	0 10 3	—	59 8 4	10 19 11	
29	8498	Do.	Castletown,		R.C.	–	46	40	86	33	1 17 3	—	16 0 0	1 19 6	
30	2029	Dungarvan,	Garrynageragh,		R.C.	–	91	61	152	67	2 0 1	—	46 0 0	9 7 7	
31	6720	Do.	Carriglea,	V.C.	–	E.C.	72	48	120	47	1 17 4	—	38 0 0	24 16 0	Do.
32	4638	Dunhill,	Dunhill, m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	36	—	—	15 0 0	—	
33	4639	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	156	156	61	3 6 4	—	40 0 0	16 14 8	
34	5682	Dysert,	Windgap, m.		R.C.	–	45	–	45	23	1 11 3	—	21 0 0	3 1 6	Do.
35	5683	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	30	—	—	34 16 8	9 7 2	
36	7693	Faithlegg,	Faithlegg, m.		–	R.C.	107	–	107	34	1 16 11	—	30 16 8	9 7 4	Do.
37	5233	Grange,	Grange Ord. Agr.		R.C.	–	98	76	174	65	2 15 9	—	45 0 0	18 8 6	Do.
38	4868	Islandikane,	Fenor, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	40	1 6 4	—	10 0 0	5 6 0	
39	4869	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	47	1 10 2	—	35 10 0	12 17 6	
40	630	Kilbarrymeadan,	Kill, m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	37	1 5 9	—	29 18 4	5 8 10	

41	6799	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	27	1 11 6	—	19 0 0	5 4 10	
42	634	Kilburne, .	Butlerstown, m.		R.C.	–	90	–	90	40	1 7 9	—	38 0 0	7 11 5	Do.
43	6827	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	35	1 13 8	—	20 0 0	6 15 7	Do.
44	1287	Kilculliheen, .	Kilculliheen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	107	–	107	42	1 3 9	—	38 0 0	5 1 1	
45	1514	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	15	154	169	57	—	—	40 0 0	8 18 0	
46	1577	Kilronan, .	Russelstown, .		–	E.C.	60	40	100	29	1 15 2	—	24 0 0	15 14 0	Do.
47	4836	Do. . .	Bennet's Church, .		R.C.	–	111	87	198	76	3 14 9	—	39 10 0	11 7 9	
48	6479	Do. . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	92	62	154	72	5 12 1	—	24 10 0	7 2 6	
49	1708	Kilmeadan, .	Ballyduff, No. 2, m.	B.	R.C.	–	118	–	118	33	2 17 3	—	26 0 0	9 10 7	
50	1777	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	122	122	36	1 16 6	—	16 0 0	9 4 3	
51	1711	Kilrossanty, .	Kilrossanty, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	152	–	152	51	—	—	39 13 4	7 4 3	
52	1778	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	38	1 8 9	—	16 0 0	1 9 0	
53	3766	Kilcogin. . .	Knockanore, .		R.C.	–	93	77	170	77	4 5 10	—	59 3 4	10 0 0	Do.
54	4134	Kilgobnet, .	Coolnasmear, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	106	–	106	49	2 13 7	—	24 0 0	12 10 0	Do.
55	4135	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	104	104	56	2 1 4	—	32 8 10	11 5 9	Do.
56	4613	Do. . .	Garranbane, .		R.C.	–	83	58	141	60	1 9 0	—	31 0 0	6 6 6	
57	4901	Kill, St. Nicholas.	Passage, East, m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	37	1 6 0	—	40 16 8	6 13 8	
58	5385	Kilwatermoy, .	Kilwatermoy, m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	31	1 18 9	—	25 0 0	3 11 6	Do.
59	5911	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	39	—	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	
60	6905	Kilmoleran, .	Carrickbeg, m		R.C.	–	77	–	77	29	1 13 5	—	24 0 0	6 19 4	Do.
61	7210	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	54	54	23	—	—	16 0 0	4 9 3	Do.
62	7469	Killea, . .	Dunmore, East, f.		R.C.	–	15	68	83	59	4 9 2	—	41 6 8	5 19 7	
63	8131	Kinsalebeg, .	Piltown, . m.		R.C.	–	155	–	155	61	0 10 0	—	39 0 0	8 10 1	Do.
64	9528	Do . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	55	2 15 6	—	28 0 0	5 12 3	
65	9529	Do. . .	D'Loughtane, .		R.C.	–	60	47	107	66	1 1 3	—	32 16 8	7 15 6	Do.
66	632	Lismore, . .	Lismore Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	247	–	247	125	7 3 5	—	82 15 0	45 18 9	Do.
67	633	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	143	143	81	6 8 0	—	55 15 0	39 17 6	Do.
68	3418	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	28	59	87	41	2 2 4	—	1 10 0	—	
69	1710	Do. . .	Gloungarragh 1st Class Ag.	V.T.	–	E.C.	86	–	86	37	2 15 3	—	54 0 0	13 9 1	Do.
70	3849	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	76	76	36	—	—	36 0 0	12 10 0	Do
71	7886	Do. . .	Ballinvella, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	46	32	78	27	0 10 2	—	18 0 0	15 12 6	
72	1936	Lismore, East, .	Cappoquin, . m.		R.C.	–	205	–	205	106	—	—	59 0 0	21 0 0	
73	3228	Do. . .	Do. Convent, 2.		R.C.	–	–	388	388	250	13 10 7	1 0 0	100 3 4	5 11 4	
74	1955	Do. . .	Tourine, . .		–	E.C.	68	60	128	48	1 11 0	—	34 1 8	14 11 0	
75	7311	Lismore and Mocollop,	Mt. Melleray, f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	39	—	—	16 0 0	—	
76	9146	Do. . .	Ballysaggart, .		R.C.	–	50	50	100	42	0 10 3	—	38 0 0	3 0 0	
77	1578	Monksland, .	Knockmahon, day, m.		–	E.C.	267	–	267	82	3 1 11	—	110 10 0	14 15 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	148	–	148	34				10 3 0	
78	5556	Do. . .	Do. . day, f.		–	E.C.	–	157	157	58	1 14 2	—	57 0 0	10 10 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	–	90	90	31				9 5 9	
79	1857	Mothel, . .	Clonea, . m.		R.C.	–	139	–	139	65	3 6 11	—	74 5 0	10 13 0	
80	7772	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	49	4 9 5	—	45 0 0	6 15 10	
81	4136	Do. . .	Coolnahorna, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	39	26	65	27	0 10 9	—	35 0 0	3 12 0	
82	636	Rossmire, .	Newtown, . m.		R.C.	–	80	–	80	35	1 0 9	—	24 0 0	2 15 1	
83	1136	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	36	0 8 4	—	25 10 0	6 6 10	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of MUNSTER: County of WATERFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
84	1830	Ringagonagh,	Mullinahorna, m.	A.	R.C. E.C.	– –	148	–	148	55	1 9 10	–	39 0 0	8 0 5	
85	2337	Do.	Do. f.	A.	E.C.	–	–	135	135	45	1 7 0	–	35 0 0	7 18 2	
86	4690	Rathgormuck,	Rathgormuck, m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	47	3 17 10	–	79 0 0	9 11 0	
87	6371	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	103	103	43	6 2 9	–	64 5 0	7 15 0	
88	9745	Rathcormack,	Glenanore, m.		R.C.	–	54	–	54	35	–	–	–	–	
89	9746	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	53	53	36	–	–	–	–	
90	6745	Rossmore,	Kilmacthomas Work.		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	57	5 14 6	–	–	–	No returns. Average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
91	1767	Stradbally,	Stradbally, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	63	3 18 4	–	36 0 0	12 14 6	
92	1779	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	53	2 17 10	–	36 10 0	9 0 4	
93	2214	Do.	Currabaha,		R.C.	–	108	65	173	78	2 18 6	–	56 0 0	10 4 6	
94	8132	Seskinan,	Touraneena, m.		R.C.	–	170	–	170	78	3 4 10	–	34 0 0	12 8 6	
95	8133	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	181	181	80	5 11 10	–	35 3 4	6 10 4	
96	6974	St. John's,	Waterford District Model, m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	149	–	149	74					
97	6975	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	115	115	52					
98	6976	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	76	45	121	49	23 18 9 (96–99)	19 17 10	651 3 2	81 3 3	
99	6977	Do.	Do. Maritime,	V.C.	Com	N.E.	69	–	69	10					
100	3826	Do.	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	111	17 1 10	–	–	–	Do.
101	646	Trinity,	St. Patrick's,		R.C.	–	63	197	260	52	2 7 5	–	50 0 0	1 18 4	
102	7314	Do.	Waterford Mech. Inst. evg.		–	R.C.	103	–	103	18	–	–	5 0 0	20 0 0	
103	1179	Tallow,	Glencairn,		R.C.	–	42	39	81	40	1 6 4	–	25 0 0	4 5 9	Residence free.
104	1288	Do.	Tallow, m.	A.*	R.C.	–	225	–	225	112	6 9 4	–	96 0 0	18 15 7	
105	1289	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	345	345	200	1 15 6	–	80 11 1	12 0 0	
106	2718	Templemichael,	Glendine,		R.C.	–	46	48	94	39	1 11 10	–	32 0 0	7 2 10	Do.
107	3549	Whitechurch,	Whitechurch, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	125	–	125	61	1 5 8	–	44 13 4	11 0 0	
108	3550	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	52	2 4 11	–	40 0 0	9 15 0	
109	3758	Do.	Ballintaylor,		–	E.C.	60	43	103	43	1 9 4	–	41 5 0	11 5 2	Do.
110	8125	Do.	Kilishal,		R.C.	–	63	76	139	62	–	–	39 14 5	9 0 0	Do.
111	9259	Waterford,	Waterford Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	43	26	69	17	1 5 9	–	–	–	
			Total for County Waterford, 111,				7,946	7,006	14,952	6,296	285 6 11	20 17 10	4,685 19 6	1,272 15 8	

LEINSTER—1,466 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—60 Schools.

1	670	Agha, . .	Leighlinbridge,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	200	–	200	132	4 19 10	—	81 16 8	10 10 3	
2	671	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	202	202	79	3 4 3	—	78 10 0	7 6 5	
3	647	Ballon, . .	Ballon, .	m.		R.C.	–	114	–	114	37	1 10 6	4 10 11	31 8 4	5 3 9	
4	6552	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	37	2 5 6	4 10 5	39 16 8	3 18 4	
5	649	Barragh, . .	Kildavin, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	24	0 11 0	—	19 10 0	2 14 0	
6	650	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	69	69	24	1 15 9	—	23 6 8	3 5 8	
7	656	Carlow, . .	Carlow Convent,	f.	B.	–	R.C.	–	759	759	302	15 1 10	—	146 1 3	—	
8	661	Clonmore, .	Clonmore, . .			R.C.	–	83	85	168	66	3 11 8	—	82 16 8	7 16 6	
9	651	Cloneygoose, .	Borris, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No returns.
10	652	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	232	232	78	5 9 9	—	99 0 0	5 10 6	
11	660	Do. . .	Ballymartin, .			R.C.	–	42	34	76	26	0 12 2	—	21 0 0	1 7 7	Residence free.
12	662	Clody, or Cloydagh,	Ballinabranagh,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	100	–	100	42	1 16 10	—	24 0 0	6 7 4	
13	1290	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	82	82	39	0 12 3	—	20 0 0	6 11 6	
14	1215	Dunleckney, .	Newtowndunleckney, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	31	0 12 0	—	28 0 0	4 10 0	
15	1438	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	27	—	—	24 0 0	1 8 1	
16	1958	Do. . .	Bagnalstown,	m.		R.C.	–	231	–	231	93	4 12 1	8 9 2	78 15 0	36 6 1	
17	1926	Do. . .	Do. Convent,	f.		–	R.C.	–	302	302	138	10 14 1	—	82 6 8	—	
18	5803	Do. . .	Garryhill 1st Cl. Ag.			–	E.C.	94	–	94	40	4 11 2	—	45 5 0	43 1 6	Do.
19	5804	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		–	E.C.	–	89	89	32	—	—	14 0 0	8 1 0	Do.
20	9320	Feenagh, . .	Rathnageera, .			R.C.	–	79	57	136	42	1 8 6	—	15 0 0	3 13 0	
21	1415	Gilbertstown, .	Rathhoe, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	32	2 0 3	4 2 7	24 0 0	2 19 2	
22	1824	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	24	5 3 1	3 18 5	23 6 8	4 12 3	
23	4077	Grangeford, .	Grange, .	m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	33	2 15 10	4 9 2	28 0 0	3 7 10	
24	8276	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	38	5 19 10	4 3 11	39 0 0	8 8 2	
25	9690	Do. . .	Grangeford, . .			–	E.C.	34	44	78	43	1 14 2	4 10 0	3 10 0	3 16 3	
26	1291	Hacketstown, .	Hacketstown,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	201	–	201	74	4 3 6	—	73 19 2	18 3 3	
27	1499	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	234	234	91	3 18 4	—	97 3 4	14 10 8	
28	665	Kiltennel, or Borris,	Rahanna, .	m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	40	0 14 8	1 0 0	38 0 0	1 2 6	Do.
29	666	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	108	108	39	2 18 8	1 0 0	24 13 4	0 15 1	
30	1292	Kiltegan, . .	Tyneclash, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	91	–	91	36	1 6 9	—	14 10 0	3 18 0	
31	5686	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	113	113	39	4 19 4	—	43 0 0	2 0 6	Do.
32	1116	Lorum, . .	Ballinkellin,	m.		R.C.	–	95	–	95	30	1 9 4	—	38 0 0	13 9 6	
33	1117	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	25	1 17 10	—	24 0 0	0 12 0	
34	657	Moyacomb, .	Clonegal, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	28	0 10 6	—	15 0 0	1 14 2	
35	658	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	28	—	—	6 13 4	3 10 0	
36	672	Myshall, . .	Myshall, .	m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	41	1 9 3	—	25 6 8	5 19 0	
37	1500	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	32	1 10 6	—	22 0 0	6 2 6	
38	1416	Old Leighlin, .	Ridge, . .			R.C.	–	61	43	104	45	2 17 5	—	29 11 8	6 9 6	
39	2124	Do. . .	Old Leighlin,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	33	1 6 2	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	
40	2125	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	39	2 9 6	—	28 8 4	1 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Carlow—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
41	3235	Old Leighlin,	Bawnree,		R.C.	–	39	22	61	32	—	—	18 0 0	—	
42	673	Rathvilly,	Knocklishen, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	39	1 18 8	—	49 8 4	6 1 0	
43	3139	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	57	4 3 3	—	50 0 0	13 18 3	
44	674	Do.	Rathvilly, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	142	–	142	50	1 10 4	—	40 13 4	2 0 10	
45	675	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	117	117	29	—	—	20 0 0	2 5 0	
46	4262	Do.	Rathmore,		R.C.	–	36	41	77	18	—	—	16 0 0	0 12 6	
47	653	St. Mullins,	Ballymurphy, m.	B.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	35	1 8 8	1 0 0	44 0 0	4 10 0	
48	651	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	35	5 5 0	1 0 0	26 0 0	5 18 4	Residence free.
49	677	Do.	Glynn, m.	B.	R.C.	–	80	–	80	28	—	—	12 0 0	—	
50	678	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	62	62	38	—	—	20 10 0	0 12 6	
51	679	Do.	Newtown St. Mullins,	V.T.	R.C.	–	74	56	130	41	3 13 8	—	50 1 8	9 14 1	
52	1169	Do.	Drummond,	V.T.	R.C.	–	113	90	203	61	2 1 1	—	38 0 0	4 0 10	
53	4154	Do.	Inch, m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	38	0 10 7	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
54	9333	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	34	1 14 7	—	16 0 0	4 10 0	
55	7068	Sliguff,	Killoughternane,		R C.	–	45	35	80	25	—	—	22 0 0	1 9 0	Do.
56	683	Tullowmagimma,	Tinriland, m.	B.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	26	1 15 2	—	18 0 0	7 4 3	
57	684	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	111	111	30	1 2 0	—	28 6 8	3 14 0	Do.
58	5436	Tullow,	Ardattin,		R.C.	–	97	79	176	63	6 10 5	3 19 0	46 13 4	9 5 0	
59	681	Do.	Tullow Monastic, m.		R.C.	–	373	–	373	137	10 13 11	—	77 9 2	—	
60	682	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	299	299	124	6 0 3	—	75 6 8	—	
		Total for County Carlow, 60,					3,623	4,435	8,058	3,019	161 1 8	46 19 7	2,269 4 7	342 7 5	

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—225 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Books, Requisites, and Apparatus £ s. d.	Free Stock £ s. d.	Salaries £ s. d.	Local Emoluments £ s. d.	Observations.
1	685	Artane,	Artane, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	43	0 17 11	—	27 15 0	26 18 6	Residence free.
2	686	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	114	114	39	4 8 7	—	33 10 0	11 12 8	Do.
3	687	Baldoyle,	Baldoyle, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	43	0 15 9	—	32 0 0	10 12 7	
4	688	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	115	115	53	3 14 8	—	40 0 0	4 18 10	
5	5260	Balrothery,	St. Mary's (Balbriggan), f.		R.C.	–	33	174	207	83	2 2 11	—	81 16 8	9 10 2	

6	5156	Do.	St. Peter's (Balbriggan) m.		R.C.	–	172	–	172	72	5 10 3	—	58 10 0	7 14 6	
7	8578	Do.	Balrothery,		R.C.	–	64	69	133	48	1 2 11	—	36 0 0	5 7 8	
8	6209	Booterstown,	Booterstown, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	130	–	130	45	3 2 9	—	63 18 4	17 7 3	
9	1985	Do.	Booterstown Conv. f.		R.C.	–	54	201	255	107	4 17 3	—	39 10 10	7 18 3	
10	9111	Balscadden,	Ring		R.C.	–	64	68	132	48	1 17 4	—	35 5 0	5 14 10	
11	9492	Do.	Balscadden,		R.C.	–	40	40	80	30	1 14 9	—	18 0 0	5 14 8	
12	693	Clondalkin,	Clondalkin, m.		–	–	210	–	210	90	14 8 9	3 5 5	44 13 4	25 0 6	Do.
13	7883	Do.	Clondalkin Conv.		R.C.	–	97	290	387	131	4 18 9	—	60 8 4	2 13 2	
14	694	Do.	Do. village,		E.C.	–	28	21	49	27	0 19 8	—	33 0 0	11 2 10	Do.
15	697	Castleknock	St. Brigid's, m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	46	1 5 0	—	43 13 4	12 8 10	Do.
16	698	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	30	79	109	39	—	—	43 10 0	5 13 8	
17	4201	Do.	Lower Road,		R.C.	–	26	35	61	28	1 17 6	—	14 5 6	2 16 11	
18	5473	Do.	Phœnix Park,		E.C.	–	45	75	120	47	3 14 0	—	78 13 4	39 4 5	Do.
19	6231	Do.	Blanchardstown,		R.C.	–	51	74	125	61	4 17 8	—	63 8 4	13 6 6	Do.
20	7097	Do.	Clonsilla, m.		R.C.	–	86	–	86	32	0 10 7	—	39 6 8	8 0 0	Do.
21	7098	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	29	2 3 6	—	48 0 0	7 6 0	
22	9334	Do.	Mulhuddart,		R.C.	–	90	66	156	48	1 7 10	—	54 5 0	5 0 2	
23	700	Chapelizod,	Chapelizod, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	107	–	107	58	1 9 8	—	44 0 0	4 10 0	Do.
24	701	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	123	123	41	1 7 4	—	36 6 8	2 18 7	Do.
25	3690	Clonturk,	Ballybough, m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	37	1 15 4	—	25 0 0	11 15 8	
26	1295	Clonmetha,	Ballyboughal, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	67	–	67	39	2 19 3	—	30 1 8	12 11 9	
27	1498	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	38	2 17 1	—	28 1 8	10 8 6	
28	7470	Do.	Oldtown,		R.C.	–	33	37	70	35	1 6 0	—	28 17 9	3 17 1	
29	4817	Crumlin,	Crumlin, m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	39	5 0 4	—	23 5 0	23 3 4	
30	9613	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	30	—	4 0 0	15 0 0	12 10 8	
31	4930	Clontarf,	Clontarf, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	137	–	137	51	6 5 9	—	32 15 0	17 12 7	
32	4931	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	106	106	33	0 8 10	—	19 10 0	5 0 0	
33	5474	Coolock,	Clonshough,		R.C.	–	67	51	118	40	1 9 1	—	28 0 0	12 7 7	
34	8216	Cloghran,	Cloghran, m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	31	0 6 6	—	24 0 0	3 2 0	Do.
35	8217	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	63	63	27	1 6 0	—	20 0 0	1 5 6	Do.
36	704	Dalkey,	Dalkey, m.		R.C.	–	218	–	218	81	5 4 3	—	50 0 0	10 0 4	Do.
37	7182	Do.	Do. Convent,		–	R.C.	62	213	275	119	4 14 8	—	53 13 4	4 17 4	
38	4660	Donabate,	Portrane, m.		–	E.C.	86	–	86	37	1 3 4	—	24 0 0	17 11 8	Do.
39	4661	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	103	103	44	0 13 8	—	14 0 0	13 7 2	Do.
40	706	Finglas,	Finglas, m.		R.C.	–	331	–	331	28	0 17 0	—	18 0 0	6 19 4	Do.
41	3106	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	24	1 13 6	—	24 0 0	6 13 5	
42	708	Garristown,	Garristown, m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	41	2 2 2	—	24 0 0	4 8 2	
43	7913	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	32	2 5 6	—	22 0 0	6 15 8	
44	3061	Grangegorman,	St. Peter's (No. 1, Phibsboro'), m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	401	–	401	85	6 19 6	—	100 14 2	35 10 0	
45	3062	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	37	2 5 1	—	63 0 0	11 0 0	
46	6383	Do.	Do. i.	V.T.	R.C.	–	160	134	294	84	1 4 0	—	59 13 4	7 2 7	
47	7716	Do.	Do. (No. 2), m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	140	–	140	43	3 0 9	—	62 12 6	19 13 4	
48	7717	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	139	139	46	1 4 7	—	36 0 0	8 0 0	
49	7484	Do.	Richmond Penitentiary, f.		Gov.	Gaol.	–	191	191	13	0 6 4	—	—	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Dublin—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
50	8865	Grangegorman,	Richmond Lunatic Asylum, m.		Gov.	Asyl.	123	–	123	63	1 6 2	3 5 5	—	—	
51	8866	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Asyl.	–	137	137	104		—	—	—	
52	4992	Glasnevin,	Glasnevin m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	106	–	106	36	4 10 6	—	} 244 7 2	{ 6 7 4	
53	4993	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	78	135	213	73	1 15 5	2 6 6		9 4 10	
54	1147	Holmpatrick,	Skerries, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	206	–	206	92	4 17 5	—	87 15 0	17 2 10	
55	1148	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	196	196	99	6 9 10	—	58 6 8	13 2 9	
56	727	Do.	Grange,		R.C.	–	37	67	104	27	—	—	15 0 0	6 1 9	
57	7547	Howth,	Howth, m.		R.C.	–	164	–	164	64	4 4 11	—	46 18 4	17 10 4	Residence free.
58	7548	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	150	150	56	2 5 3	—	46 11 8	8 1 7	
59	9642	Do.	Burrow, m.		E.C.	–	41	–	41	22	2 3 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	18 15 0	Do.
60	9352	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	22	29	51	28	2 4 11	—	17 0 0	20 0 0	
61	712	Kilsallahan,	Killossory,	v.T.	R.C.	–	31	35	66	17	0 8 3	—	18 0 0	7 17 0	Do.
62	713	Kilternan,	Glencullen, m.		–	R.C.	100	–	100	33	2 0 5	—	28 0 0	8 18 11	Do.
63	2881	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	111	111	38	1 4 8	—	17 0 0	7 4 0	Do.
64	4970	Kill-of-the-Grange	Cabinteely, m.	–	R.C.	–	116	–	116	37	1 17 9	—	40 5 0	12 4 6	Do.
65	4568	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	44	2 12 10	—	47 0 0	11 19 3	
66	8479	Killiney,	Killiney,		R.C.	–	50	66	116	39	—	—	20 0 0	2 11 10	
67	714	Lucan,	Lucan, m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	49	4 17 2	3 5 5	33 11 8	21 15 7	
68	715	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	14	126	140	63	0 10 1	—	27 10 0	5 7 2	
69	718	Lusk,	Lusk, m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	58	1 8 10	—	24 0 0	10 15 11	Do.
70	719	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	30	1 5 11	—	24 0 0	6 11 6	Do.
71	4522	Do.	Corduff,		–	E.C.	51	43	94	47	3 12 5	—	15 16 8	8 14 0	Do.
72	6118	Do.	Lambay Island,		R.C.	–	16	11	27	19	—	—	12 0 0	—	
73	7624	Do.	Rush, m.		R.C.	–	169	–	169	78	3 5 3	—	48 10 0	11 8 9	
74	7625	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	193	193	83	6 2 10	—	58 10 0	18 1 8	
75	8434	Do.	Loughshinny,		R.C.	–	37	44	81	25	0 15 11	—	17 0 0	6 3 4	
76	3144	Do.	Balrothery Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	21	25	46	24	7 8 9	—	—	—	
77	8277	Do.	Hedgestown,		R.C.	–	33	32	65	29	1 5 1	—	29 0 0	6 2 2	Do.
78	1984	Monkstown,	Blackrock, m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	88	2 18 6	—	82 15 0	26 6 0	
79	721	Do.	Do. Convent,		R.C.	–	153	388	541	242	5 9 1	—	92 18 4	11 4 9	
80	7030	Do.	Glasthule, m.		R.C.	–	193	–	193	76	8 8 3	5 0 0	38 0 0	31 9 4	
81	7608	Do.	Do. Convent,		R.C.	–	48	260	308	172	10 1 8	—	64 18 4	25 18 3	
82	8180	Do.	Kingstown, m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	39	3 2 9	—	18 0 0	5 13 6	Do.

83	5600	Do.	Do. Convent,		-	R.C.	–	994	994	460	19 0 0	—	192 0 0	20 0 7	
84	5599	Malahide,	Malahide, . m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	45	--	—	29 6 8	9 7 10	
85	5712	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	51	2 13 7	—	44 11 8	17 2 7	
86	8082	Milltown,	Milltown, . m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	26	1 11 5	—	21 0 0	6 7 8	
87	8083	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	33	1 13 4	—	38 13 4	3 6 11	
88	725	Newcastle,	Newcastle, . m.		R.C.	–	–	–	-	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
89	726	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	42	71	113	43	0 18 6	—	20 0 0	4 3 5	
90	1170	Naul,	Naul, . . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	64	–	64	20	1 3 5	—	18 0 0	9 16 6	Residence free.
91	1171	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	23	0 8 0	—	20 0 0	5 10 4	
92	4202	Old Connaught,	St. Peter's, Little Bray, . m.		R.C.	–	262	–	262	68	4 11 3	—	62 0 0	13 1 10	
93	7246	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	244	244	61	4 5 11	—	59 8 10	11 2 8	
94	728	Palmerstown,	Palmerstown, f.		R.C.	–	48	50	98	30	1 17 5	—	30 0 0	2 13 11	
95	1204	Raheny,	Raheny, . m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	31	1 17 1	—	17 0 0	8 11 5	
96	1470	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	95	95	37	0 19 6	—	20 0 0	8 3 0	
97	3359	Rathfarnham,	Rathfarnham, .		R.C.	–	173	–	173	53	3 10 7	—	29 17 6	18 18 2	
98	8269	Do.	Do. Parochial,		E.C.	–	–	-	–	–	6 9 6	—	14 8 4	—	Returns not available.
99	729	Do.	Loretto Convent,		–	R.C.	62	238	300	123	2 4 9	—	63 0 0	6 6 5	
100	9749	Do.	Roundtown, m.		R.C	–	159	–	159	89	2 13 4	6 0 0	--	5 11 0	
101	9750	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	–	144	144	100	2 13 4	6 0 0	—	2 0 0	
102	5746	Rathmichael,	Loughlinstown, m.		R.C.	--	112	–	112	33	1 11 9	—	49 13 4	26 0 0	
103	5747	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	-	140	140	41	3 3 1	—	34 0 0	4 1 7	
104	8293	Do.	Ballycorus, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	98	–	98	40	1 9 10	—	49 6 8	20 10 5	Residence free.
105	8294	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	-	R.C.	–	90	90	35	3 10 3	—	59 10 0	18 3 0	Do.
106	3265	Do.	Rathdown Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	94	70	161	85	3 3 6	—	6 0 0	—	
107	7738	Rathcoole,	Rathcoole, . .		–	R.C.	71	62	133	52	1 14 7	—	30 0 0	3 13 6	
108	755	Swords,	Swords, . m.		R.C.	–	202	–	202	78	1 9 1	—	63 15 0	16 14 1	
109	7339	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	223	223	100	3 14 4	—	101 13 4	29 10 6	Do.
110	1839	St. Audoen's,	St. Audoen's, m.		R.C.	–	219	–	219	62	2 9 2	—	63 15 0	8 13 11	
111	1861	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	245	245	43	—	—	50 0 0	4 6 2	
112	7032	St. Anne's,	Leeson-lane, f.		–	R.C.	–	256	256	81	6 7 10	—	72 15 0	—	
113	9203	Do.	Do. . . i.		–	R.C.	157	262	419	104	—	—	44 6 8	—	
114	2018	Do.	Baggot-st. Convent,		–	R.C.	439	1,423	1,862	739	60 14 7	—	460 12 6	91 18 7	
115	9120	St. Bride's,	St Bride's, . m.		E.C.	–	65	–	65	27	0 8 8	—	23 0 0	45 0 0	Do.
116	9121	Do.	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	–	62	62	25	0 7 1	—	19 0 0	20 0 0	
117	9122	Do.	Do. . . i.		E.C.	–	72	95	167	53	0 17 2	—	34 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
118	737	St. Catherine's,	St. Catherine's, m.		R.C.	–	651	–	651	198	} 10 3 5	--	104 10 0	{ 42 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	91	–	91	18				13 1 10	
119	738	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	595	595	163	7 13 3	—	142 13 4	31 8 4	
120	739	Do.	Harold's-cross, m.		R.C.	–	254	–	254	92	9 19 0	4 5 5	102 6 8	25 3 2	
121	2350	Do.	St. Clare's, . f.		R.C.	–	–	202	202	64	4 3 9	—	80 5 10	—	
122	9292	Do.	John-street, . f.		R.C.	–	–	395	395	128	2 14 5	—	124 3 3	19 14 0	Do.
123	9341	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	192	135	327	123	1 17 11	—	87 6 8	11 11 0	
124	5640	Do.	West Dublin Mod m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	358	–	358	179					
125	5641	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	253	253	113	} 34 18 6	32 9 0	833 9 4	130 12 1	
126	5642	Do.	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	144	122	266	110					

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
127	7483	St. Catherine's,	Richmond Bridewell		Gov.	Gaol.	129	–	129	18	—	—	—	—	
128	2005	St. Dolough's,	Kinsealy, . m.	B.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	35	—	—	38 0 0	11 17 8	Residence free.
129	2006	Do.	Do. . . f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	31	1 7 2	—	18 6 8	2 5 6	Do.
130	6495	St. George's,	St. Francis Xavier's, f.		R.C.	–	–	261	261	78	8 16 7	—	79 3 4	9 0 5	Do.
131	6496	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	103	124	227	68	—	—	57 0 0	10 1 9	
132	6512	Do.	Josephian, . f.		R.C.	–	–	208	208	67	3 18 3	—	49 17 9	6 9 11	
133	742	St. James's,	St. James's, m.		R.C.	–	246	–	246	70	1 19 2	—	44 16 8	26 0 0	
134	743	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	145	145	54	—	—	50 4 5	17 7 10	
135	8243	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C	–	121	130	251	82	2 7 11	—	46 10 0	11 6 9	
136	7912	Do.	Dolphin's Barn, .		R.C.	–	73	88	161	62	1 19 4	—	32 3 4	8 18 11	
137	6978	Do.	Inchicore Railway												
			Model, day, m.		–	Com. N.E.	112	–	112	49					
			Do. . . evg.		–		40	–	40	13					
138	6979	Do.	Do. . . f.		–		–	106	106	51	13 11 4	—	428 13 4	37 12 1	
139	6980	Do.	Do. . . i.		–		77	70	147	65					
140	7546	Do.	Golden Bridge Conv.		–	R.C.	–	624	624	234	11 18 0	—	148 1 8	28 2 9	
141	744	St. John's,	SS. Michael and												
			John's, day, m.		R.C.	–	714	–	714	140	20 6 8	—	103 0 0	55 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	170	–	170	41				3 0 0	
142	745	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	30	3 11 1	1 0 0	34 10 0	10 0 0	
143	8171	Do.	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	230	280	510	128	2 12 9	—	90 0 0	12 14 1	
144	9321	Do.	Do. . f. (2),		R.C.	–	–	219	219	50	2 3 0	—	40 0 0	11 0 0	
145	9376	St. Jude's,	Kilmainham Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	8	7	15	8	—	—	—	—	
146	6742	St. Luke's,	Warrenmount Conv.		R.C	–	–	899	899	279	12 13 10	—	152 15 10	40 3 9	
147	747	St. Margaret's,	St. Margaret's, m.		R.C.	–	74	–	74	27	1 5 0	—	25 0 0	9 2 0	
148	3330	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	62	62	25	1 1 9	—	20 0 0	4 6 1	
149	8462	Do.	Kilcoskan, . m.		R.C.	–	49	–	49	26	0 6 8	—	17 5 0	3 5 2	
150	9400	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	—	—	13 8 4	2 13 8	Do.
151	6664	St. Mary's,	Denmark-street, m.		R.C.	–	318	–	318	100	2 19 9	—	65 16 8	10 14 0	Do.
152	8505	Do.	King's Inns-st., m.		Pres.	–	69	–	69	26	0 10 3	—	16 13 4	6 10 0	
153	8506	Do.	Do. . . f.		Pres.	–	–	83	83	26	0 10 2	—	20 0 0	13 14 11	
154	1149	Do.	Do. Convent,	V.T.	R.C.	–	355	1,702	2,057	851	57 8 7	—	556 5 0	85 12 4	
155	3917	St. Mary's, Donnybrook,	Ringsend, day m.		–	E.C.	322	–	322	116	8 13 8	—	122 10 0	55 0 0	Do.
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	218	–	218	51				36 10 1	

156	3918	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	195	195	72	3 1 11	—	80 0 0	30 0 0	Do.
157	5471	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C	88	92	180	67	0 10 6	—	51 18 4	35 12 2	Do.
158	8521	St. Mary's, Irishtown,	Irishtown, . m.		E.C.	–	146	–	146	65	2 18 3	—	40 0 0	35 0 0	
159	8522	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		E.C.	–	–	143	143	47	1 10 9	—	43 0 0	20 0 0	
160	748	St. Mark's, .	St. Andrew's, f.		R.C.	–	–	381	381	83	4 5 4	—	78 18 4	32 0 0	
161	8162	Do. . .	Do. . (2), f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	43	—	—	36 0 0	14 0 0	
162	8163	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	332	289	621	247	1 5 0	—	58 3 4	20 6 3	
163	9212	Do. . .	Townsend-street, f.		R.C.	–	–	235	235	51	2 15 4	—	34 0 6	14 0 0	
164	9213	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	179	163	342	109	—	—	45 13 4	6 0 0	
165	3007	St. Michan's, .	St. Michan's, m.		R.C.	–	239	–	239	73	1 11 5	—	72 13 4	30 0 0	
166	5962	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	165	165	38	4 4 4	—	36 0 0	7 19 1	
167	6513	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	193	176	369	93	3 4 2	—	62 10 0	18 0 0	
168	7718	Do. . .	Do. No. (2), m.		R.C.	–	292	–	292	60	1 0 1	—	36 0 0	22 0 0	
169	7492	Do. . .	North Anne-st. i.		R.C.	–	184	183	367	117	1 11 8	—	59 13 4	14 0 0	
170	5933	Do. . .	George's-hill Conv.		R.C.	–	–	1,378	1,378	529	28 7 5	—	316 4 7	15 0 0	
171	3603	St. Nicholas Without,	St. Nicholas Without, No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	–	288	288	107	5 19 4	—	90 3 4	13 0 0	
172	6888	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	295	233	528	158	1 13 10	—	86 18 4	12 9 0	
173	7968	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	–	296	296	102	2 6 1	—	93 13 4	13 0 0	
174	1761	St. Paul's, .	St. Paul's, day, m.		R.C.	–	354	–	354	90	7 19 9	—	82 0 0	29 10 1	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	146	–	146	24				3 11 5	
175	1783	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	292	292	79	4 11 10	—	77 18 4	16 4 0	Do.
176	5729	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	173	126	299	81	0 19 1	—	67 16 8	10 2 6	
177	7917	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	301	–	301	62	—	—	71 16 8	8 17 3	
178	7918	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	157	157	42	0 19 2	—	35 3 4	6 5 0	
179	9012	Do. . .	Nth. Brunswick-st. m.		R.C.	–	479	–	479	154	7 8 9	—	86 19 2	35 0 0	
180	9159	Do. . .	Blackhall-place, f.		Diss.	–	23	66	89	39	2 17 1	—	20 0 0	23 0 0	
181	7187	Do. . .	North Dublin Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	292	259	551	261	11 2 8	—	—	—	
182	5008	St. Peter's, .	St. Peter's, . m.		R.C.	–	182	–	182	56	1 16 3	—	54 6 8	4 12 6	
183	754	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	493	493	108	7 3 11	—	81 10 0	25 13 2	
184	6268	Do. . .	Do. jun. department, . m.		R.C.	–	469	–	469	66	1 1 5	—	62 0 0	14 10 11	
185	6269	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	319	617	936	182	3 6 5	—	114 5 0	10 0 0	
186	1550	Do. . .	Rathmines, m.		R.C.	–	162	–	162	66	3 15 5	—	52 0 0	29 6 3	
187	1551	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	221	221	61	2 8 5	—	61 0 0	12 0 0	
188	7767	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	117	66	183	56	—	—	40 0 0	—	
189	6255	Do. . .	Haddington-road, m.		R.C.	–	282	–	282	91	3 6 10	—	72 0 0	20 0 0	
190	7516	Do. . .	Ranelagh, . f.		–	R.C.	–	136	136	35	—	—	14 0 0	3 1 3	
191	7029	Do. . .	Tranquilla Convent,		–	R.C.	–	209	209	62	1 11 0	—	33 10 6	4 17 7	
192	752	St. Thomas's, .	Central Mod. m. No. 1,	v.c.	–	Comrs. of N. E.	728	–	728	309					
			Do. . . evg.		–		187	–	187	116					
193	8653	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,	v.c.	–		178	–	178	82					
194	8654	Do. . .	Do. . No. 3,	v.c.	–		88	–	88	39					
195	8655	Do. . .	Do. . No. 4,	v.c.	–		128	–	128	47					
196	8656	Do. . .	Do. . No. 5,	v.c.	–		226	–	226	93	190 19 11	72 0 6	2,832 17 8	564 8 3	
97	753	Do. . .	Do. . f. No. 1,	v.c.	–		–	737	737	275					

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER : County of DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
198	8657	St. Thomas's,	Central Mod. f. No. 2.	V.C.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	–	177	177	75					
199	8658	Do.	Do. No. 3,	V.C.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	–	137	137	40					
200	8659	Do.	Do. No. 4,	V.C.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	–	172	172	62					
201	1795	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	–	Coms. of Nat. Ed.	374	282	656	270					
202	6468	Do.	Saint Laurence O'Toole's, No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	–	191	191	63	4 3 5	—	61 5 0	8 8 0	
203	6469	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	220	199	419	135	1 0 9	—	74 8 4	11 18 0	
204	6596	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	–	136	136	50	3 7 0	—	26 18 4	5 6 9	
205	9395	Do.	Oriel-street,		Diss	–	49	49	98	44	2 19 8	—	14 0 0	9 2 2	
206	9704	Do.	St. Patrick's, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	135	–	135	60	1 16 0	5 0 0	5 6 8	1 10 8	Residence free.
207	9705	Do.	Do. No. 1, f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	56	3 0 11	4 10 0	3 6 8	1 8 4	
208	9706	Do.	Do. No. 2, m. i.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	54	1 11 4	4 10 0	2 6 8	1 8 4	
209	9707	Do.	Do. No. 2, f. i.		R.C.	–	102	86	188	66	1 7 6	4 10 0	3 6 8	1 3 8	
210	1296	Stillorgan,	Stillorgan, m.	A.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	44	2 6 1	—	23 11 7	15 0 0	
211	2472	Do.	Do. i.	A.	R.C.	–	55	85	140	46	3 18 0	—	27 8 4	13 9 8	
212	7700	Santry,	Ballymun,		R.C.	–	61	38	99	38	2 14 6	—	28 0 0	4 12 6	Do.
213	730	Tassagard,	Saggard, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	39	2 5 7	—	42 18 4	3 11 8	
214	5509	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	24	101	125	29	1 0 6	—	16 0 0	2 1 6	
215	757	Tallaght,	Tallaght, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	36	3 6 0	—	28 0 0	10 18 0	
216	758	Do.	Do. f	V.T.	–	R.C.	32	94	126	35	1 7 0	—	26 0 0	4 15 11	
217	8927	Do.	Glan-na-smol, m.		–	R.C.	94	–	94	27	0 6 4	—	29 0 0	10 9 4	Do.
			Do. evg.		–	–	41	–	41	16				0 7 6	
218	7616	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	126	126	30	1 17 2	—	30 0 0	10 4 6	Do.
219	1167	Taney,	Dundrum, m.		R.C.	–	164	–	164	67	2 0 11	—	56 8 4	35 6 10	
220	1168	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	162	162	60	5 19 4	—	55 15 6	20 4 4	
221	2872	Tully,	Sandyford, m.		R.C.	–	158	–	158	52	3 4 5	—	57 18 4	16 19 9	Do.
222	2873	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	165	165	52	2 18 8	—	28 8 4	6 10 0	Do.
223	3058	Whitechurch,	Edmondstown, m.		R.C.	–	167	–	167	56	3 8 6	—	46 16 8	18 15 8	
224	3059	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	45	4 4 5	—	36 10 0	13 0 8	
225	6372	Do.	Fir House Convent,		–	R.C.	32	96	128	55	1 17 6	—	12 10 0	5 5 9	
			Total for County Dublin, 225,				23,071	27,684	50,755	17,731	986 0 10	165 7 8	14,683 2 2	3,541 12 3	

COUNTY OF KILDARE—102 Schools.

1	2169	Ardkill,	Derinturn, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	35	—	—	32 0 0	4 11 8	
2	7296	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	36	1 0 11	—	14 0 0	3 7 4	
3	764	Ballendrina,	Broadford, m.		R.C.	–	71	–	71	27	1 9 8	—	20 0 0	4 6 10	Residence free.
4	765	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	62	62	25	1 9 8	—	24 0 0	2 7 4	Do.
5	1417	Ballymore-Eustace,	Ballymore-Eustace, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	161	–	161	55	5 18 11	5 0 0	42 0 0	5 14 9	
6	1515	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	138	138	56	2 12 9	4 14 6	42 3 4	10 14 6	
7	9653	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	39	57	96	44	1 8 0	7 6 0	5 16 8	1 8 2	Do.
8	2541	Ballysax,	Ballysax,		R.C.	–	90	56	146	64	2 6 4	—	29 10 0	10 12 0	
9	8099	Bodenstown,	Sallins, m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	38	0 16 11	—	41 8 4	11 19 4	Do.
10	6699	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	65	65	28	0 12 9	—	21 0 0	2 7 10	
11	7346	Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,		R.C.	–	50	24	74	27	1 3 6	—	24 0 0	3 9 6	
12	766	Carragh,	Carragh, m.		R.C.	–	80	–	80	30	1 14 1	—	31 0 0	10 17 4	
13	767	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	28	2 1 3	—	20 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
14	768	Carn,	Suncroft,		R.C.	–	81	45	126	37	1 11 0	—	44 0 0	4 14 0	
15	1298	Cloncurry,	Newtown, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	61	–	61	28	1 16 11	—	28 0 0	6 12 6	Do.
16	1497	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	63	63	23	2 6 4	—	16 0 0	5 0 0	Do.
17	3213	Cadamstown,	Balyna, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	42	3 8 0	—	68 0 0	10 14 0	Do.
18	3427	Do.	Johnstown Bridge, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	66	–	66	29	1 19 0	—	24 0 0	6 6 7	Do.
19	3428	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	44	44	15	—	—	18 6 8	1 11 5	
20	6749	Do.	Cadamstown, f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	28	1 3 0	—	20 0 0	8 8 4	
21	6126	Castledermot,	Castledermot, m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	48	2 3 10	—	25 0 0	6 18 5	Do.
22	6127	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	116	116	31	1 0 5	—	34 0 0	2 13 2	
23	6174	Clane,	Rathcoffey,		R.C.	–	44	45	89	45	3 13 7	1 0 0	46 10 0	10 15 8	
24	1713	Do.	Clane Ord. Ag.	v.T.	R.C.	–	143	–	143	61	2 8 7	—	62 16 8	19 2 6	Do.
25	1151	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	190	190	80	4 6 5	10 14 0	38 12 9	—	Do.
26	7790	Churchtown,	Churchtown,		R.C.	–	67	33	100	30	2 18 5	—	24 0 0	3 11 10	
27	3862	Do.	Athy Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	106	129	235	133	1 1 3	—	7 0 0	—	
28	1205	Dunmanoge,	Levitstown,	v.T.	R.C.	–	32	28	60	26	1 12 2	—	21 10 0	4 17 11	
29	5350	Donaghcumper,	Abbey, m.	v.C.	–	R.C.	175	–	175	76	6 7 10	—	84 15 0	21 9 10	
30	5351	Do.	Do. f.	v.C.	–	R.C.	–	172	172	70	4 15 6	—	106 0 0	14 11 3	
31	7069	Dunfierth,	Kilshanroe,		R.C.	–	50	59	109	39	2 17 3	—	20 11 8	4 0 11	
32	1714	Feighcullen,	Milltown,		R.C.	–	53	50	103	40	5 3 11	4 5 5	24 13 4	5 1 7	Do.
33	8205	Do.	Clongorey, m.		R.C.	–	81	–	81	38	1 6 3	—	29 10 0	5 10 3	Do.
34	8361	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	69	69	22	0 10 7	—	16 0 0	2 0 6	
35	2105	Great Connell,	Newbridge, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	285	–	285	85	4 13 10	—	77 15 0	22 19 11	
36	2106	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	214	214	55	4 10 6	—	38 5 0	10 4 11	
37	6752	Do.	Athgarvan,		R.C.	–	68	57	125	40	4 5 2	—	33 8 4	9 2 1	
38	761	Kilmeage,	Allen,		R.C.	–	54	39	93	25	1 17 3	—	18 0 0	5 8 0	Do.
39	1712	Do.	Allenwood,	v.T.	R.C.	–	46	43	89	30	1 1 3	—	16 11 1	1 10 11	
40	1820	Do.	Robertstown, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	136	–	136	33	3 1 11	—	28 12 2	3 10 9	
41	2491	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	132	132	34	1 6 8	—	25 18 4	3 2 5	
42	770	Kildare,	Kildare, m.		R.C.	–	157	–	157	67	8 6 10	—	43 10 0	8 8 5	
43	771	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	212	212	81	—	—	40 6 8	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILDARE—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
44	9026	Kildare,	Curragh,		Diss.		91	44	135	37	3 4 2	—	50 10 0	45 17 0	Residence free.
45	775	Kilcock,	Kilcock, m.		R.C.		119	–	119	32	1 2 6	—	32 0 0	0 19 4	
46	776	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.		–	126	126	41	3 11 8	—	34 3 4	10 7 4	
47	772	Do.	Tiermohan Ord. Ag.		R.C.		51	36	87	31	0 12 3	—	43 3 4	14 5 7	Do.
48	773	Kilcullen,	Halverstown,		–	R.C.	55	55	110	44	2 2 1	—	42 3 4	1 7 6	Do.
49	8307	Do.	Kilcullenbridge, m.		R.C.	–	161	–	161	54	3 19 1	—	54 5 0	12 6 1	
50	8318	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	222	222	50	1 9 0	—	62 18 10	7 11 0	
51	1812	Kill,	Ardclough, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	32	1 6 7	—	24 13 4	7 11 5	
52	3236	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	63	63	37	1 7 6	—	31 11 8	11 3 5	
53	1972	Do.	Kill, m.	B.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	34	0 5 6	—	26 0 0	4 7 8	
54	1973	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	28	2 11 1	—	24 5 0	5 1 1	
55	2291	Kildangan,	Kildangan, m.		R.C.	–	171	–	171	54	3 4 2	4 19 2	46 5 0	4 0 5	
56	2292	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	178	178	60	2 1 5	5 0 0	58 1 8	6 2 1	Do.
57	3925	Kilteel,	Kilteel,	V.T.	R.C.	–	55	49	104	27	0 12 6	—	24 0 0	1 5 9	Residence free & garden.
58	5838	Killashee,	Twomilehouse, f.		R.C.	–	–	57	57	23	0 19 6	—	24 0 0	4 13 0	
59	8763	Killybegs,	Prosperous, m.		R.C.	–	117	–	117	54	1 13 3	—	46 16 8	12 16 4	
60	8764	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	47	2 5 0	—	41 11 8	10 8 8	
61	9123	Kilkea,	Kilkea,		–	E.C.	48	41	89	37	1 1 3	—	30 10 0	14 0 0	Residence free.
62	9305	Kildrought,	Celbridge, i.		R.C.	–	69	90	159	85	2 10 6	—	58 16 8	3 15 8	
63	9388	Do.	Do. (adult) evg.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	26	0 10 3	—	9 15 10	2 0 0	
64	8531	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	47	34	81	40	2 15 7	—	1 10 0	—	
65	2344	Leixlip,	Leixlip, m.	B.	R.C.	–	132	–	132	43	—	—	20 5 0	5 11 8	
66	2345	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	18	119	137	37	4 18 1	—	37 16 8	4 0 7	Do.
67	5839	Lackagh,	Lackagh,		R.C.	–	72	48	120	40	2 3 10	—	36 11 8	7 11 3	
68	4182	Larabrien,	Maynooth, m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	50	2 18 5	—	96 1 8	23 0 0	Do.
69	779	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	62	220	282	113	7 5 4	—	48 0 0	20 0 0	
70	781	Monasterevan,	Monasterevan, m.		R.C.	–	210	–	210	70	7 12 4	—	58 6 8	6 3 1	Do.
71	782	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	232	232	83	8 8 10	—	63 1 8	6 0 0	Do.
72	1590	Moone,	Moone, m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	30	2 3 4	—	19 6 8	10 6 1	
73	2669	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	33	1 13 6	—	20 0 0	3 15 10	
74	783	Nurney,	Clogherinkoe, m.		R.C.	–	65	–	65	25	0 18 6	—	24 0 0	6 4 1	Do.
75	8126	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	26	0 17 5	—	23 13 4	3 8 0	Do.
76	6757	Do.	Nurney,		R.C.	–	121	72	193	56	2 19 11	4 19 9	39 0 0	6 1 11	Do.

77	2284	Newbridge,	TwomilehouseOrd. Agricultural,		R.C.	–	83	–	83	33	3 17 5	—	29 5 0	13 4 6	
78	2033	Narraghmore,	Old Grange,	v.t.	R.C.	–	90	43	133	34	6 0 7	—	24 0 0	7 0 1	
79	9414	Do.	Crookstown, m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	37	1 8 2	—	34 8 4	7 3 6	
80	7300	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	48	2 14 0	—	69 10 0	6 17 9	Do.
81	4174	Naas,	Naas, m.		R.C.	–	349	–	349	139	5 9 10	—	118 8 4	20 1 3	
82	3246	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	350	350	173	5 12 4	—	97 8 4	25 5 9	
83	8821	Do.	Do. Gaol,		L.I.of	Gaol.	18	4	22	8	—	—	4 0 0	—	
84	781	Rathangan,	Rathangan, m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	60	3 12 7	—	54 6 8	7 3 5	
85	785	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	165	165	53	3 16 7	—	38 0 0	4 1 1	Do.
86	1821	Rathmore,	Rathmore, f.		R.C.	–	10	76	86	34	2 0 11	—	29 18 4	7 16 8	Residence free and garden.
87	2293	Do.	Eadestown,		R.C.	–	76	3	79	28	2 16 5	—	24 0 0	7 5 6	Residence free.
88	786	Staplestown,	Staplestown, m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	34	1 10 2	—	33 5 0	6 9 0	Do.
89	787	Do.	Do. f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	135	135	49	2 12 7	—	59 1 8	6 6 6	Do.
90	7823	Straffan,	Straffan, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	38	2 1 4	—	58 18 4	9 14 11	Do.
91	7824	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	62	62	37	1 19 10	—	49 16 8	6 4 6	
92	6209	St. Michael's.	Athy Dist. Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	124	–	124	53	} 15 0 0	15 19 4	571 9 7	50 2 6	
93	6210	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	94	94	40					
94	6615	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	36	34	70	31					
95	4997	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C	245	489	734	268	18 9 0	—	203 5 0	17 12 9	
96	9752	Do.	Turnpike-road, m i.		–	R.C.	83	–	83	47	1 7 9	4 10 0	—	—	
97	9753	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	108	108	46	1 10 2	5 0 0	—	—	
98	4316	Tipperkevin,	Tipperkevin,		R.C.	–	65	35	100	30	3 10 9	2 10 0	21 0 0	4 0 6	
99	3155	Tipper,	Naas Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	83	82	165	64	5 12 4	—	97 8 4	—	
100	6313	Timahoe,	Timahoe,		–	E.C.	63	51	114	41	3 7 9	—	43 15 0	27 3 6	Do.
101	7831	Tankardstown,	Ballyroe,		R.C.	–	70	47	117	33	2 14 9	—	24 0 0	4 10 4	
102	7303	Usk,	Ballymount,		R.C.	–	97	96	193	41	3 3 0	—	54 0 0	11 0 5	Do.
			Total for County Kildare, 102,				6,599	6,562	13,161	4,802	286 1 0	75 18 2	4,423 0 3	824 10 11	

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—166 Schools.

1	788	Aharney,	Lisdowney, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	31	1 6 10	—	25 10 0	5 4 5	
2	789	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	34	1 7 0	—	20 0 0	3 6 10	
3	1716	Do.	Ballyconra,		–	R.C.	36	26	62	33	0 10 0	—	28 0 0	5 17 10	
4	2749	Do.	Ballyragget, m.		R.C.	–	187	–	187	100	3 8 2	—	58 6 8	7 17 8	
5	3628	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	225	225	128	9 13 0	—	80 0 0	11 17 4	
6	5412	Attanagh,	Ballynskill, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	49	2 17 9	—	18 0 0	6 12 5	
7	5413	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	169	169	72	3 14 0	—	58 18 4	5 3 1	
8	4881	Aghavilla,	Boolyglass Ord. Ag.		–	E.C.	88	49	137	53	2 5 3	—	35 5 0	17 2 8	
9	5601	Balleen,	Balleen,		–	R.C.	33	30	63	29	1 15 9	—	24 0 0	2 5 5	
10	7050	Ballycallan,	Ballycallan, m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	33	—	—	28 0 0	4 2 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER : County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
11	7051	Ballycallan,	Ballycallan, f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	37	1 4 6	—	34 8 10	1 5 7	
12	7312	Burnchurch,	Burnchurch,		–	E.C.	74	55	129	48	5 3 10	—	63 13 4	23 3 1	Residence free.
13	7627	Ballyhall,	Ballyhall, m.		R.C.	–	63	–	63	24	0 10 6	—	15 15 0	2 9 8	
14	7914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	74	74	31	2 12 9	—	20 0 0	3 16 10	
15	8979	Ballyhale,	Cashelgannon,		R.C.	–	57	54	111	44	1 18 1	—	32 5 0	7 12 1	
16	1118	Castlecomer,	Castlecomer, m.		R.C.	–	285	–	285	109	3 7 3	—	75 13 4	21 13 11	
17	1799	Do.	Clogh, m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	53	—	—	42 0 0	2 16 4	
18	7727	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	156	156	69	1 10 5	—	64 13 4	0 19 1	
19	2676	Do.	Gazebo, m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	62	3 8 4	—	70 13 4	0 10 0	
20	3141	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	166	166	65	1 11 1	—	63 13 4	1 1 0	
21	2788	Do.	Firoda, m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	25	2 0 4	—	19 1 8	0 16 2	
22	2789	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	29	0 12 11	—	20 0 0	4 10 0	Do.
23	3847	Do.	Smithstown, m.		R.C.	–	54	–	54	25	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	
24	5557	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	34	—	—	16 0 0	2 6 0	
25	5198	Do.	Colliery, m.		E.C.	–	59	–	59	26	4 5 1	—	13 10 0	2 15 3	
26	5199	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	63	63	28	2 5 0	—	21 0 0	—	
27	5469	Do.	Chatsworth,		R.C.	–	50	52	102	34	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	
28	6947	Do.	Castlecomer Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	21	—	—	—	—	No return. Attendance taken from Inspector's report.
29	1299	Callan,	Callan, m.		R.C.	–	250	–	250	87	8 17 1	—	99 16 8	19 0 0	
30	1605	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	247	247	82	12 14 9	—	143 3 4	10 12 9	Residence free.
31	3378	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	38	61	99	71	4 8 5	—	—	—	
32	9133	Do.	Do. No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	33	4 3 0	—	31 19 11	6 7 2	
33	6919	Clonmore,	Clonmore Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	72	71	143	58	1 18 7	—	43 0 0	12 7 4	
34	1962	Do.	Killinaspick,		R.C.	–	73	30	103	35	1 5 3	—	19 10 0	3 10 7	
35	2137	Cooleashin,	Creenkill,	E.	R.C.	–	62	41	103	32	1 8 6	—	18 0 0	12 10 0	
36	2249	Clomantagh,	Clomantagh,		R.C.	–	128	74	202	69	3 2 8	—	66 11 8	8 6 6	Do.
37	4193	Coolcraheen,	Clinstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	52	–	52	23	0 10 0	—	23 0 0	3 15 0	Do.
38	4194	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	63	63	22	2 5 6	—	16 0 0	1 2 6	Do.
39	5033	Coolaghmore,	Coolagh,		R.C.	–	52	50	102	37	4 7 10	—	16 5 0	3 0 0	
40	7217	Clara,	Church Clara,		R.C.	–	79	54	133	49	2 17 11	—	44 3 4	7 6 3	
41	5251	Clonamerry,	Woodstock 1st class Agrl.	V.C.	–	E.C.	74	–	74	42	1 2 0	—	55 18 4	19 0 9	
42	7763	Do.	Woodstock, f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	70	70	42	—	—	29 0 0	2 13 8	
43	792	Dunkitt,	Dunkitt, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	39	4 19 5	—	33 13 4	6 3 9	
44	1855	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	35	0 18 9	—	16 0 0	4 19 1	

45	2961	Do. . .	Bigwood, . .		R.C.	–	73	47	120	34	3 16 8	—	32 5 0	5 16 2	
46	8667	Do. . .	Ballykeoban, m.		R.C.	–	66	–	66	29	1 18 11	—	32 13 4	4 2 0	
47	8689	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	58	58	28	1 2 3	—	16 0 0	7 9 4	
48	1300	Danesfort, .	Danesfort, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	40	33	73	22	0 11 5	—	24 0 0	2 6 0	Do.
49	3757	Dysartmoon, .	Tullagher, . .		R.C.	–	57	55	112	47	2 1 1	—	12 0 0	3 10 0	
50	4477	Do. . .	Brownstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	26	1 5 10	—	18 0 0	6 12 6	
51	4478	Do. . .	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	102	102	25	1 7 3	—	20 0 0	1 10 1	
52	5713	Dysart, . .	Coone, . .		R.C.	–	106	54	160	60	—	—	45 0 0	8 1 0	
53	6890	Dunnamaggan, .	Dunnamaggan, .		R.C.	–	95	52	147	61	1 18 0	—	28 0 0	6 13 4	Do.
54	7675	Dungarvan, .	Dungarvan, m.		–	E.C.	124	–	124	43	2 13 7	—	68 0 0	32 6 6	Do.
55	7628	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	115	115	36	5 1 8	—	48 1 8	24 8 0	Do.
56	7674	Dunbell, . .	Dunbell, . .		R.C.	–	44	46	90	33	1 13 1	—	24 0 0	2 19 5	
57	2312	Erke, . .	Crosspatrick, m.		R.C.	–	90	–	90	31	1 7 3	—	22 0 0	4 7 4	
58	2313	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	27	3 4 1	—	16 0 0	3 18 4	
59	3683	Do. . .	Moneenamuck, m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	36	1 6 0	—	37 10 0	4 1 5	
60	3684	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	134	134	45	3 5 4	—	65 0 0	3 0 3	Do.
61	5438	Earlstown, .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	33	35	68	31	2 6 11	—	18 0 0	4 8 1	
62	795	Fiddown, . .	Tubbernabrone, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	61	–	61	26	0 12 10	—	24 0 0	2 17 9	
63	1468	Do. . .	Do. . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	64	64	26	1 17 0	—	16 3 4	3 10 10	Do.
64	6189	Do. . .	Piltown 1st Class Ag.		–	E.C.	90	–	90	43	5 15 7	1 9 6	49 3 4	51 11 5	Do.
65	6190	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	79	79	38	2 5 5	—	29 15 0	16 19 0	
66	6289	Do. . .	Templeorum, m.		–	E.C.	79	–	79	31	3 9 0	—	19 10 0	7 14 8	
67	6290	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	87	87	46	1 15 0	—	51 0 0	12 7 6	Do.
68	796	Freshford, .	Freshford, . m.		R.C.	–	143	–	143	65	3 15 6	—	51 8 4	8 14 6	
69	797	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	136	136	52	2 15 9	—	44 0 0	4 17 0	
70	2918	Fertagh, . .	Johnstown, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	87	–	87	47	4 6 1	—	54 5 0	5 2 1	
71	2919	Do. . .	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	116	116	47	1 6 1	—	83 18 4	6 7 0	
72	790	Grange, . .	Churchhill, . m.	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School temporarily closed.
73	5927	Do. . .	Do. . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	35	73	108	43	1 5 8	—	34 0 0	8 1 6	
74	800	Grange Sylvia, .	Goresbridge, m.		R.C.	–	176	–	176	56	—	—	65 3 4	4 0 8	
75	9134	Do. . .	Do. Conv. f.		–	R.C.	–	189	189	81	5 7 7	—	78 15 0	—	
76	798	Graiguenamanagh.	Graig, . . m.		R.C.	–	250	–	250	120	4 19 8	—	126 1 8	21 16 0	
77	799	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	252	252	124	8 6 5	—	121 13 3	20 7 6	
78	1152	Do. . .	Coppenagh, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	54	24	78	35	1 18 0	—	26 0 0	7 10 0	
79	1717	Gowran, . .	Gowran, . m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	52	10 17 3	—	65 6 8	7 5 4	Residence free.
80	1781	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	58	9 10 9	—	109 6 8	12 14 2	Do.
81	5520	Grangemaccomb,	Conahy, . m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	61	3 12 8	—	55 6 8	6 11 0	
82	5521	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	40	4 8 6	—	37 8 4	4 6 0	Do.
83	1916	Innistioge, .	Innistioge, . m.		–	E.C.	148	–	148	68	2 16 7	—	53 5 0	22 5 2	
84	5319	Do. . .	Do. . f.		–	E.C.	–	166	166	63	1 10 0	—	70 10 0	20 5 9	
85	1841	Jerpoint, West, .	Mullenakill, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	48	36	84	32	0 6 0	—	23 0 0	8 8 0	Do.
86	1201	Kilmakevoge, .	Robinstown, m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	57	4 9 1	—	28 10 0	7 0 0	
87	2713	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	39	1 6 1	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	
88	3873	Kilbeacon, .	Mullinavat, . m.		R.C.	–	181	–	181	57	2 8 7	—	49 3 4	7 18 7	
89	3479	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	179	179	54	1 18 3	—	42 10 0	5 15 11	
90	3831	Kilmadum, .	Ballyfoile, . m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	48	1 18 8	—	28 0 0	8 2 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of KILKENNY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
91	6891	Kilmadum,	Ballyfoile, f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	48	0 18 6	—	29 0 0	1 12 9	Residence free.
92	3839	Killaloe,	Desart,		–	E.C.	100	60	160	44	2 0 4	—	36 0 0	26 0 0	
93	5200	Do.	Ballyline,		R.C.	–	51	39	90	27	—	—	15 0 0	3 19 8	
94	5053	Kells,	Kells,		R.C.	–	98	49	147	44	3 0 1	—	39 15 0	5 4 2	
95	5201	Kilfane,	Mong,		R.C.	–	43	21	64	29	0 6 11	—	18 0 0	0 17 10	
96	7773	Do.	Kilfane,		–	E.C.	36	25	61	25	0 10 11	—	24 0 0	0 19 0	
97	5697	Killamery,	Windgap, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	39	—	—	32 16 8	8 14 2	Do.
98	5698	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	51	7 13 9	—	56 0 0	5 15 4	
99	6621	Kilcolumb,	Ringville, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	33	1 12 9	—	32 0 0	12 4 5	Do.
100	6622	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	61	61	30	2 10 6	—	30 0 0	11 18 9	Do.
101	7033	Knocktopher,	Knocktopher, f.		R.C.	–	65	62	127	53	2 12 0	—	34 13 4	6 11 8	
102	7259	Kilmacow,	Kilmacow, m.		–	R.C.	103	–	103	48	2 18 2	—	36 0 0	13 18 8	
103	7260	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	163	163	58	5 3 6	—	38 16 8	7 11 6	
104	7481	Kilmoganny,	Kilmoganny, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	61	3 6 11	—	86 6 8	27 17 0	Do.
105	7523	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	48	7 12 11	—	41 10 0	22 12 2	Do.
106	8244	Kilmacahill,	Paulstown, m.		R.C.	–	136	–	136	50	7 13 10	—	39 6 8	4 6 6	
107	8562	Kilmanagh,	Kilmanagh,		R.C.	–	69	52	121	48	4 16 10	—	35 0 0	8 12 0	
108	5776	Listerlin,	Listerlin, m.		–	R.C.	83	–	83	33	0 19 6	—	24 0 0	6 15 9	Do.
109	5777	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	89	89	31	1 6 1	—	20 0 0	4 1 4	Do.
110	3832	Muckalee,	Muckalee, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	29	1 12 4	—	24 0 0	4 10 3	
111	7228	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	31	1 17 2	—	24 0 0	0 9 0	
112	7139	Do.	Garrygang,	V.C.	–	E.C.	84	43	127	44	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	17 19 1	Do.
113	5775	Mothell,	Lisnafunchin,		R.C.	–	39	35	74	45	2 2 5	—	30 13 4	1 18 0	
114	794	Owning,	Owning,		–	E.C.	73	63	136	62	1 11 1	—	46 0 0	14 0 0	
115	6374	Outrath,	Foulkstown,		R.C.	–	34	88	122	48	1 17 1	—	29 6 8	4 9 0	
116	1154	Powerstown,	Skeogvostheen,	V.T.	R.C.	–	74	79	153	43	1 13 3	—	40 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
117	5730	Pollrone,	Mooncoin, m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	85	1 6 11	—	74 11 8	12 0 0	
118	5437	Do.	Do. Convent f.		–	R.C.	–	199	199	106	6 10 2	—	58 4 0	—	
119	7089	Portnascully,	Carrigeen, m.		R.C.	–	151	–	151	78	2 15 3	—	47 18 4	14 16 6	
120	8579	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	115	115	52	1 13 0	—	24 0 0	6 1 6	
121	802	Rathbeagh,	Cloan,		R.C.	–	41	55	96	34	1 16 1	—	28 0 0	2 2 0	
122	1840	Rosbercon,	Rosbercon, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	56	–	56	27	1 6 3	—	18 0 0	0 2 10	
123	3369	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	61	61	27	1 0 8	—	27 0 0	0 5 0	
124	2542	Rathpatrick,	Slieverue, m.		R.C.	–	140	–	140	38	1 2 8	—	24 0 0	4 0 2	Do.

125	2548	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	31	1 8 0	—	23 10 0	5 11 7	
126	3045	Rower, . .	Rower, . . m.		R.C.	–	159	–	159	69	6 1 9	—	57 13 4	10 15 0	
127	6950	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	142	142	62	2 15 0	—	77 0 0	6 9 9	
128	3247	Rathcoole, .	Johnswell, . m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	27	1 2 9	—	17 5 0	0 1 6	
129	4624	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	73	73	26	1 3 3	—	20 0 0	1 7 6	
130	807	Shankill, . .	Bornafea, . .	v.t.	R.C.	–	90	63	153	52	0 10 3	—	34 0 0	1 17 6	
131	1915	Do. . .	Paulstown, . f.		R.C.	–	–	164	164	59	8 16 10	—	89 0 0	0 13 7	
132	6981	St. Patrick's, .	Kilkenny Dist. Model m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	96	–	96	51					
133	6982	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	82	82	38	17 17 2	27 9 4	697 2 4	56 0 1	
134	6983	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	49	47	96	44					
135	1301	St. John's, .	St. John's, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	154	–	154	67	1 11 11	—	48 0 0	4 12 0	Do.
136	3413	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	174	174	80	2 18 5	—	64 5 0	4 12 3	
137	3507	Do. . .	Kilkenny Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	147	113	260	119	9 8 3	—	—	—	
138	4330	Do. . .	Dunmore, . m.		R.C.	–	92	–	92	38	3 0 4	—	25 5 0	3 0 0	Do.
139	4331	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	41	3 7 5	—	26 15 0	5 1 0	Do.
140	806	St. Mary's, .	Kilkenny Conv., f.		–	R.C.	–	691	691	289	26 10 1	—	217 3 4	—	
141	3029	Stonecarthy, .	Stoneyford, . m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	30	2 13 8	—	30 0 0	4 3 8	
142	3030	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	42	2 13 10	—	39 13 4	3 3 1	
143	3110	St. Canice, .	Bonnetstown, .		R.C.	–	63	41	104	50	2 11 11	—	24 16 8	14 12 4	
144	5649	Do. . .	St. Canice, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	298	–	298	116	2 19 6	—	70 18 10	13 0 0	
145	9530	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	286	286	94	2 12 0	—	74 13 4	6 3 5	
146	8845	Do. . .	Thornback, . .		R.C.	–	42	33	75	28	2 13 7	—	24 0 0	7 10 0	
147	5297	Shanbogh, .	Shanbogh, . .		–	R.C.	36	31	67	29	1 7 8	—	24 0 0	2 15 10	
148	791	Treadingstown,	Bennet's Bridge, .		R.C.	–	105	88	193	63	1 6 6	—	36 6 8	5 15 10	
149	1302	Tullaroan, .	Tullaroan, . m.	v.t.	R.C.	–	110	–	110	45	2 12 9	—	35 15 0	8 14 7	
150	3530	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.t.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	47	1 11 3	—	39 8 4	10 0 0	
151	9214	Do. . .	Ballybeigh, . .		R.C.	–	67	49	116	37	0 10 3	—	32 0 0	3 13 4	
152	3808	Thomastown, .	Thomastown, m.		R.C.	–	190	–	190	72	5 3 7	1 0 0	59 5 0	16 1 0	
153	2181	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	158	158	61	3 2 5	—	49 3 4	4 7 5	
154	6278	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	36	62	98	61	1 0 3	—	4 10 0	—	
155	5259	Tiscoffin, . .	Rivanna, . m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	41	—	—	20 10 0	2 14 0	
156	8867	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	36	2 2 11	—	20 0 0	3 13 5	
157	5280	Do. . .	Boula, . . m.		R.C.	–	63	–	63	31	—	—	24 0 0	2 10 6	
158	6802	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	95	95	43	4 0 2	—	38 0 0	3 13 6	
159	7368	Tullahaught, .	Kilmacoliver, m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	30	1 11 6	—	18 0 0	4 12 8	
160	7586	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	31	0 14 3	—	22 0 0	3 6 6	
161	3459	Ullard, . .	Ullard, . .		R.C.	–	31	34	65	22	0 15 8	—	16 0 0	3 0 0	
162	6017	Urlingford, .	Grane, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	43	41	84	33	1 8 5	—	38 5 0	5 10 0	Do.
163	8084	Do. . .	Urlingford, m.		R.C.	–	165	–	165	60	1 7 0	—	64 18 4	9 7 6	Do.
164	7902	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	145	145	62	—	—	60 6 8	6 9 5	
165	6625	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	43	36	79	55	1 17 3	—	—	—	
166	6189	Whitechurch, . .	Whitechurch Ordinary Agricultural,	v.c.	–	E.C.	60	52	112	38	1 7 4	—	53 0 0	21 7 10	
		Total for County Kilkenny, 166,					10,060	10,009	20,069	8,099	462 8 7	29 18 10	7,134 10 6	1,224 13 8	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: King's County.

KING'S COUNTY—99 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Lay.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	5778	Ardnurcher,	Horseleap, m.		R.C.	–	82	–	82	25	1 7 1	—	37 13 4	—	
2	5779	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	28	2 5 1	—	26 0 0	—	
3	8347	Aghancon,	Aghancon,		–	E.C.	39	34	73	21	1 11 9	—	20 0 0	4 1 10	Residence free.
4	809	Ballyboy,	Ballyboy,		R.C.	–	83	72	155	41	2 10 6	—	47 10 0	22 5 5	
5	7163	Do.	Frankford, m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	30	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	6 8 3	
6	5913	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	31	1 4 10	—	36 3 4	12 11 3	[ance only available.
7	9729	Do.	Broughall,		–	R.C.	–	–	–	40	2 7 3	4 0 0	2 6 8	—	Returns of average attend-
8	810	Ballymacwilliam,	Trimblestown,		R.C.	–	53	36	89	27	1 5 4	—	37 0 0	9 19 4	Free residence.
9	8378	Do.	Rhode,		R.C.	–	58	63	121	33	1 15 6	—	23 5 0	3 12 0	
10	1303	Ballycommon,	Kilmurry,	V.T.	R.C.	–	55	41	96	33	0 5 9	—	15 0 0	5 12 0	
11	1719	Ballykane,	Cloneygown,		R.C.	–	83	62	145	54	1 8 6	—	40 0 0	8 11 2	
12	2431	Do.	Raheen,	V.T.	R.C.	–	39	30	69	25	0 7 2	—	14 0 0	7 9 10	
13	1966	Birr,	Parsonstown, m.		R.C.	–	177	–	177	44	2 5 9	—	50 13 4	11 18 3	Do.
14	3220	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	84	533	617	236	22 18 1	—	94 15 0	34 6 6	
15	7989	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	57	43	100	56	6 12 2	—	4 10 0	—	
16	5788	Do.	Crinkle, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	33	1 6 9	—	18 16 8	1 14 7	
17	6175	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	44	1 9 6	—	33 8 10	1 15 11	
18	7984	Do.	William-street,		Pres.	–	105	63	168	54	3 8 4	—	47 15 0	31 19 11	
19	8321	Do.	Fortall,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	44	2 8 9	—	33 10 0	—	No return; attendance taken
20	812	Clonsast,	Clonbullock, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	58	–	58	19	2 10 4	—	22 0 0	1 10 0	from Inspector's report.
21	813	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	69	69	25	0 19 6	—	20 0 0	2 5 9	
22	3190	Do.	Brackna,		–	E.C.	28	32	60	33	0 16 8	—	34 0 0	15 0 0	Residence free.
23	5158	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	23	2 9 7	—	24 0 0	1 16 0	Do.
24	4971	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	5	87	92	35	1 12 0	—	32 13 4	3 8 10	
25	814	Croghan,	Cannakill,		R.C.	–	62	73	135	40	2 14 6	—	27 10 0	10 10 6	Do.
26	3691	Clonmacnoise,	Clonfanlough,		R.C.	–	65	68	133	33	0 16 0	—	22 2 2	2 19 8	
27	8172	Do.	Shannonbridge, m.		R.C.	–	111	–	111	35	2 1 9	—	25 10 0	6 9 7	
28	9621	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	37	2 19 7	4 0 0	24 3 4	6 9 6	
29	7801	Castlejordan,	Garr,		R.C.	–	54	38	92	29	3 5 11	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	
30	9226	Cullenwaine,	Cullenwaine,		R.C.	–	40	40	80	28	0 13 5	—	18 0 0	3 13 10	
31	7471	Cloneyhorke,	Portarlington Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	303	303	124	11 7 6	—	111 15 0	24 0 0	
32	827	Dunkerrin,	Congort Park,		–	E.C.	82	51	133	48	4 4 10	—	61 11 8	48 0 0	Do.
33	4008	Do.	Clooneganna,	V.T.	R.C.	–	47	40	87	25	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	

34	2413	Drumcullen,	Thomastown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	54	53	107	29	0 17 9	—	24 0 0	5 12 9	Do.
35	6407	Do.	Killyon,		R.C.	–	69	58	127	46	2 14 0	—	27 5 6	8 7 11	Do.
36	8616	Durrow,	Durrow,		R.C.	–	69	48	117	34	1 6 5	—	18 0 0	3 0 0	Do.
37	2842	Eglish,	Eglish,		R.C.	–	70	63	133	35	1 15 10	—	25 0 0	5 6 6	Do.
38	6275	Ettagh,	Coolderry, m.		R.C.	–	88	–	88	22	—	—	24 0 0	1 18 3	
39	8609	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	25	1 15 6	—	20 0 0	5 0 8	
40	818	Geashill,	Walshisland,		R.C.	–	60	46	106	29	1 9 0	—	28 0 0	2 11 5	
41	1721	Do.	Killeigh,	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	73	150	41	2 12 0	—	33 10 0	7 16 0	
42	4080	Do.	Killurine,		R.C.	–	59	53	112	31	0 13 0	—	19 6 8	7 11 11	
43	5203	Do.	Meelehans,		R.C.	–	103	59	162	30	1 6 0	—	19 0 0	7 13 5	
44	5201	Do.	Ballinagar,		R.C.	–	70	64	134	36	0 12 5	—	17 15 0	4 14 0	Do.
45	9191	Do.	Geashill, m.		–	Diss.	89	–	89	37	3 15 1	—	56 5 0	17 7 4	
46	9293	Do.	Do. f.		–	Diss.	–	75	75	29	—	—	24 10 0	6 9 6	
47	5971	Gallen,	Cloghan, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	169	–	169	59	3 17 4	—	35 5 0	17 3 10	
48	5972	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	166	166	43	9 2 0	—	24 0 0	6 11 10	
49	7164	Gallon,	Shannon Harbour,		R.C.	–	72	63	135	46	1 6 2	—	20 0 0	8 15 11	Do.
50	819	Kilclonfert,	Kilclonfert,		R.C.	–	65	55	120	47	1 11 10	—	37 5 0	4 5 7	Do.
51	821	Killaderry,	Philipstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	180	–	180	59	1 19 10	—	41 5 0	15 10 0	
52	6409	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	58	1 3 9	—	48 16 8	4 13 0	
53	6072	Killoughy,	Mount Bolus, m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	30	1 17 9	—	24 0 0	1 14 3	
54	6073	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	102	102	22	0 17 4	—	36 0 0	1 19 5	
55	7191	Do.	Gortnamona,	V.C.	R.C.	–	46	43	89	33	1 4 9	—	29 0 0	7 9 6	
56	9046	Kilbride,	Clara Parochial,		E.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0 19 2	—	5 8 4	—	Returns not available.
57	6585	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	242	–	242	86	} 16 18 3	—	73 5 0	19 15 0	
			Do. evg.		–	–	163	–	163	57					
58	8982	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	251	251	96	4 0 9	—	45 10 0	22 19 6	
59	8868	Do.	Ballycowan,		R.C.	–	52	37	89	32	0 15 4	—	24 0 0	6 16 1	
60	9089	Do.	Tullamore,		Diss.	–	31	19	50	30	0 12 8	—	12 15 0	30 0 0	Residence free.
61	2080	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	72	379	451	189	8 3 10	—	90 13 5	3 12 11	
62	3446	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	92	82	174	85	3 7 8	—	3 0 0	—	
63	7960	Kilcommon,	Clonlisk,		R.C.	–	68	83	151	40	1 17 6	—	19 6 8	2 8 5	
64	8668	Kinnitty,	Kinnitty,		R.C.	–	46	42	88	26	1 0 1	—	18 0 0	2 13 9	
65	9225	Do.	Longford,		R.C.	–	92	62	154	42	1 14 10	—	32 0 0	13 14 2	
66	6721	Kilcoleman,	Ballyegan Ord. Agr.	V.C.	–	R.C.	72	41	113	43	1 16 10	—	28 0 0	14 0 0	
67	8938	Kilmanaghan,	Tubber, m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	28	1 11 7	—	15 0 0	2 0 6	
68	8939	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	35	0 12 3	—	29 10 0	2 10 4	
69	4711	Litter,	Cadamstown,		R.C.	–	53	58	111	42	0 12 0	—	24 13 4	8 7 4	
70	5522	Lynally,	Muckloo,		R.C.	–	78	31	109	42	0 19 8	—	26 0 0	2 15 3	Do.
71	8262	Lemanaghan,	Boher, m.		R.C.	–	43	–	43	23	} —	—	29 8 4	{ 3 17 3	
			Do. evg.		–	–	30	–	30	17				{ 0 16 9	
72	8681	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	25	1 2 3	—	16 0 0	2 19 11	
73	9493	Lusmagh,	Ballymacoolahan, m		–	E.C.	100	–	100	38	1 18 11	—	28 0 0	12 14 1	Do.
74	9494	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	80	80	32	—	—	26 0 0	9 5 10	
75	1426	Monasteroris,	Edenderry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	226	–	226	99	7 14 5	—	90 8 4	18 13 9	Do.
76	1562	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	249	249	97	6 19 0	—	96 18 4	8 9 7	Do.
77	3364	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	30	39	69	40	1 3 0	—	—	—	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER : KING'S County—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
78	8116	Monasteroris,	Ballymoran,		R.C.	–	34	38	72	18	0 11 10	–	16 0 0	1 7 9	
79	7949	Parsonstown,	Parsonstown Minor Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	153	–	153	81	} 22 19 5				
80	7950	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	101	101	55		9 14 7	408 6 4	123 4 7	
81	7951	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	34	32	66	40					
82	5748	Rahan,	Island Parish, m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	24	—	—	18 0 0	3 6 6	
83	5749	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	76	76	20	1 8 7	—	16 0 0	1 12 6	
84	824	Do.	Rahan 1st class Ag. m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	139	–	139	60	3 0 0	—	92 18 4	7 6 6	
85	823	Do.	Killina Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	210	210	90	4 0 4	—	50 4 4	—	
86	6427	Roscrea,	Dromakeenan,		R.C.	–	68	62	130	34	2 11 6	—	20 10 0	4 0 0	
87	6597	Do.	Killavilla,		R.C.	–	69	64	133	28	2 16 9	—	17 0 0	—	
88	7106	Reynagh,	Garbally,		R.C.	–	51	51	102	29	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	4 3 3	
89	8987	Do.	Banagher, m.		R.C.	–	82	–	82	28	1 7 2	—	32 0 0	4 5 9	
90	9227	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	132	132	62	20 4 8	—	36 0 0	8 4 7	
91	5441	Shinrone,	Shinrone, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	45	2 8 2	—	30 0 0	1 14 2	
92	6120	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	36	2 2 7	—	31 3 4	3 0 10	
93	6666	Do.	Ballinacorr,		R.C.	–	23	20	43	20	—	—	16 0 0	0 10 0	
94	5882	Templehanny,	Emill,	v.c.	R.C.	–	58	53	111	32	—	—	28 0 0	2 4 0	
95	5883	Do.	Moneygall,	v.c.	R.C.	–	77	88	165	49	3 0 4	—	51 10 0	4 3 6	
96	8362	Tisaran,	High-street,		R.C.	–	71	77	148	47	3 13 5	—	40 0 0	1 3 3	Residence free.
97	8988	Do.	Liscloonеy,		–	E.C.	39	22	61	26	—	—	25 0 0	9 19 0	Do.
98	6408	Wherry,	Ferbane, m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	32	—	—	38 0 0	2 12 4	
99	8794	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	36	1 16 3	—	26 0 0	4 2 11	
			Total for King's County, 99,				6,023	6,414	12,437	4,390	273 5 4	17 14 7	3,459 5 6	826 4 9	

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—92 Schools.

1	1177	Ardagh, . .	Loughill, . .		R.C.	–	92	38	130	54	3 12 1	—	24 0 0	3 6 6	
2	4628	Do. . .	Glynn, . .		R.C.	–	58	24	82	30	1 7 5	—	18 0 0	—	Residence free.
3	7070	Do. . .	Ardagh, . m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	28	1 0 6	—	31 0 0	3 10 6	
4	7165	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	31	1 10 11	—	33 5 0	1 10 0	
5	5602	Abbeylara, .	Abbeylara, . m.		R.C.	–	92	–	92	30	1 14 1	—	24 0 0	3 0 2	
6	7931	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	26	0 19 6	—	26 0 0	2 17 5	
7	8470	Do. . .	Springtown, .		R.C.	–	46	28	74	31	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	0 12 6	Do.
8	7877	Ballymacormack,	Stonepark, . m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	36	0 10 3	—	48 0 0	5 15 0	Do.
9	7878	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	80	80	35	1 5 3	—	23 0 0	1 10 4	
10	9027	Bouracoola, .	Aughna, . .		R.C.	–	115	81	196	71	2 18 6	—	39 0 0	7 12 4	
11	1308	Cashel, . .	Carrabeg, . m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	28	0 7 6	—	18 0 0	0 6 10	
12	1495	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	137	137	34	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	1 11 11	
13	3866	Do. . .	Clerane, . .		R.C.	–	123	87	210	20	—	—	15 0 0	—	
14	1158	Columbkill, .	Cloonagh, . m.		R.C.	–	80	–	80	34	0 6 1	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
15	7394	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	30	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
16	1420	Do. . .	Cloneen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	71	55	126	52	1 15 6	—	40 0 0	2 3 0	Do.
17	3919	Do. . .	Dunbeggan, .		R.C.	–	99	107	206	65	—	—	43 10 0	5 12 0	
18	4263	Do. . .	Purth, . .		R.C.	–	125	69	194	53	3 13 3	—	38 0 0	2 2 6	
19	5915	Do. . .	Columbkill, . m.		R.C.	–	137	–	137	42	0 10 3	—	60 13 4	6 8 0	
20	7071	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	30	4 17 0	—	16 0 0	2 14 0	
21	7925	Do. . .	Clonbrack, . .		R.C.	–	90	71	161	76	2 18 6	—	48 0 0	3 5 0	
22	8065	Do. . .	Molly, . .		R.C.	–	93	73	166	59	1 14 5	—	37 0 0	4 2 0	
23	858	Clonbroney, .	Clonbroney, .		R.C.	–	57	64	121	29	1 0 0	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
24	1174	Do. . .	Balnalee, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	109	–	109	35	1 6 11	—	38 1 8	0 12 0	
25	1568	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	103	103	33	1 9 8	—	29 0 0	1 0 2	
26	2790	Do. . .	Castlebrock, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	75	85	160	46	1 12 2	—	43 14 11	1 9 10	
27	4082	Do. . .	Coolarty, . .		Pres.	–	36	53	89	25	3 1 1	—	16 0 0	8 0 0	
28	6112	Do. . .	Lislea, . .		R.C.	–	115	–	115	30	—	—	17 15 0	1 4 0	
29	9294	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	116	116	39	2 19 0	—	24 0 0	4 4 0	
30	6612	Clongish, .	Newtownforbes, m.		R.C.	–	153	–	153	33	1 19 5	—	21 0 0	2 8 10	
31	8546	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	27	2 18 3	—	20 0 0	1 3 6	
32	7740	Do. . .	Kilmore, . .		R.C.	–	55	67	122	32	1 17 1	—	23 0 0	—	
33	8630	Do. . .	Cloonteagh, .		R.C.	–	118	101	219	56	—	—	44 5 0	3 17 6	
34	859	Dromara, .	Moyne, . .		R.C.	–	91	47	138	47	2 11 3	—	50 0 0	9 4 6	
35	2083	Edgeworthstown,	Edgeworthstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	153	–	153	47	2 0 6	—	46 8 4	3 10 0	
36	2084	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	163	163	49	2 17 4	—	60 13 4	1 8 0	
37	860	Forgney, . .	Forgney, . .		R.C.	–	83	84	167	51	4 16 1	—	32 18 4	4 10 10	
38	8308	Do. . .	Ballyclamea, .		–	E.C.	31	42	73	27	1 1 8	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
39	5022	Granard, . .	Aughabrack, .		R.C.	–	64	50	114	31	0 14 8	—	19 10 0	3 8 4	
40	5510	Do. . .	Boulahy, . .		R.C.	–	91	55	146	40	2 7 3	—	27 5 0	4 6 0	
41	1211	Do. . .	Killeen, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	97	–	97	32	1 5 0	—	27 0 0	4 12 6	
42	1437	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	121	121	27	1 4 3	—	16 0 0	2 10 0	
43	1517	Do. . .	Granard, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	154	–	154	63	1 5 0	—	81 10 0	12 14 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of LONGFORD—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
44	1212	Granard,	Granard, f.		R.C.	–	–	134	134	46	3 2 8	—	52 7 9	4 15 7	
45	3566	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	52	84	136	79	—	—	6 10 0	—	
46	5100	Do.	Aughnagarron, m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	38	1 6 1	—	53 11 8	2 0 0	
47	5603	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	68	68	35	—	—	15 0 0	0 15 0	
48	5511	Do.	Ferskhill,		R.C.	–	49	16	65	23	—	—	19 0 0	2 1 0	
49	5714	Do.	Rockpark,		R.C.	–	114	55	169	57	1 19 3	—	46 13 4	6 12 4	
50	5115	Kilglass,	Lenamore, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	112	–	112	42	2 14 8	—	28 0 0	2 3 7	
51	5116	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	31	1 8 3	—	26 0 0	1 18 8	
52	5205	Do.	Ballycloghan, m.		R.C.	–	78	73	151	42	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	3 10 4	
53	7739	Do.	Carrickboy,		–	Pres.	27	23	50	23	3 3 6	—	25 2 2	—	
54	7010	Killoe,	Cullyfad,		R.C.	–	86	100	186	38	3 8 3	—	36 3 4	1 13 8	
55	7324	Do.	Drumlish, m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	38	2 10 6	—	18 6 8	1 5 3	
56	7134	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	134	134	42	4 7 0	—	24 0 0	0 19 1	
57	7791	Do.	Soran,		R.C.	–	74	61	135	39	—	—	29 3 4	0 18 2	
58	9092	Do.	Doorock,		R.C.	–	84	44	128	34	0 10 4	—	19 10 0	4 12 9	
59	9135	Do.	Enybegs,		R.C.	–	121	95	216	36	1 16 2	—	19 10 10	1 5 2	
60	9269	Do.	Glenmore,		R.C.	–	92	83	175	61	1 10 4	—	56 0 0	7 2 6	
61	9322	Do.	Kiltycreevagh,		R.C.	–	112	101	213	51	5 7 9	1 0 0	17 6 8	3 8 2	
62	9564	Do.	Gaigue,		R.C.	–	94	76	170	89	0 16 3	—	22 5 0	4 1 5	
63	1435	Killashee,	Cloontagh Ord. Agr.	V.T.	–	R.C.	107	–	107	29	—	—	33 8 4	1 10 0	
64	3390	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	32	1 10 3	—	26 18 4	1 11 0	
65	9560	Do.	Clondara,		R.C.	–	48	82	130	30	0 15 3	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
66	6758	Do.	Killashee,		R.C.	–	93	92	185	46	3 6 4	—	32 0 0	1 8 2	
67	7572	Kilcommoge,	Kenagh, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	23	0 5 0	—	15 5 0	1 4 8	
68	7458	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	26	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	1 11 4	
69	7642	Maestrin,	Monedarragh, m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	31	1 14 10	—	17 8 4	1 8 0	
70	7643	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	27	2 16 5	—	16 0 0	1 18 9	
71	4207	Moydow,	Moydow, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	38	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	3 12 4	
72	4208	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	32	3 0 6	—	20 0 0	2 17 0	
73	8375	Rathcline,	Fermoyle,		R.C.	–	82	57	139	35	0 7 3	—	24 0 0	0 11 6	
74	5559	Do.	Rathcline Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	42	1 5 11	—	43 0 0	12 16 10	Residence free.
75	8774	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	32	1 12 9	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	
76	8064	Rathreagh,	Cluntymullen,		R.C.	–	35	64	99	34	1 15 6	—	21 10 0	3 15 0	
77	7825	Street,	Coolamber, m.		–	E.C.	68	–	68	28	3 15 9	—	30 0 0	6 12 0	Do

78	5534	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	52	52	27	0 14 0	—	20 0 0	8 4 0	Do.
79	1765	Shrule, . .	Ballymahon, m.		R.C.	–	132	–	132	45	2 3 4	—	30 1 8	3 5 6	
80	3865	Do. . .	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	137	–	137	54	1 2 6	—	55 13 4	5 10 4	
81	6811	Do. . .	Do. . Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	46	38	84	32	0 14 3	—	—	—	
82	6829	Do. . .	Gurteen, . .		R.C.	–	89	96	185	62	4 6 4	—	75 10 0	5 17 0	Do.
83	6769	Tagshunad, .	Curraghreehan, .		R.C.	–	43	52	95	24	—	—	28 3 4	3 14 6	
84	2215	Tashinny, .	Tinelick, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	32	1 0 0	—	26 0 0	2 0 5	
85	2438	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	100	100	31	1 0 0	—	16 0 0	1 12 5	
86	856	Templemichael,	Longford, . m.		R.C.	–	184	–	184	91	11 12 11	—	96 3 4	11 16 0	Do.
87	857	Do. . .	Do. Convt. f.		R.C.	–	85	541	626	167	7 14 8	—	131 5 0	18 11 11	
88	3368	Do. . .	Do. Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	89	64	153	83	8 12 9	—	5 0 0	—	
89	1419	Do. . .	Clonahard, . .	B.	R.C.	–	42	39	81	29	0 11 0	—	16 0 0	0 13 2	
90	7517	Do. . .	Melview, . m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	35	1 1 3	—	31 10 0	1 3 5	
91	7518	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	31	1 5 3	—	33 1 8	1 5 5	
92	8263	Do. . .	Bohernamona, .		R.C.	–	257	–	257	78	3 18 1	—	89 10 0	6 19 1	
			Total for County Longford, 92, .				6,535	5,518	12,053	3,844	176 16 11	1 0 0	2,906 9 0	303 6 11	

COUNTY OF LOUTH—88 Schools.

1	2094	Ardee, . .	Ardee, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	203	–	203	59	4 10 0	—	61 0 0	21 4 8	Residence free.
2	2095	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	97	125	222	56	3 6 8	—	44 3 4	4 9 6	Do.
3	5840	Do. . .	Do. Poor, .		–	E.C.	110	12	122	46	2 17 2	—	40 3 4	14 0 0	Do.
4	8445	Do. . .	Do. Conv. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	–	271	271	106	5 12 9	—	43 5 0	8 10 7	
5	3382	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	57	73	130	53	4 1 5	—	—	—	
6	3377	Ballybarrack, .	Dundalk Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	–	–	–	43	3 4 6	—	—	—	No returns. Average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
7	831	Ballymakenny, .	Ballymakenny, .		R.C.	–	60	33	93	40	3 3 3	—	24 0 0	6 12 11	
8	2532	Ballymascanlan,	Rampark, . m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	37	1 7 7	—	24 0 0	4 0 0	Residence free.
9	4882	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	24	2 12 1	—	24 0 0	2 8 1	
10	3407	Do. . .	Aghameen, . .		–	E.C.	78	73	151	53	2 12 6	—	36 0 0	19 1 6	Do.
11	4883	Do. . .	Bellurgan, . .		R.C.	–	112	106	218	71	2 8 5	—	31 0 0	6 12 0	
12	5494	Do. . .	Ravensdale, m.		–	E.C.	154	–	154	42	5 16 7	—	45 10 0	20 0 0	Do.
13	6760	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	146	146	32	—	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	
14	9475	Barronstown, .	Kilcurley, . m.		R.C.	–	92	53	145	44	3 13 10	—	18 0 0	5 16 6	
15	833	Clogher, . .	Hacketscross, .		R.C.	–	142	32	174	68	2 16 6	—	52 11 8	10 8 5	
16	9182	Do. . .	Clogher Head, f.		R.C.	–	–	147	147	51	1 8 3	—	31 0 0	5 19 9	
17	836	Castletown, .	Castletown, . .		R.C.	–	85	81	166	34	1 5 0	—	15 0 0	3 19 10	Residence and garden free.
18	2322	Carlingford, .	Carlingford, m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	40	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	3 0 7	
19	6577	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	105	105	46	2 3 0	—	22 10 0	4 13 4	
20	2791	Do. . .	Monksland, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	41	1 16 10	—	18 0 0	1 18 7	
21	2792	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	93	93	40	1 6 9	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Louth—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22	2793	Carlingford,	Mullaboy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	72	45	117	46	2 8 6	—	18 0 0	1 17 7	
23	3001	Do.	Omeath, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	190	–	190	65	1 6 10	—	47 0 0	18 5 0	
24	3002	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	140	140	49	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	8 9 9	
25	8735	Do.	Rathcor,		R.C.	–	55	43	98	43	—	—	24 0 0	6 10 8	
26	2640	Creggan,	Annaghvacky,		–	Pres.	108	54	162	45	2 17 9	—	34 10 0	1 15 6	
27	4576	Collon,	Collon, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	37	0 18 8	—	28 0 0	6 0 0	
28	4577	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	33	1 13 0	—	16 0 0	3 15 6	
29	9371	Clonkeen,	Stormanstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	60	51	111	46	3 8 6	4 11 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	Residence free.
30	9565	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Female teacher not yet appointed.
31	835	Darver,	Darver,		R.C.	–	116	57	173	33	0 12 3	—	32 0 0	12 2 0	
32	847	Dundalk,	Dundalk, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	205	–	205	78	1 18 9	—	43 0 0	12 15 10	
33	848	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	184	184	49	7 12 8	—	45 0 0	4 17 8	
34	6038	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	329	–	329	115	2 19 10	—	94 10 0	8 0 10	
35	6039	Do.	Do. No. 3, m.		R.C.	–	287	–	287	113	5 2 5	—	81 0 0	12 0 0	
36	5387	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2, f.		–	R.C.	–	858	858	237	8 10 10	—	132 0 8	26 7 6	
37	1173	Do.	Mullagharlin,		R.C.	–	91	54	145	46	1 16 10	—	35 0 0	23 16 10	
38	9136	Do.	Joycelyn-street,		Pres.	–	81	43	124	51	9 3 7	—	53 15 0	23 0 0	
39	1304	Dysart,	Dysart, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	–	77	31	2 10 0	—	46 15 0	3 5 0	Residence free.
40	1434	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	74	74	34	2 12 0	—	24 15 0	4 10 0	Do.
41	1306	Dunleer,	Dunleer, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	41	1 9 0	—	33 0 0	6 14 7	
42	1496	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	117	117	36	—	—	22 0 0	6 3 0	
43	3154	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	A.	R.C.	–	72	67	139	42	2 18 11	—	38 0 0	6 12 11	Do.
44	7686	Do.	Fieldstown,		R.C.	–	76	54	130	31	1 16 6	—	21 0 0	2 6 9	
45	837	Dromiskin,	Dromiskin 1st cl. Ag.		R.C.	–	144	–	144	40	3 7 0	—	65 15 0	29 6 11	Profits of farm.
46	3630	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	32	—	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	
47	6576	Dromin,	Dromin,		R.C.	–	54	44	98	31	1 6 7	—	24 0 0	2 19 0	
48	7597	Drumcar,	Willistown,		R.C.	–	62	–	62	28	1 8 0	—	24 0 0	3 17 10	
49	9515	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	21	—	—	17 0 0	2 4 6	
50	2081	Faughart,	Kilcurry, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	179	–	179	52	3 13 5	—	51 0 0	6 19 2	
51	7177	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	–	138	138	39	2 9 4	—	16 0 0	4 1 0	
52	8435	Do.	Upper Faughart,		R.C.	–	88	49	137	35	2 0 6	—	22 0 0	5 8 8	
53	839	Kilsaran,	Kilsaran, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	40	1 13 3	—	24 0 0	4 6 9	
54	840	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	33	1 8 6	—	20 0 0	2 8 7	

55	1554	Kildemock,	Drakestown,		–	R.C.	79	57	136	57	4 7 2	—	38 0 0	27 16 7	
56	4084	Killany,	Rocktate,		–	R.C.	101	93	194	52	6 13 9	—	71 0 0	44 9 3	Do.
57	841	Louth,	Knockbridge, m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	35	6 9 8	—	48 13 4	6 12 6	
58	8904	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	39	1 9 4	—	19 10 0	6 0 6	
59	1553	Do.	Louth, m.	B.	R.C.	–	208	–	208	66	4 0 9	—	72 5 0	15 0 0	
60	3252	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	168	168	67	3 18 5	—	61 14 4	9 10 0	
61	7378	Do.	Do. No. 2,		E.C.	–	23	16	39	19	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	20 0 0	
62	2794	Do.	Stonetown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	87	59	146	46	1 12 2	—	25 10 0	14 10 9	Do.
63	2326	Mullary,	Tenure, m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	33	2 9 8	—	28 0 0	9 18 1	
64	6667	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	28	1 8 8	—	35 0 0	4 10 0	Do.
65	5558	Mapastown,	Dowdstown,		–	R.C.	69	34	103	33	3 11 0	—	44 13 4	16 6 9	
66	9100	Mosstown,	Philipstown,		R.C.	–	96	67	163	35	1 8 3	—	15 0 0	9 7 3	
67	843	Port,	Boycetown, or Ferrard's Cross, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	36	2 18 6	—	49 1 8	5 10 6	Do.
68	844	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	37	2 11 11	—	40 16 8	4 7 6	Do.
69	2138	Philipstown,	Aclint, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	55	–	55	21	1 0 1	—	24 0 0	1 16 8	
70	2139	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	64	64	16	—	—	20 0 0	0 5 0	
71	1575	Roche,	Ballinfuil, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	113	–	113	40	3 2 9	—	24 0 0	10 0 0	
72	2305	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	110	110	32	3 13 9	—	20 0 0	2 3 6	Do.
73	1593	Rathdrummin,	Walshestown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	64	–	64	21	1 10 11	—	18 0 0	3 8 3	
74	3787	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	43	43	14	4 12 0	—	14 0 0	1 17 5	
75	845	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's, m.	B.	R.C.	–	367	–	367	132	3 12 7	—	94 11 8	30 0 0	
76	8052	Do.	St. Mary's Conv. f. day,		R.C.	–	–	427	427	194					
			Do. evg.		–	–	–	175	175	96	} 10 14 8	—	130 14 2	{ 4 8 9	
77	3340	Do.	Drogheda Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	78	45	123	52	11 6 3	—	—	—	
78	851	St. Peter's,	Drogheda Conv. f.		–	R.C.	156	861	1,017	418	12 19 0	—	199 13 9	—	
79	9654	Do.	Palace-street,		Pres.	–	42	19	61	41	7 18 9	4 10 0	22 3 4	42 15 6	
80	5457	Stabannon,	Stabannon, m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	34	1 8 4	—	15 0 0	2 16 7	
81	4083	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	69	69	25	1 8 4	—	24 0 0	1 7 9	
82	853	Termonfeckin,	Termonfeckin, m.		R.C.	–	105	–	105	34	2 1 9	—	28 0 0	8 11 3	
83	4206	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	76	76	34	3 7 7	—	24 0 0	3 11 10	
84	1576	Do.	Carstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	70	51	121	29	—	—	21 0 0	5 1 2	
85	854	Tullyallen,	Tullyallen,		R.C.	–	110	96	206	83	4 8 5	—	94 0 0	21 0 0	
86	855	Do.	Mell,		R.C.	–	154	61	215	41	1 11 3	—	17 16 8	3 14 8	
87	2745	Tallanstown,	Tallanstown, m.		R.C.	–	124	–	124	33	3 4 10	—	24 0 0	3 9 6	Do.
88	2746	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	34	—	—	31 0 0	4 14 0	
			Total for County Louth, 88,				6,768	6,950	13,718	4,985	260 7 9	9 1 0	3,186 7 11	768 16 1	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH.

COUNTY OF MEATH—167 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	862	Athboy,	Fraine,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	68	–	68	29	0 10 7	—	28 0 0	2 2 5	
2	3291	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	64	64	29	—	—	20 0 0	1 15 8	
3	1869	Do.	Athboy,	m.	B.	R.C.	–	138	–	138	58	1 10 3	—	57 18 0	5 10 0	
4	1885	Do.	Do.	f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	130	130	55	4 2 2	—	61 10 0	5 0 0	
5	8036	Do.	Do.	i.	B.	R.C.	–	110	116	226	94	2 9 2	—	49 15 0	3 0 0	
6	2632	Do.	Balrath,			R.C.	–	46	43	89	28	0 10 0	—	16 0 0	3 0 0	Residence free.
7	4370	Do.	Rathcarn,			R.C.	–	35	40	75	30	—	—	20 0 0	1 4 6	
8	1903	Ardcath,	Cloghan (or Ardcath),			R.C.	–	109	78	187	62	4 8 3	—	35 13 4	16 3 0	
9	9730	Do.	Ardcath,	f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	39	3 18 5	5 0 0	2 6 8	3 5 10	
10	2682	Athlumney,	Factory,			–	R.C.	81	33	114	40	1 0 4	—	30 0 0	5 6 8	
11	3115	Ardbraccan,	Bohermeen,	m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	37	1 9 2	—	18 0 0	7 7 2	Do.
12	3554	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	33	2 19 1	—	22 0 0	6 14 1	Do.
13	3116	Do.	Boyerstown,			R.C.	–	53	46	99	30	0 11 0	—	28 0 0	5 0 0	Do.
14	7166	Ardagh,	Meath Hill,	m.		R.C.	–	113	–	113	31	1 11 0	—	24 0 0	7 1 5	Do.
15	7167	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	24	—	—	16 0 0	1 1 2	
16	3112	Balrathboyne,	Cortown,	m.		R.C.	–	82	–	82	30	2 15 7	—	24 0 0	4 8 3	Do.
17	3113	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	66	66	24	1 7 9	—	21 0 0	3 10 6	Do.
18	3380	Ballygarth,	Whitecross,			R.C.	–	78	64	142	52	2 13 7	—	42 0 0	13 6 6	Do.
19	2795	Bective,	Bective,			E.C.	–	17	16	33	20	1 18 9	4 5 5	15 0 0	19 8 6	Do.
20	9039	Do.	Robinstown,			R.C.	–	56	35	91	31	2 3 1	—	28 0 0	12 14 5	Do.
21	9380	Ballivor,	Ballivor,	m.		R.C.	–	116	–	116	40	2 15 6	—	33 5 0	6 12 4	
22	9381	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	37	1 10 0	—	20 0 0	3 10 9	
23	863	Clonard,	Clonard,	m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	34	1 7 7	—	32 0 0	5 15 0	
24	8075	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	33	2 0 3	—	20 0 0	6 15 0	
25	3278	Do.	Longwood,	m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	40	2 6 8	—	26 0 0	8 4 8	
26	7728	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	51	1 12 0	—	60 3 4	6 6 11	
27	4580	Do.	Ballinbarna,			R.C.	–	58	52	110	39	1 2 2	—	41 10 0	2 18 6	
28	865	Cannistown,	Cannistown,			R.C.	–	66	54	120	43	5 13 2	—	41 10 0	8 4 3	Do.
29	1726	Castletown,	Castletown,		V.T.	R.C.	–	65	56	121	35	3 4 4	—	36 6 8	2 8 0	
30	1904	Culmullin,	Culmullin,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	85	–	85	31	1 11 7	—	18 0 0	2 18 5	Do.
31	6470	Do.	Do.	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	90	90	34	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	12 6 0	
32	3146	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	82	43	125	39	2 18 1	—	50 0 0	5 6 10	Do.
33	4009	Clonmacduff,	Tullaghanstown,		V.T.	R.C.	–	89	56	145	53	4 16 11	—	70 10 0	9 10 0	Residence and garden free.

34	4539	Clongill, . .	Fletcherstown, .		R.C.	–	42	29	71	25	0 12 3	—	24 0 0	2 5 6	
35	7248	Castlejordan, .	Castlejordan, m.		R.C.	–	141	–	141	44	3 13 0	—	34 16 8	6 17 7	Residence free.
36	7252	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	166	166	51	—	—	38 16 8	3 10 1	
37	2086	Clonalvy, . .	Clonalvy, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	75	–	75	27	1 8 9	—	28 0 0	9 19 10	
38	2087	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	60	60	23	2 19 1	—	25 16 8	8 12 1	Do.
39	1120	Duleek, . .	Bellewstown, .	B.	R.C.	–	53	48	101	39	3 17 2	—	36 0 0	13 0 0	
40	6554	Do. . .	Duleek, . m.		R.C.	–	140	–	140	43	4 14 0	—	28 0 0	5 5 7	
41	3114	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	102	102	31	1 10 0	—	24 0 0	2 3 6	
42	9697	Do. . .	Do. Parochial,		E.C.	–	15	11	26	16	1 13 0	4 0 0	0 15 6	38 0 0	
43	1124	Dowth, . .	Dowth, . .	B.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed during year.
44	1423	Dunboyne, .	Dunboyne, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	134	–	134	54	3 1 2	—	44 0 0	7 19 3	Residence free.
45	1494	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	115	115	45	3 12 11	—	28 3 4	6 12 10	
46	1882	Dunsany, . .	Killeen, or Dunsany, m.		R.C.	–	59	–	59	20	0 7 0	—	18 0 0	8 17 6	Do.
47	7941	Do. . .	Dunsany, . f.		R.C.	–	–	70	70	23	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	8 9 6	
48	5732	Drumcondra, .	Drumcondra, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	37	1 10 7	—	32 0 0	6 16 0	
49	5605	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	34	1 16 3	—	38 13 4	4 15 0	
50	6668	Donore, . .	Donore, . m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	37	1 16 2	—	24 0 0	11 5 3	
51	6669	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	31	—	—	16 0 0	9 17 0	
52	8110	Dunshaughlin, .	Dunshaughlin, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	37	3 0 9	—	39 3 4	6 12 7	
53	5808	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	70	70	30	1 14 10	—	33 0 0	3 6 3	
54	3143	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	29	32	61	43	2 18 1	—	—	—	
55	8501	Dowdstown, .	Dillon's Bridge, .		–	R.C.	41	42	83	32	—	—	11 6 8	3 12 6	Do.
56	9442	Enniskeen, .	Ervey, . .		Pres.	–	31	32	63	22	1 14 5	—	18 13 4	5 10 6	Do.
57	5331	Grangegeeth, .	Creewood, . .		–	E.C.	22	33	55	24	3 12 4	—	16 0 0	4 15 2	Do.
58	8869	Do. . .	Grangegeeth, m.		R.C.	–	63	–	63	21	0 7 6	—	17 5 0	1 2 6	
59	2630	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	22	—	—	20 0 0	—	
60	5007	Girley, . .	Girley, . m.		–	E.C.	73	–	73	34	1 17 9	—	28 0 0	2 17 0	
61	5108	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	61	61	28	1 17 9	—	26 0 0	0 19 0	
62	7602	Gallow, . .	Gallow, . m.		R.C.	–	61	–	61	24	1 14 0	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
63	8301	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	55	55	22	0 15 0	—	20 0 0	4 0 0	
64	877	Johnstown, .	Johnstown, . .		R.C.	–	56	34	90	27	1 5 0	—	24 0 0	5 11 1	
65	867	Kildalkey, .	Kildalkey, . m.		R.C.	–	105	–	105	33	0 17 4	—	24 0 0	0 10 7	
66	868	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	24	0 10 8	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
67	1814	Do. . .	Carnisle, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	44	54	98	24	0 6 11	—	20 3 4	1 10 0	
68	884	Kilbeg, . .	Carlanstown, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	129	–	129	44	3 2 2	—	65 16 8	12 3 7	Do.
69	6746	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	91	91	30	1 5 0	—	31 10 0	7 18 4	
70	1175	Kilsharun, .	Mount Hanover, .		–	R.C.	28	27	55	28	2 7 2	—	20 0 0	3 18 8	
71	1421	Kilskyre, . .	Kilskyre, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	117	–	117	42	1 18 6	—	60 11 8	2 12 11	Do.
72	1563	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	122	122	32	1 15 3	—	42 5 0	1 9 0	Do.
73	8473	Do. . .	Crossakeel, . .		–	E.C.	9	10	19	6	0 19 6	—	—	20 0 0	Do.
74	9238	Do. . .	Ballinlough, m.		R.C.	–	105	–	105	33	1 5 0	—	21 0 0	3 9 4	Do.
75	8091	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	–	118	118	39	4 5 0	—	30 6 8	2 13 6	
76	1424	Kilmainham Wood	Kilmainham Wood, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	22	0 13 1	—	24 0 0	1 14 10	Do.
77	1881	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	97	97	22	1 11 6	—	18 14 5	6 7 8	
78	9597	Do. . .	Edengora, . m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	30	—	—	33 14 0	2 10 3	
79	9598	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	25	1 10 3	—	14 9 4	1 10 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
80	1599	Kentstown,	Kentstown, m.	V.T.	E.C. R.C.	–	74	–	74	33	1 14 8	—	24 0 0	12 0 0	
81	3737	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C. E.C.	–	–	74	74	34	1 11 6	—	36 0 0	8 0 0	
82	1771	Kiltale,	Kiltale, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	59	–	59	26	—	—	11 17 6	2 11 6	
83	3239	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	59	59	26	2 14 1	—	21 0 0	2 2 4	
84	1917	Kilberry,	Wilkinstown, m.		R.C.	–	95	–	95	37	1 9 4	—	39 10 0	7 0 0	
85	7896	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	79	79	34	1 14 7	—	26 0 0	7 0 0	
86	2533	Do.	Kilberry, m.		R.C.	–	69	–	69	28	1 8 4	—	24 0 0	8 0 0	
87	7604	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	63	63	27	1 5 0	—	22 0 0	8 0 0	
88	3410	Kells,	Kells Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	41	44	85	37	2 4 7	—	—	—	
89	2797	Kilclone,	Kilclone,	V.T.	–	R.C.	42	28	70	25	—	—	24 0 0	6 6 7	Residence free.
90	4210	Kilmessan,	Kilmessan, m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	43	1 14 1	—	28 0 0	10 8 0	Do.
91	4211	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	27	1 7 1	—	14 10 0	8 11 8	
92	5052	Kiliary,	Heronstown,		R.C.	–	89	42	131	31	1 8 5	—	28 0 0	5 14 0	
93	5061	Kells,	Kells, i.		E.C.	–	15	32	47	21	0 16 5	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	
94	5062	Do.	Do. parochial,		E.C.	–	26	23	49	23	3 19 6	—	34 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
95	5207	Killallon,	Killallon, m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	37	1 8 0	—	28 0 0	4 0 0	
96	5731	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	66	66	29	1 5 0	—	25 10 0	1 0 2	Do.
97	5281	Do.	Gehanstown, m.		R.C.	–	80	–	80	32	1 7 8	—	28 0 0	3 6 0	Do.
98	8755	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	32	1 14 11	—	24 0 0	1 17 4	
99	7741	Killyon,	Killyon, m.		R.C.	–	81	–	81	28	0 12 11	—	15 0 0	4 19 8	Do.
100	7120	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	76	76	33	1 16 3	—	28 0 0	3 9 1	
101	7567	Kilmore,	Moynalvey, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	30	1 17 5	—	24 0 0	5 18 8	
102	7568	Do.	Do. f.		R.C	–	–	67	67	26	1 6 1	—	20 0 0	3 2 4	Do.
103	8030	Kingscourt,	Carrickleck,		R.C.	–	67	45	112	33	1 11 10	—	27 6 8	4 11 0	
104	9396	Killeagh,	Ballinacree,		R.C.	–	82	77	159	53	4 10 3	—	35 10 0	3 11 3	
105	9759	Knockcommon,	Rathdrinagh,		–	E.C.	24	26	50	22	—	—	—	0 10 8	
106	878	Laracor,	Dangan, m.		R.C.	–	84	–	84	27	1 0 0	—	24 0 0	2 15 0	
107	7499	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	29	0 14 3	—	16 0 0	2 17 2	
108	3852	Loughans,	Carnaross, m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	33	1 12 3	—	18 0 0	2 15 6	
109	7940	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	121	121	30	2 10 8	—	16 0 0	2 10 0	
110	6592	Do.	Woodpole 1st Class Agr. m.		–	E.C.	143	–	143	54	3 9 11	1 14 9	67 11 8	25 6 9	

111	7942	Do. . .	Woodpole, .	f.		–	E.C.	–	109	109	34	3	12	8	—			41	16	8	1	19	8	
112	6488	Loughcrew, .	Loughcrew, .			–	E.C.	60	84	144	66	2	10	3	—			81	10	0	25	0	0	
113	880	Moynalty, .	Moynalty, .	m.		R.C.	R.C.	105	–	105	26	1	6	1	—			16	5	0	0	10	0	Do.
114	881	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	–	103	103	25	2	0	11	—			17	12	2	1	4	0	
115	2088	Do. . .	Cormeen, .	m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	103	–	103	36	1	15	10	—			29	0	0	3	14	6	
116	2089	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	98	98	25	1	11	11	—			12	3	4	1	1	11	
117	8428	Do. . .	Kingsfort, .			E.C.	–	32	44	76	22	2	1	2	—			34	7	2	10	0	0	Do.
118	1725	Moybologue, .	Kilgariff, .	m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	101	–	101	30	0	15	1	—			22	16	0	1	11	0	Do.
119	3876	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	–	98	98	28	1	6	0	—			19	0	0	1	12	6	Do.
120	4086	Moylagh, . .	Baltrasna, .			–	E.C.	84	72	156	48	1	14	10	—			42	0	0	6	14	3	
121	4723	Moymet, . .	Kilbride, .			R.C.	–	53	34	87	34	0	11	10	—			24	0	0	4	15	0	
122	7592	Martrey, . .	Castlemartin, .			–	R.C.	58	38	96	20	1	16	2	—			24	0	0	15	11	2	Do.
123	9696	Monknewtown, .	Monknewtown, .			R.C.	–	41	53	94	52	1	7	6	4	10	0	2	6	8	1	18	6	
124	882	Navan, . .	Navan, .	m.		R.C.	–	264	–	264	96	8	2	5	—			74	10	0	13	13	8	
125	883	Do. . .	Do.Conv.(No.1),	f.		R.C.	–	116	341	457	175	13	15	5	—			65	10	0	8	6	0	
126	7472	Do. . .	Do. do.(No.2),	f.		R.C.	–	163	371	534	194	20	8	2	—			90	7	6	9	13	4	
127	2051	Do. . .	Do. Commons, .			R.C.	–	72	49	121	44	1	0	6	—			40	0	0	5	8	7	
128	3409	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	48	33	81	46	6	13	5	—			—			—			
129	4284	Nobber, . .	Nobber, .	m.		–	R.C.	135	–	135	42	1	10	3	—			50	6	10	12	1	8	
130	5807	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	–	122	122	47	5	4	7	—			62	13	4	13	1	5	
131	3544	Oldcastle, .	Oldcastle Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	37	31	68	40	3	13	5	—			—			—			
132	7403	Do. . .	Gortloney, . .			R.C.	R.C.	93	57	150	45	0	18	5	—			30	0	0	1	14	0	
133	2844	Painstown, .	Yellow Furze, .			R.C.	–	90	72	162	61	0	10	0	—			64	10	0	15	0	0	Do.
134	885	Ratoath, . .	Ratoath Ord. Ag.	m.		R.C.	–	125	–	125	51	5	2	4	—			78	0	0	13	0	0	Do.
135	886	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	33	3	0	5	—			30	0	0	3	10	0	Do.
136	9643	Do. . .	Ashbourne, .	m.		R.C.	–	58	–	58	29	29	11	4	—			9	10	0	3	0	3	
137	887	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	80	80	37	—			—			12	16	8	5	3	7	
138	1425	Rathmolyon, .	Kill, . .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	62	–	62	27	1	16	8	—			15	0	0	4	12	0	
139	1564	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	50	50	24	1	16	5	—			18	0	0	3	13	0	
140	8913	Do. . .	Ardenew, .	m.		R.C.	–	71	–	71	28	0	8	6	—			21	0	0	4	10	5	
141	8914	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	66	66	21	0	12	6	—			17	0	0	2	3	5	
142	2230	Rathkenny, .	Rathkenny, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	115	–	115	35	2	0	10	—			21	0	0	5	14	6	
143	2231	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	31	0	13	9	—			24	0	0	1	13	6	
144	2905	Rathcore, .	Baconstown, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	81	–	81	26	1	9	2	—			28	0	0	3	0	0	
145	2906	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	67	67	29	1	9	10	—			27	10	0	2	7	0	
146	8193	Do. . .	Enfield, .	m.		R.C.	–	46	–	46	24	0	10	9	—			18	0	0	3	1	0	
147	8194	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	27	1	11	0	—			24	16	8	5	0	0	
148	4523	Rathmore, .	Moyaugher, .			–	E.C.	66	29	95	22	1	11	6	—			21	0	0	30	0	0	Do.
149	9483	Rodanstown, .	Dolanstown, .			R.C.	–	41	32	73	26	1	7	3	—			16	0	0	2	3	3	
150	3181	Stamullen, .	Stamullen, .	m.		R.C.	–	90	–	90	38	2	3	11	—			60	6	8	22	14	0	Do.
151	3426	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	74	74	31	2	17	1	—			54	10	0	11	14	4	
152	3275	Siddan, . .	Newtown, . .		V.T.	R.C.	–	79	69	148	42	1	8	4	—			14	0	0	3	17	2	
153	1309	Stackallan, .	Stackallan, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	78	–	78	34	2	5	3	—			30	0	0	9	9	0	
154	3922	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	70	70	29	1	15	3	—			24	0	0	3	10	0	
155	1210	Skreen, . .	Skreen, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	–	83	29	1	11	1	—			18	0	0	9	17	0	Do.
156	1432	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	60	60	25	1	10	7	—			14	0	0	10	0	0	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of MEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
157	4851	Slane,	Slane, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	135	–	135	44	3 2 0	—	39 10 0	7 9 7	
158	4852	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	125	125	52	2 11 0	3 5 5	73 1 8	16 11 9	
159	1827	Trim,	Batterstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	92	–	92	38	0 11 7	—	25 0 0	8 0 0	
160	3443	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	60	60	20	1 5 1	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	
161	4309	Do.	Phillenstown,	V.T.	R.C.	–	23	33	56	19	1 0 11	—	14 0 0	2 0 0	
162	5630	Do.	Trim Dist. Mod. m.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	223	–	223	110					
163	5631	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	–	154	154	62	22 15 9	12 16 11	659 19 2	79 8 7	
164	5632	Do.	Do. i.	V.C.	Com.	N.E.	56	105	161	60					
165	3280	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	67	49	116	68	—	—	6 0 0	—	
166	3071	Teltown,	Oristown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	30	2 4 0	—	33 0 0	8 0 0	
167	3671	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	51	51	16	0 12 3	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
			Total for County Meath, 167,				8,762	7,913	16,675	6,098	352 9 1	39 12 6	5,283 0 11	1,104 18 6	

QUEEN'S COUNTY—92 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Books £ s. d.	Free Stock £ s. d.	Salaries £ s. d.	Local Emoluments £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1	898	Ardea,	Rock,		R.C.	–	61	22	83	27	0 18 8	—	26 0 0	6 13 6	
2	4315	Do.	Mountmellick Wkho.		P.L.	Gds.	82	97	179	82	10 3 1	—	7 0 0	—	Average daily attendance taken from Inspector's report.
3	2280	Aghaboe,	Borris-in-Ossory, m.		R.C.	–	86	–	86	25	3 13 0	—	24 0 0	1 6 10	
4	7442	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	115	115	57	2 13 11	—	34 16 8	—	
5	7703	Do.	Ballacolea,		R.C.	–	50	61	111	37	0 12 9	—	20 0 0	1 13 9	
6	8890	Do.	Ballycuddy,		R.C.	–	38	32	70	26	1 5 11	—	15 0 0	7 14 0	
7	9342	Do.	The Manor,		R.C.	E.C.	63	50	113	37	1 16 4	—	46 15 0	11 17 3	
8	3361	Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix, m.		R.C.	–	142	–	142	42	2 11 7	—	36 0 0	6 15 3	
9	3526	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	232	232	100	4 18 9	3 5 5	27 5 0	—	
10	5388	Aghmacart,	Cullohill,		R.C.	–	80	114	194	75	5 7 2	—	44 0 0	5 16 7	
11	7652	Do.	Gurteen,		R.C.	–	120	53	173	49	—	—	19 6 8	3 18 4	
12	894	Ballyadams,	Ballyadams,		R.C.	–	73	63	136	35	2 9 6	—	26 0 0	2 14 7	
13	1555	Ballyroan,	Ballyroan, m.		R.C.	–	86	–	86	31	0 13 11	—	28 3 4	21 11 3	
14	1556	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	35	2 0 7	—	36 10 0	3 18 7	Residence free.

15	4989	Do.	Cullinagh,		–	E.C.	60	37	97	30	1 3 8	—	24 0 0	7 16 4	Do.
16	1906	Borris,	Heath,		R.C.	–	75	55	130	46	1 13 2	—	28 2 2	12 19 6	
17	1956	Do.	Maryborough Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	436	436	180	14 9 0	3 14 6	96 11 8	—	
18	5495	Bordwell,	Foxrock,		R.C.	–	39	37	76	24	2 1 6	—	24 0 0	2 12 2	
19	899	Coolbanagher,	Morette,		R.C.	–	69	59	128	39	1 11 5	—	51 0 0	21 8 3	Do.
20	911	Do.	Emo,		R.C.	–	75	59	134	43	2 13 0	—	42 10 0	9 13 7	Do.
21	900	Clonenagh,	Oak,		R.C.	–	91	65	156	39	2 5 3	—	18 0 0	3 16 1	
22	903	Do.	Ballyfin,		R.C.	–	81	83	164	45	3 9 8	—	52 13 4	4 12 6	
23	906	Do.	Trumera,		R.C.	–	69	62	131	36	2 14 6	—	37 6 8	3 9 6	
24	925	Do.	Raheen,		R.C.	–	127	110	237	57	3 16 4	—	49 16 8	14 15 5	
25	1178	Do.	Clonad,		R.C.	–	56	38	94	23	1 9 9	—	28 10 0	2 6 0	
26	1905	Do.	Shanahoe,		R.C.	–	72	69	141	57	1 7 10	—	37 0 0	6 6 0	
27	4408	Do.	Comris,		R.C.	–	56	55	111	25	—	—	18 0 0	3 1 3	
28	5208	Do.	Briscoli,		R.C.	–	74	78	152	45	1 5 3	—	47 10 0	1 1 6	
29	6301	Do.	Mountrath, m.		–	E.C.	67	–	67	33	5 7 0	—	26 0 0	—	
30	6302	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	54	54	20	—	—	32 0 0	—	
31	6450	Do.	Kilbricken, m.		R.C.	E.C.	–	–	–	37	14 6 5	—	86 6 8	—	No returns; attendance taken from Inspector's report.
32	7636	Do.	Coote-street, m.		R.C.	–	226	–	226	83	4 14 11	—	50 0 0	—	
33	902	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	241	241	93	7 15 2	—	38 8 4	—	
34	9138	Do.	Barnashrone,		R.C.	–	79	56	135	34	0 10 8	—	18 0 0	15 18 0	
35	909	Castlebrack,	Clonaghadoe,		R.C.	–	69	36	105	37	1 18 7	—	30 16 8	5 18 6	Residence free.
36	8693	Clonone,	Cappagh,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Inoperative.
37	895	Dysartgallen,	Ballinakill, m.		R.C.	–	181	–	181	70	3 17 4	—	116 6 8	7 10 11	
38	896	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	220	220	75	8 18 10	—	94 16 8	11 1 10	
39	2324	Do.	Knock, m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	40	3 1 2	—	56 10 0	8 15 6	Residence free.
40	7512	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	36	7 13 4	—	52 0 0	6 19 7	
41	1311	Donaghmore,	Killadooley,	V.T.	R.C.	–	126	75	201	49	4 3 1	—	32 0 0	2 14 1	
42	3517	Durrow,	Durrow, m.		–	R.C.	107	–	107	35	1 11 6	—	51 5 0	4 14 7	
43	5032	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	160	160	54	1 18 8	1 0 0	50 13 4	5 11 7	
44	4525	Dysartenos,	Aughnahila,		R.C.	–	119	78	197	55	1 17 3	—	45 0 0	6 12 3	Do.
45	6129	Do.	Loughtage		R.C.	–	53	46	99	42	3 6 10	—	54 1 8	18 8 4	Do.
46	3402	Erke,	Graigue, day,		–	E.C.	93	66	159	53	4 7 11	—	49 11 8	16 1 7	
			Do. evg.		–	–	52	–	52	21	—	—	—	5 3 0	
47	667	Killeshin,	Graigue,		R.C.	–	153	–	153	60	3 0 10	—	51 0 0	4 19 7	Do.
48	5264	Do.	Killeshin,		R.C.	–	48	61	109	30	0 19 3	—	24 0 0	3 4 9	
49	907	Kilmanman,	Clonaslee, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	139	–	139	44	1 16 3	—	28 19 5	2 17 11	
50	908	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	108	108	40	1 11 3	—	40 0 0	2 17 6	
51	8749	Do.	Castlecuffe,		R.C.	–	97	70	167	46	3 11 1	—	55 8 10	6 14 11	
52	1218	Killabban,	Rushes, m.	A.	R.C.	–	90	–	90	33	3 19 0	—	25 10 0	1 7 6	
53	3256	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	41	1 7 5	—	34 13 5	2 10 2	
54	1312	Do.	Arles, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	105	–	105	45	1 13 8	—	33 16 8	5 6 1	
55	1879	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	127	127	40	3 0 1	—	48 3 4	3 6 6	
56	1727	Do.	Ballylinan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	123	–	123	60	3 2 4	—	35 3 4	5 16 6	
57	3834	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	114	114	42	1 5 3	—	42 18 10	7 18 11	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: QUEEN'S County—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
58	4778	Killabban,	Killabban, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	86	–	86	37	1 12 3	—	41 3 4	6 0 0	
59	4779	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	76	76	44	3 1 2	—	53 3 4	6 0 0	
60	9137	Do.	Ardough,		R.C.	–	51	32	83	30	1 9 3	—	23 10 9	2 17 5	
61	3700	Kyle,	Ballaghmore,		R.C.	–	91	103	194	55	1 18 2	—	39 0 0	12 7 6	
62	913	Lea,	Killinard, m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	29	1 0 11	—	24 0 0	3 15 3	
63	914	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	23	0 16 6	—	24 0 0	5 11 6	
64	6555	Do.	Rath,		–	R.C.	55	55	110	31	1 5 10	—	36 0 0	5 19 1	
65	7915	Moyanna,	Vicarstown,		R.C.	–	127	107	234	64	3 18 4	—	45 0 0	20 19 9	
66	8993	Maryboro',	Maryboro' Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	153	–	153	18	—	—	—	—	
67	8994	Do.	Do. f.		Gov.	Gaol.	–	51	51	8	—	—	—	—	
68	918	Offerlane,	Castletown, m.		–	E.C.	126	–	126	41	2 17 6	3 5 5	52 3 4	18 15 7	
69	2731	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	103	103	39	1 12 11	—	42 10 0	16 19 9	
70	8095	Do.	Killanure,		R.C.	–	45	57	102	35	0 12 3	—	26 7 9	2 19 7	
71	8882	Do.	Clonin,		R.C.	–	45	36	81	26	1 8 0	—	17 15 0	3 8 1	
72	922	Rosenallis,	Mountmellick, m.		R.C.	–	264	–	264	98	3 17 5	—	107 3 3	15 6 6	Residence free.
73	7183	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	416	416	142	8 0 10	—	100 18 4	—	
74	3054	Do.	Derlamogue,		R.C.	–	86	71	157	31	1 15 4	—	16 0 0	3 4 5	
75	5442	Do.	Rosenallis,		R.C.	–	50	75	125	37	1 12 0	—	47 6 8	6 14 5	Do.
76	9751	Do.	Mountmellick,		–	E.C.	30	32	62	28	—	4 10 0	—	18 0 0	
77	924	Rearymore,	Reary,		R.C.	–	63	66	129	37	1 11 6	—	53 11 8	8 2 10	
78	928	Rathdowney,	Errille, day,		–	E.C.	81	67	148	54	1 8 2	—	81 0 0	5 16 10	
			Do. evg.		–	–	29	2	31	23	—	—	—	—	
79	1156	Do.	Rathdowney, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	116	–	116	38	3 7 3	—	32 0 0	6 18 2	
80	1157	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	30	169	199	66	2 19 11	—	46 0 0	6 0 0	
81	9006	Do.	Donaghmore Work.		P.L.	Gds.	19	18	37	22	—	—	1 10 0	—	
82	3457	Rathaspick,	Wolf-hill, m.		R.C.	–	146	–	146	60	4 11 5	—	37 10 0	12 19 0	
83	3458	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	132	132	55	3 4 10	—	55 0 0	5 0 0	
84	4776	Do.	Fairymount, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	103	–	103	28	1 18 0	—	21 10 0	0 15 0	
85	4777	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	94	94	24	—	—	15 0 0	0 14 11	
86	7505	Do.	Boley,		R.C.	–	62	49	111	41	2 6 10	—	38 0 0	2 6 10	
87	6256	Stradbally,	Stradbally, m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	50	4 7 5	—	41 14 2	4 7 6	
88	6497	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	39	292	331	171	8 19 6	2 6 3	107 4 2	—	
89	892	Tankardstown,	Shangannore,		R.C.	–	51	42	93	29	1 12 9	—	29 3 4	10 10 2	

90	1635	Tullomoy, .	Luggacurren, m.		–	E.C.	81	–	81	42	6 6 5	—	90 11 8	35 4 8	
91	4780	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	71	71	54	2 15 10	2 7 0	48 17 2	4 11 0	
92	6671	Timahoe, .	Timahoe, . .		R.C.	–	65	55	120	50	2 16 11	—	51 10 0	8 6 11	
			Total for Queen's County, 92, .				6,197	6,265	12,462	4,355	265 6 0	20 8 7	3,695 11 7	591 0 9	

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—135 Schools.

1	8708	Ardnurcher, .	Streamstown, m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	26	0 13 3	—	15 17 6	2 0 0	
2	8709	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	29	1 0 8	—	19 15 0	2 6 1	
3	930	Ballyloughloe, .	MountTemple, day, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	77	–	77	28	0 10 3	—	33 13 4	5 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	60	–	60	23				1 18 0	
4	1208	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	67	67	28	1 10 3	—	14 0 0	4 0 0	
5	7793	Do. . .	Lower Warren, day m.		R.C.	–	65	–	65	25	0 11 9	—	19 0 0	2 3 6	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	61	–	61	18				1 12 4	
6	7794	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	62	62	27	0 11 11	—	17 0 0	2 9 1	
7	9476	Do. . .	Dunlun, . .		R.C.	–	36	37	73	22	1 17 6	4 0 0	16 0 0	3 2 3	
8	1880	Ballymorin, .	Newbristy, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School inoperative.
9	7249	Ballymore, .	Movoughley, .		R.C.	–	40	38	78	25	1 5 0	—	16 0 0	1 6 9	Residence free.
10	7443	Do. . .	Ballymore, . m.		R.C.	–	166	–	166	55	2 9 6	—	35 0 0	0 17 9	Do.
11	7444	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	174	174	56	2 17 0	—	54 18 4	8 12 0	Do.
12	8646	Ballinahowen, .	Ballinahowen, m.		R.C.	–	126	–	126	44	2 3 0	—	24 0 0	7 5 9	
13	8647	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	149	149	42	3 12 8	—	20 3 4	4 19 6	
14	931	Castletowndelvin,	Ballinavally Ord. Ag.	V.T.	–	E.C.	130	–	130	46	5 0 7	—	65 10 0	32 6 0	Do.
15	932	Do. . .	Ballinvally, . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	92	92	33	1 13 6	—	24 0 0	16 5 5	Do.
16	2262	Do. . .	Croninstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	57	–	57	27	1 6 2	—	7 0 0	1 1 8	
17	2263	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	70	70	29	2 9 9	—	26 0 0	2 2 0	
18	6277	Do. . .	Mulroo, . .		R.C.	–	41	45	86	27	1 9 7	—	18 0 0	3 6 2	
19	7212	Do. . .	Rosmead, . .		R.C.	–	32	39	71	31	—	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
20	6866	Do. . .	Delvin P.L. Union		P.L.	Gds.	35	19	54	28	1 16 7	—	2 0 0	—	
21	1122	Castlelost, .	Rochfordbridge, m.		R.C.	–	74	–	74	34	1 15 7	—	32 0 0	3 15 0	
22	6674	Do. . .	Do. Conv. f.		R.C.	–	–	180	180	95	1 16 2	—	58 1 8	10 3 8	
23	2092	Castletown Kindalen, .	Castletown Geoghegan, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	146	–	146	52	2 2 9	—	29 16 8	3 8 6	
24	2093	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	96	96	23	1 5 0	—	20 0 0	0 15 0	
25	6283	Do. . .	Ballynagore, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	29	0 7 0	—	28 0 0	3 9 0	
26	6675	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	91	91	23	2 0 0	—	20 0 0	1 16 0	
27	8363	Churchtown, .	Loughanavally, .		R.C.	–	45	44	89	33	—	—	38 0 0	—	
28	5963	Drumaney, .	Ardnagragh, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	37	1 6 9	—	24 0 0	6 8 2	Do.
29	5964	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	24	1 13 3	—	16 0 0	5 15 6	
30	7171	Drumraney, .	Drumraney, .		R.C.	–	80	58	138	28	1 16 10	—	19 10 8	15 7 0	Do.
31	8640	Dysart, . .	Dysart, . .		R.C.	–	49	33	82	37	1 5 0	—	18 0 0	5 8 10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year: Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
32	9622	Faughalstown,	Faughalstown,		R.C.	–	36	47	83	31	1 10 0	4 10 0	11 13 4	2 8 10	
33	5751	Foyran,	Tullystown,		R.C.	–	68	63	131	38	0 12 10	—	16 11 8	1 13 3	Residence free.
34	8940	Do.	Finea, m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	25	1 5 3	—	23 6 8	2 17 3	
35	6631	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	24	0 12 3	—	20 0 0	0 14 6	
36	8959	Glascarn,	Glascarn,		R.C.	–	69	–	69	24	0 10 3	—	15 0 0	3 9 6	
37	5282	Killua,	Cloran,		R.C.	–	42	34	76	29	0 5 0	—	15 0 0	1 4 8	
38	9447	Killina,	Clonmellon, No. 1,		E.C.	–	19	17	36	22	1 18 11	—	29 0 0	8 14 5	
39	9500	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	83	–	83	36	1 7 5	1 0 0	31 16 8	9 2 6	
			Do. evg.		–	–	75	–	75	60				5 5 0	
40	9501	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	100	100	41	1 6 9	—	28 10 0	2 1 0	
41	940	Killucan,	St. Mary's,		R.C.	–	87	76	163	54	1 17 1	—	32 0 0	4 0 6	
42	1314	Do.	Correlstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	74	–	74	27	1 7 2	—	24 0 0	5 14 1	
43	1527	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	81	81	29	1 6 9	—	26 5 0	5 6 0	
44	3555	Do.	Kinnegad, m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	36	1 7 4	—	36 0 0	3 6 5	Do.
45	5606	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	30	2 2 10	—	20 16 8	1 15 4	
46	4397	Do.	Knockaville,		R.C.	–	65	61	126	40	1 11 4	—	38 0 0	6 14 0	
47	8100	Do.	Edmonton, m.		R.C.	–	82	–	82	28	1 8 1	—	32 0 0	4 4 0	
48	8101	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	68	68	21	1 7 10	—	20 0 0	3 10 0	
49	8415	Do.	Rathwyre, m.		R.C.	–	110	–	110	35	3 19 8	—	36 3 4	8 6 0	
50	8416	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	35	1 5 3	—	34 0 0	4 0 6	
51	8875	Do.	Downs,		–	E.C.	88	60	148	51	2 4 10	—	32 0 0	42 2 8	Do.
52	941	Kilmacnevan,	Emper, m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	98	–	98	35	2 11 7	—	38 0 0	8 0 0	
53	1492	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	65	65	28	—	—	16 0 0	0 10 0	
54	1315	Kilbeggan,	Kilbeggan, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	203	–	203	60	3 7 2	—	62 18 4	12 18 4	
55	1971	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	210	210	65	1 13 11	—	32 10 0	9 13 10	
56	1474	Killulagh,	Glackstown,		R.C.	–	45	34	79	23	—	—	18 0 0	2 4 6	
57	1731	Kilbixy,	Ballynacargy, m.		–	E.C.	103	–	103	39	0 6 10	—	16 0 0	3 7 6	Do.
58	7893	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	56	7 10 8	—	50 16 8	2 13 1	Do.
59	1754	Kilkenny, West,	Toberclair, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	195	–	195	49	2 14 3	—	84 11 8	2 8 5	
60	3785	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	193	193	61	3 2 3	—	71 8 4	2 2 0	
61	9540	Killough,	Killough, m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	39	2 8 2	—	28 0 0	8 5 6	
62	9541	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	36	1 5 3	—	36 0 0	4 15 6	
63	4332	Kilmanaghan,	Moate, m.		R.C.	–	164	–	164	56	2 3 2	—	41 5 0	6 4 5	
			Do. evg.		–	–	48	–	48	18				1 2 4	

64	8682	Kilmanaghan, .	Moate Convent f.		R.C.	–	–	367	367	130	5 5 10	—	83 8 4	10 18 6	
65	642-	Kilbride, .	Kilbride, . .		R.C.	–	78	16	91	35	1 11 0	—	28 0 0	2 6 1	
66	9003	Kilcleigh, .	Kilcleigh, . .		R.C.	–	79	63	142	39	1 0 3	—	45 0 0	5 16 6	
67	9409	Killure, . .	Boher, . m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	34	1 17 3	—	23 0 0	3 0 0	
68	9315	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	93	93	31	1 11 8	—	20 0 0	2 18 0	
69	9429	Kilcumreragh, .	Kill, . . m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	37	2 19 6	—	17 3 4	2 6 3	
70	9430	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	39	1 16 9	—	14 0 0	2 17 6	
71	3244	Lackan, . .	Lackan and Leny, m.		R.C.	–	63	–	63	20	0 10 6	—	15 0 0	1 0 11	
72	6556	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	24	—	—	16 0 0	1 9 7	
73	4306	Lickbra, . .	Ballinameigh, .		–	R.C.	24	32	56	28	1 5 11	—	17 12 1	4 4 4	Do.
74	5109	Lynn, . .	Gainestown, .		R.C.	–	79	93	172	47	2 1 8	—	30 13 4	2 7 6	
75	933	Mullingar, .	Mullingar, . m.	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Inoperative.
76	934	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	637	637	184	8 12 0	—	116 15 0	16 17 1	
77	3901	Do. . .	Ballinea, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	47	47	94	31	1 4 11	—	21 0 0	3 0 4	
78	4087	Do. . .	Mullingar Parish,		E.C.	–	49	42	91	46	7 2 8	—	45 11 1	2 0 0	Residence free.
79	408-	Do. . .	Glascarn, . f.		R.C.	–	–	66	66	28	—	—	20 0 0	4 2 8	
80	5091	Do. . .	Mullingar, prep. m.		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Inoperative.
81	3650	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L	Gds.	85	83	168	71	9 15 2	—	3 0 0	—	
82	5475	Do. . .	Do. . Gaol, m.		Gov.	Gaol.	87	–	87	13	1 3 0	—	—	—	
83	5613	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		Gov.	Gaol.	–	22	22	3	0 11 1	—	—	—	
84	3245	Do. . .	Walshestown, .		R.C.	–	37	37	74	24	1 5 3	—	17 0 0	3 5 0	
85	2405	Multyfarnham, .	Multyfarnham, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	28	0 18 6	—	24 0 0	1 2 9	
86	3883	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	31	0 16 9	—	20 0 0	1 1 6	
87	3936	Mayne, . .	Coole, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	29	0 10 5	—	31 12 6	2 0 5	
88	3937	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	60	60	25	0 7 5	—	24 8 10	22 2 2	
89	5910	Newtown, .	Tyrrellspass, m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	39	3 2 4	—	26 0 0	2 14 9	
90	6040	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	121	121	46	—	—	38 0 0	6 2 5	
91	8037	Nohavel, . .	Tang, . m.		R.C.	–	138	–	138	41	1 11 8	—	57 18 4	4 8 0	
92	8038	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	126	126	37	1 7 9	—	27 10 0	2 19 10	
93	5389	Portnashangan,	Ballynafid, . m.		R.C.	–	74	–	74	23	0 12 9	—	19 0 0	9 0 0	
94	5390	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	28	0 17 3	—	21 0 0	7 9 0	
95	5607	Do. . .	Balrath, . .		R.C.	–	39	40	79	32	0 11 8	—	14 5 0	3 15 0	
96	6075	Pass of Kilbride,	Milltown, temp. m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	34	1 19 11	—	41 10 0	4 9 11	
97	6076	Do. . .	Do. do. f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	29	1 12 5	—	26 0 0	3 3 11	
98	942	Rathconrath, .	Do. . . m.		R.C.	–	71	–	71	29	—	—	29 13 4	3 0 0	
99	9196	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	30	2 9 5	—	24 0 0	1 9 6	
100	1428	Do. . .	Irishtown, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	65	71	136	42	1 17 8	—	42 3 4	3 1 6	
101	5090	Rahugh, . .	Ardan, . .		R.C.	–	101	43	144	39	1 10 3	—	26 0 0	6 5 9	
102	5101	Rathaspick, .	Rathowen, . .		R.C.	–	122	103	225	59	0 12 6	—	44 0 0	3 9 0	
103	9611	Do. . .	Do. (No. 2), .		E.C.	–	22	27	49	24	2 19 11	5 0 0	12 0 0	23 3 8	
104	7011	Do. . .	Corry, . .		R.C.	–	42	56	98	28	1 9 2	—	24 0 0	2 13 0	
105	5513	Rathgarve, .	Castlepollard, m.		R.C.	–	150	–	150	55	2 6 11	—	62 11 8	8 1 6	
106	5514	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	168	168	63	1 10 0	—	62 1 8	7 19 0	
107	6791	Do. . .	Millcastle, . .		R.C.	–	22	22	44	25	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
108	7943	Do. . .	Ballycomoyle, .		R.C.	–	34	38	72	28	0 10 3	—	26 0 0	3 0 4	
109	5696	Rathconnell, .	Loughagar, . .		R.C.	–	52	83	135	23	2 8 5	—	16 0 0	2 5 1	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of LEINSTER: County of WESTMEATH—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.			Aid granted by the Board during the year.						Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.			OBSERVATIONS.
							Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year.			Average Daily Attendance.				In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.			In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.						
					Clerical	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
110	7826	Rathconnell,	Turin, m.		R.C.	–	72	–	72	23	1	3	0	—			13	15	0	2	6	5	
111	7827	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	27	1	1	9	—			20	0	0	1	17	3	
112	1429	Street,	Lismacaffrey, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	132	–	132	37	1	10	1	—			43	10	0	8	10	6	
113	1565	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	120	120	34	1	6	0	—			40	16	8	3	5	11	
114	5391	Do.	Rath, m.		R.C.	–	55	–	55	24	0	15	0	—			18	0	0	1	11	6	
115	5392	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	53	53	22	1	0	0	—			20	0	0	2	2	2	
116	1430	St. Mary's,	Anchorsbower, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	172	–	172	64	1	5	0	—			25	3	4	14	19	10	
117	1493	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	170	170	71	1	19	5	—			62	10	0	1	17	6	
118	6430	Do.	Cummerstown,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	25	—			—			18	0	0	—			No returns; attendance taken [from Inspector's report.
119	7996	Do.	Coosan,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	35	—			—			34	0	0	—			Do.
120	9435	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	94	94	34	1	6	10	—			20	0	0	3	2	11	
121	3274	Do.	Athlone Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	58	108	166	102	4	14	0	—			4	10	0	—			
122	9183	Do.	Blackberry Lane,		R.C.	–	61	58	119	35	1	9	2	—			20	0	0	2	3	10	
123	9495	Do.	Clonbroney,		R.C.	–	57	53	110	37	0	11	3	—			20	0	0	4	0	0	
124	5415	St. Feighin's,	Carpenterstown,		R.C.	–	40	43	83	46	0	13	11	—			28	0	0	1	5	0	
125	5416	Do.	Fore, m.		R.C.	–	58	–	58	27	1	10	3	—			18	0	0	3	10	6	
126	5417	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	55	55	25	1	10	6	—			20	0	0	28	17	10	
127	6191	Do.	Do. No. 3, temp.		R.C.	–	49	48	97	28	1	7	9	—			24	0	0	3	16	0	
128	7129	Do.	Collinstown, m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	29	1	5	0	—			18	0	0	3	8	0	
129	7130	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	95	95	36	2	3	3	—			39	16	8	2	10	6	
130	943	Templepatrick,	Moyvore, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	120	–	120	41	1	11	6	—			28	0	0	4	15	6	
131	944	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	33	1	14	0	—			16	0	0	2	10	2	
132	1422	Templeoran,	Sonna, m.	v.T.	–	E.C.	81	–	81	24	1	10	0	—			28	0	0	7	0	0	Residence free.
133	1907	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	–	E.C.	–	63	63	25	1	13	6	—			24	0	0	9	6	0	Do.
134	5332	Taghmon,	Carley, m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	34	3	10	9	—			30	1	8	3	16	0	
135	5333	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	24	1	5	6	—			18	0	0	2	5	6	
			Total for County Westmeath, 135,				7,166	7,271	14,437	5,038	225	2	9	14	10	0	3,718	1	0	659	3	10	

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—149 Schools.

1	1427	Ardcolm, . .	Castlebridge,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	106	–	106	41	1 8 5	—	40 6 8	6 10 0	
2	5926	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	31	—	—	19 0 0	1 13 6	
3	3755	Adamstown, .	Adamstown,	m.		R.C.	–	76	–	76	22	1 10 6	—	18 0 0	1 18 0	
4	3756	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	101	101	24	1 5 3	—	23 13 4	2 18 6	
5	4090	Ardamine, .	River Chapel,	m.		R.C.	–	78	–	78	44	1 7 3	—	21 8 4	4 10 7	
6	4091	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	38	1 5 3	—	21 3 4	3 1 8	
7	8336	Ambrosetown, .	Tullycanna,	.		R.C.	–	46	33	79	25	—	—	19 10 0	6 15 9	
8	945	Ballyanne, .	Rathgarogue,	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	100	–	100	38	3 2 9	—	18 13 4	7 13 3	
9	5687	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	86	86	24	1 5 0	—	16 0 0	10 6 0	
10	1316	Ballyhoge, .	Galbally, .	.	v.T.	R.C.	–	43	38	81	23	2 6 0	—	24 0 0	1 16 3	
11	5034	Ballymitty, .	Hilltown, .	.		R.C.	–	42	54	96	28	0 10 3	—	21 16 8	2 8 6	
12	4092	Ballyhuskard, .	Ballaghkeen,	.		R.C.	–	65	43	108	54	2 17 0	—	53 10 0	16 14 0	
13	5211	Do. . .	Glenbrien, .	.		R.C.	–	70	42	112	35	2 18 9	—	30 10 0	7 10 6	
14	6077	Do. . .	Coolgarrow,	.		R.C.	–	63	37	100	28	0 10 7	—	24 0 0	3 0 6	Residence free.
15	5919	Bannow, . .	Bannow, .	.		R.C.	–	49	42	91	41	3 3 3	—	29 15 0	11 13 10	
16	7370	Do. . .	Danescastle,	.		R.C.	–	55	69	124	51	1 14 3	—	56 6 8	22 6 9	Do.
17	6586	Ballycanew, .	Ballycanew,	m.		R.C.	–	75	–	75	30	1 9 8	—	15 0 0	0 18 5	
18	6587	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	82	82	27	3 12 4	—	16 0 0	3 2 2	
19	6598	Ballycarney, .	Castledockrell,	.		R.C.	–	44	53	97	31	2 14 1	—	20 0 0	3 12 2	
20	8085	Ballynaslaney, .	Redgate, .	f.		R.C.	–	21	48	69	23	1 5 0	—	14 15 0	2 1 3	
21	8458	Ballybrazil, .	Aughclare, .	.		R.C.	–	37	33	70	34	1 7 3	—	19 0 0	2 3 0	
22	1766	Carnew, . .	Ballyellis, .	.		R.C.	–	50	45	95	36	0 11 10	—	28 0 0	4 14 11	
23	2698	Do. . .	Askamore, .	.		R.C.	–	29	31	60	19	0 16 9	—	16 0 0	2 7 2	
24	2100	Clonleigh, .	Donard, .	m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	84	–	84	27	—	—	28 0 0	11 5 0	
25	2101	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	80	80	28	1 18 4	—	5 16 8	1 11 4	
26	4183	Clonmore, .	Bree, . .	m.		R.C.	–	92	–	92	27	1 5 0	—	25 0 0	5 14 0	
27	4878	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	20	—	—	16 0 0	2 13 10	Do.
28	4652	Clongeen, .	Clongeen, .	m.		R.C.	–	72	–	72	18	2 6 8	—	23 10 0	2 5 6	
29	5015	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	103	103	25	2 2 3	—	24 0 0	3 2 5	Do.
30	6087	Carnagh, . .	Cushinstown,	m.		R.C.	–	94	–	94	37	4 2 11	—	23 5 0	7 1 2	
31	6842	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	27	0 16 9	—	20 0 0	3 6 6	
32	6959	Chapple, . .	Clonroche, .	m.	v.C.	R.C.	–	82	–	82	25	1 0 9	—	30 10 0	4 4 5	
33	6960	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	v.C.	R.C.	–	–	78	78	28	0 16 11	—	16 0 0	4 17 9	
34	7035	Clone, . .	Tinnacross, .	.		R.C.	–	45	18	63	20	1 7 0	—	15 0 0	1 7 3	
35	8941	Carne, . .	Carne, .	.		R.C.	–	28	23	51	22	—	—	13 15 0	4 6 8	
36	947	Carrick, . .	Barntown, .	.		R.C.	–	59	35	94	35	0 19 7	—	29 0 0	10 1 0	
37	3508	Do. . .	Wexford Workho.,			P.L.	Gds.	115	133	248	134	5 9 4	—	6 10 0	—	
38	948	Duncormick, .	Rathangan, .	.		R.C.	–	25	42	67	30	1 11 0	—	16 0 0	7 13 0	
39	8073	Do. . .	Duncormick,	.		R.C	–	60	59	119	40	1 5 3	—	14 0 0	6 7 0	
40	3601	Donaghmore, .	Ballygarrett,	m.		R.C.	–	153	–	153	80	3 3 2	—	82 13 4	17 9 6	
41	3602	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	155	155	64	3 6 11	—	47 11 8	6 9 6	
42	5918	Edermine, .	Oilgate, .	.		R.C.	–	60	30	90	27	—	—	28 0 0	6 0 11	
43	3179	Ferns, . .	Ferns, .	m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	30	—	—	18 0 0	4 13 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Wexford—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
44	1761	Ferns,	Ferns, f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	31	1 5 9	—	22 10 0	14 1 0	
45	2098	Fethard,	Poulfur, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	76	–	76	30	0 10 9	—	18 0 0	3 15 5	
46	2099	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	9	113	122	37	3 2 6	—	15 13 4	4 17 6	
47	3754	Horetown,	Cullenstown,		R.C.	–	38	45	83	22	—	—	18 0 0	3 2 0	
48	7473	Do.	Tottenhamgreen, f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	28	1 6 3	—	20 0 0	2 10 4	
49	9007	Hook,	Loftus Hall,		R.C.	–	39	46	85	36	1 3 9	—	20 0 0	4 2 7	
50	9453	Inch,	Coolgreany,		R.C.	–	60	38	98	38	1 19 2	—	24 16 8	7 8 3	
51	949	Kilcavan,	Killanerin, m.		R.C.	–	60	–	60	27	1 10 10	—	19 10 0	11 2 10	
52	950	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	57	57	25	0 14 9	—	17 0 0	3 10 6	
53	955	Kilmannan,	Forth,		R.C.	–	57	40	97	30	1 5 5	—	25 10 0	1 18 7	
54	956	Do.	Clearistown,		R.C.	–	61	48	109	43	1 1 6	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	Residence free.
55	957	Kilmokea,	Horeswood, m.		R.C.	–	122	–	122	35	2 5 4	—	40 8 4	3 12 6	Do.
56	958	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	38	0 9 4	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
57	959	Killinick,	Mountfield,		R.C.	–	50	42	92	33	0 12 0	—	24 18 4	4 15 11	
58	960	Kilmore,	Kilmore, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	36	4 3 7	—	35 0 0	10 1 3	
59	961	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	61	–	61	34	1 7 5	—	40 6 8	2 14 7	
60	963	Killurin,	Glynn, m.		R.C.	–	73	–	73	24	—	—	27 0 0	5 10 0	
61	4602	Do.	Glynn, f.		R.C.	–	–	73	73	24	3 12 8	—	28 10 0	2 5 0	
62	2885	Kilrush,	Kingsland,		R.C.	–	43	33	76	25	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 5 4	
63	3178	Kilbride,	Clologue, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	29	2 0 4	—	24 0 0	2 17 4	Do.
64	9160	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	30	0 10 9	—	23 0 0	3 10 6	Do.
65	4264	Kilcomb,	Ballyduff,		R.C.	–	43	40	83	26	1 3 0	—	16 0 0	3 0 2	
66	4555	Kilpatrick,	Sion,		R.C.	–	91	71	162	49	1 13 5	—	38 13 4	7 19 2	
67	4887	Kildavin,	Murrintown,		R.C.	–	41	37	78	26	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	3 14 8	
68	5069	Kilmallock,	Ballymurn, m.		R.C.	–	59	–	59	22	1 5 3	—	32 0 0	3 14 6	Do.
69	5070	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	25	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	3 1 0	
70	5395	Kilmuckridge,	Kilmuckridge, m.		R.C.	–	86	–	86	30	1 19 6	—	24 0 0	6 4 0	
71	5396	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	114	114	40	1 19 7	—	16 0 0	2 1 1	
72	5753	Kilcowan,	Baldwinstown,		R.C.	–	38	31	69	28	—	—	38 0 0	0 13 1	
73	6078	Kilcormick,	Boleyvoge,		R.C.	–	46	53	99	27	0 16 1	—	18 0 0	2 2 6	
74	6559	Kilrane,	Kilrane,		R.C.	–	46	33	79	36	1 4 9	—	32 11 8	4 12 3	
75	6624	Kilturk,	Kilturk,		R.C.	–	15	168	183	63	2 3 9	—	54 3 4	—	
76	6700	Kilgarvan,	Caroreigh,		R.C.	–	71	–	71	22	1 5 8	—	16 10 0	2 9 11	
77	7034	Kilmenor,	Ballyfadd,		R.C.	–	72	48	120	35	0 19 0	—	19 3 4	4 6 6	

78	7036	Killila, . .	Blackwater, . m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	50	2 15 0	—	33 8 10	10 5 4	. . . . . .
79	7037	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	58	2 5 0	—	19 0 0	8 6 0	
80	8535	Kilgorman, .	Castletown, . .		R.C.	–	108	60	168	63	3 1 10	—	28 1 8	11 5 0	Do.
81	3824	Kilmakilloge, .	Gorey Convent, f.		R.C.	–	17	203	220	127	2 10 10	4 19 0	73 15 0	6 10 4	
82	9603	Kilnahue, .	Monoseed, . .		R.C.	–	66	71	137	59	1 15 10	—	13 6 8	7 6 3	
83	964	Lady's Island, .	Lady's Island, m.		R.C.	–	54	–	54	26	—	—	24 0 0	6 0 0	
84	7052	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	59	59	27	1 11 4	—	20 0 0	6 0 0	
85	965	Mulrankin, .	Mulrankin, . .		R.C.	–	61	47	108	41	1 5 8	—	46 0 0	6 10 0	
86	1123	Mayglass, .	Mayglass, . .		R.C.	–	44	38	82	34	1 17 1	—	29 10 0	6 1 6	
87	8593	Meelnagh, .	Oulart, . m.		R.C.	–	73	–	73	27	2 6 0	—	24 0 0	3 12 9	
88	4156	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	24	1 9 0	—	16 0 0	4 8 3	
89	5917	Monomolin, .	Ballinvally, .		R.C.	–	59	39	98	31	1 16 11	—	18 0 0	2 7 0	
90	2257	Newbawn, .	Raheen, . .		R.C.	–	88	67	155	43	3 9 3	—	30 11 8	5 7 6	
91	4179	Do. . .	Carrickbyrne, .	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	23	4 2 5	—	30 1 8	—	No returns. Average taken from Inspector's report.
92	8782	Do. . .	Newbawn, . .		R.C.	–	58	71	129	30	6 1 1	—	38 3 4	2 6 7	
93	4990	Rathmacknee, .	Piercestown, m.		R.C.	–	59	–	59	25	1 12 7	—	32 0 0	7 5 5	Residence free.
94	8696	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	63	63	24	0 10 0	—	25 0 0	3 2 6	Do.
95	5037	Rossdroit, .	Courtnacuddy, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	75	–	75	19	0 10 4	—	18 0 0	2 4 10	
96	5038	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	69	69	18	—	—	16 0 0	10 0 6	
97	9683	Do. . .	Davidstown, .		R.C.	–	44	33	77	34	1 12 7	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	
98	5990	Rosslane, .	Tagoat, . .		R.C.	–	65	74	139	54	1 5 0	—	46 0 0	15 10 2	
99	7828	Rossclare, .	Rossclare Fort, .		–	R.C.	22	22	44	20	—	—	19 0 0	6 0 0	Do.
100	8059	Rossmanogue, .	Craanford, . m.		R.C.	–	88	–	88	27	1 2 5	—	24 0 0	4 19 3	
101	8060	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	81	81	28	1 10 10	—	24 0 0	3 9 0	
102	968	St. Peter's, .	Wexford, No. 1, m.		R.C.	–	174	–	174	41	—	—	32 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
103	6557	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	317	–	317	74	—	—	31 15 0	—	
104	967	St. Mary's (New Ross), . .	New Ross Conv., f.		–	R.C.	–	431	431	153	4 6 6	—	81 8 4	19 2 7	
105	9047	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, Conv. f.		–	R.C.	–	411	411	126	1 7 9	—	69 5 0	14 16 3	
106	3520	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	115	122	237	134	7 14 0	—	8 10 0	—	
107	6841	Do. (Newtownbarry), .	Kilmyshall, . .		R.C.	–	78	57	135	29	0 18 6	—	18 0 0	5 13 3	
108	3633	Do. . .	Newtownbarry, m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	45	1 8 7	—	36 6 8	4 4 2	
109	3634	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	165	165	53	—	—	40 16 8	4 15 5	
110	7784	Do. (Enniscorthy), .	Enniscorthy District Model, m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	62	–	62	29					
111	7785	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	34	34	15	9 19 9	—	393 3 11	34 12 9	
112	7786	Do. . .	Do. . . i.	v.c.	Com	N.E.	18	20	38	19					
113	6058	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	352	352	155	10 19 9	—	75 0 0	8 11 1	
114	5674	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P L.	Gds.	101	85	186	90	7 19 2	—	4 10 0	—	
115	8221	Do. . .	TempleshannonCon. f.		R.C.	–	–	173	173	77	1 6 3	—	33 1 8	8 6 5	
116	3480	St. James and Dunbrody, .	Ramsgrange, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	28	1 5 0	—	19 10 0	2 7 11	
117	3481	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	31	1 16 3	—	31 16 8	2 17 2	
118	8669	Do. . .	Duncannon, m.		R.C.	–	74	–	74	27	1 0 9	—	28 0 0	3 18 9	
119	8670	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	27	0 18 6	—	20 15 6	1 10 7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Wexford—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
120	9184	St. James,	Shielbaggon, m.		R.C.	–	98	–	98	40	0 13 11	—	38 0 0	4 1 2	Residence free.
121	9185	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	64	64	25	1 12 2	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
122	9264	Do.	Ballyhack, m.		R.C.	–	48	–	48	22	—	—	19 10 0	2 18 8	
123	9215	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	50	50	25	—	—	20 0 0	2 4 8	
124	9532	Do.	Boderan,		R.C.	–	20	42	62	23	—	—	20 13 4	1 13 6	
125	6411	Skreen,	Skreen,		R.C.	–	70	–	70	30	1 5 3	—	8 5 0	2 15 0	
126	9579	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	31	—	—	18 13 4	2 15 0	
127	6598	St. Margaret's,	Curracloe,		R.C.	–	57	48	105	36	1 12 9	—	18 0 0	6 15 0	
128	7964	Suttens,	Killesk,		R.C.	–	27	64	91	29	1 5 8	—	29 6 8	3 2 2	
129	969	St. John's,	Wexford Convent f.		–	R.C.	–	812	812	271	15 6 8	—	118 18 7	8 0 0	
130	4949	Do.	Do. do. i.		–	R.C.	130	351	481	195	10 9 10	—	65 1 8	21 14 1	
131	1762	Taghmon,	Taghmon, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	32	1 5 6	—	30 18 4	8 2 5	
132	2311	Do.	Trinity,		R.C.	–	31	21	52	21	0 10 5	—	13 2 1	2 17 6	
133	5145	Do.	Coolaw, f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	36	1 16 3	—	24 0 0	7 10 10	
134	6792	Do.	Traceystown,		R.C.	–	41	37	78	23	—	—	17 0 0	5 16 6	
135	1908	Tacumshin,	Tacumshin,		R.C.	–	46	34	80	36	1 1 6	—	28 0 0	7 0 0	Do.
136	1910	Tomhaggard,	Tomhaggard,		R.C.	–	38	42	80	28	0 10 1	—	28 0 0	4 2 8	
137	1920	Tintern,	Ballycullane, m.		R.C.	–	69	–	69	22	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	4 11 6	
138	3258	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	80	80	22	1 2 0	—	20 0 0	5 0 1	
139	6871	Do.	Dunmain, m.		R.C.	–	134	–	134	33	2 5 3	—	24 0 0	8 9 6	
140	5225	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	26	1 5 3	—	24 0 0	3 12 0	
141	2096	Templetown,	Templetown, m.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	78	–	78	22	—	—	12 10 0	0 8 6	
142	2097	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	–	83	83	22	—	—	11 10 0	2 5 0	
143	2142	Templeshanbo,	Kiltealy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	111	73	184	58	1 10 11	—	26 0 0	9 11 6	
144	3902	Do.	Ballindaggan, day,	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	68	169	62	3 8 7	—	64 6 8	10 19 1	
			Do. evg.		–	–	53	–	53	23	—	—	—	0 11 0	
145	6353	Toome,	Camolin, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	33	1 8 1	—	28 18 4	3 14 2	
146	6354	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	26	1 17 11	—	22 0 0	2 7 8	
147	7073	Templeludigan,	Ballybawn,		R.C.	–	55	56	111	34	2 1 3	—	14 0 0	2 17 5	
148	7304	Do.	Templeludigan,		R.C.	–	101	64	165	46	3 1 4	—	47 1 8	15 5 0	Do.
149	970	Whitechurch,	Ballykelly,		R.C.	–	65	48	113	39	1 8 3	—	21 6 8	5 0 0	
		Total for County Wexford, 149,					7,466	9,110	16,576	6,011	268 6 8	8 19 0	4,349 5 7	825 12 4	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—91 Schools.

1	2276	Arklow,	Arklow, m.	B.	R.C.	–	431	–	431	117	5 16 2	—	136 1 8	20 12 2	
2	2277	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	329	329	109	10 9 11	—	127 5 10	17 2 4	
3	971	Baltinglass,	Baltinglass, m.		R.C.	–	182	–	182	70	5 12 3	—	44 0 0	10 18 6	
4	972	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	184	184	72	2 16 7	—	73 0 0	9 18 0	
5	973	Ballynure,	Grange,		R.C.	–	73	46	119	44	3 13 9	—	33 10 0	7 9 6	Residence free.
6	974	Baltiboys,	Baltiboys, f.		–	E.C.	45	37	82	29	2 5 10	—	23 6 8	2 12 6	
7	975	Bray,	Bray, m.		R.C.	–	240	–	240	71	6 0 9	5 0 1	49 18 10	15 12 1	
8	976	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	34	118	152	46	1 14 1	5 0 0	66 3 4	16 2 4	
9	7180	Do.	Do. Conv. No. 2. f.		–	R.C.	98	314	412	199	10 5 6	—	88 10 0	16 10 11	
10	5920	Do.	Blacklion,		R.C.	–	68	35	103	40	1 3 11	—	29 10 0	0 10 8	
11	2241	Barreniskey,	Barreniskey,		R.C.	–	54	44	98	38	3 2 2	—	28 3 4	4 6 10	Do.
12	6176	Blessington,	Blessington, m.		E.C.	–	148	–	148	55	3 8 10	5 0 0	29 1 8	26 15 5	Do.
13	6177	Do.	Do. f.		E.C.	–	–	112	112	46	1 14 0	—	18 6 8	16 8 11	
14	9454	Do.	Blackditches,		R.C.	–	36	107	143	55	0 18 0	—	17 0 0	8 11 6	
15	6347	Ballintemple,	Ballykillageer,		R.C.	–	78	57	135	27	0 14 8	—	18 0 0	3 5 1	
16	7474	Ballykine,	Macreddin, m.		R.C.	–	101	–	101	32	2 0 8	—	28 0 0	2 18 4	
17	2716	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	103	103	32	1 7 1	—	21 0 0	4 0 0	
18	3879	Carnew,	Shillelagh Workho.		P.L.	Gds.	30	51	81	47	—	—	—	—	
19	977	Clonmore,	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	85	–	85	29	1 5 3	—	25 10 0	8 0 0	Do.
20	978	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	37	—	—	21 0 0	6 11 3	Do.
21	979	Castle Macadam,	Newbridge, m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	51	3 12 7	—	49 8 4	4 13 5	
22	980	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	153	153	49	2 16 3	—	30 0 0	4 16 0	Do.
23	3210	Crosspatrick,	Coolroe,		–	E.C.	103	68	171	74	3 19 4	—	74 1 8	25 15 0	
24	5921	Calary,	Calary,		–	E.C.	41	31	72	17	0 11 9	—	15 0 0	24 12 4	
25	7012	Do.	Annacarter,		R.C.	–	58	46	104	36	2 14 2	—	44 5 0	12 3 6	Do.
26	981	Delgany,	Kilmacanoge,		R.C.	–	74	42	116	39	3 10 8	—	36 3 4	5 15 0	
27	4588	Do.	Delgany, Ord. Agr.		–	E.C.	89	–	89	31	1 6 6	—	27 10 0	35 3 7	Do.
28	5237	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	197	197	87	4 1 4	—	26 5 0	10 11 10	
29	983	Derrylossary,	St. Kevin's, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	153	–	153	45	3 7 11	—	70 5 0	8 2 5	
33	9631	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	54	5 3 1	10 18 10	26 16 4	9 10 2	Residence free.
30	8909	Do.	Glendalough, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	19	9	28	14	1 8 11	—	38 0 0	24 17 3	House and garden free.
32	8966	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
31	8960	Do.	Roundwood,		R.C.	–	143	130	273	81	5 9 1	—	127 6 8	17 16 10	Residence free.
34	3119	Donaghmore,	Brittas,		R.C.	–	46	37	83	31	1 8 10	—	18 7 10	5 13 4	
35	9295	Do.	Davidstown,		R.C.	–	78	55	133	48	1 18 3	—	32 0 0	4 2 6	
36	4526	Donard,	Donard,		B.C.	–	118	72	190	68	4 5 0	—	52 5 0	5 15 0	
37	4902	Danganstown,	Barrendarrig, m.		R.C.	–	75	–	75	28	2 0 6	—	25 0 0	3 15 0	
38	4903	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	89	89	29	2 2 1	—	38 1 8	3 0 3	
39	7805	Do.	Ballinacarrig, No. 2,		R.C.	–	45	33	78	34	3 5 9	1 0 0	18 6 8	5 1 1	
40	8181	Do.	Newbawn, m.		R.C.	–	67	66	133	45	1 11 6	—	49 3 4	2 14 9	Do.
41	6955	Dunlavin,	Dunlavin, m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	42	2 8 10	—	27 9 2	7 14 0	
42	6956	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	103	103	42	2 4 5	—	36 0 0	4 2 1	
43	987	Drumbay,	Wicklow, m.		R.C.	–	161	–	161	60	2 1 7	—	63 10 0	12 3 10	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Leinster: County of Wicklow—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
44	988	Drumbay,	Wicklow, f.		R.C.	–	–	163	163	49	3 8 3	—	60 5 0	11 10 4	
45	8480	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	91	87	178	46	1 7 6	—	43 0 0	2 14 7	Residence free.
46	9192	Ennereilly,	Ballymoyle,		E.C.	–	24	23	47	21	0 7 9	—	15 0 0	27 16 11	
47	984	Glenealy,	Glenealy,		R.C.	–	65	70	135	37	3 3 6	—	20 0 0	6 3 10	House and garden free.
48	4249	Hollywood,	Hollywood, m.		R.C.	–	105	–	105	33	5 16 2	4 9 3	26 10 0	9 6 4	
49	4527	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	109	109	36	3 9 1	2 11 0	20 10 0	8 3 11	
50	6192	Hacketstown,	Rathmeigue, m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	49	1 5 6	—	26 0 0	2 1 0	
51	5397	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	140	140	51	—	—	26 0 0	3 0 0	
52	8451	Do.	Askanagap,		R.C.	–	38	42	80	30	1 1 0	—	14 15 0	1 9 8	
53	1732	Inch,	Johnstown, m.		R.C.	–	77	–	77	31	0 18 8	—	28 0 0	1 13 5	
54	1782	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	65	65	24	2 6 7	—	21 0 0	2 14 10	
55	1317	Kilcommon,	Ballycumber,	V.T.	–	E.C.	43	38	81	28	1 3 11	—	15 0 0	8 18 6	Do.
56	4663	Do.	Crossbridge, m.		R.C.	–	75	–	75	19	1 1 5	—	18 0 0	1 11 0	
57	4664	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	60	60	25	0 14 0	—	20 0 0	1 4 0	
58	5791	Do.	Tinahely, m.		–	E.C.	87	68	155	69	8 8 8	—	42 8 4	27 2 7	Residence free.
59	1431	Kilranelagh,	Talbotstown, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	114	–	114	33	1 9 5	—	25 13 4	3 11 6	
60	1789	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	74	74	29	1 15 6	—	21 0 0	3 15 6	
61	2434	Kiltegan,	Rathcoyle, m.	B.	R.C.	–	93	–	93	29	1 5 8	—	14 10 0	2 0 0	
62	2435	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	101	101	33	1 0 11	—	16 0 0	2 2 6	
63	8177	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		E.C.	–	79	55	134	38	3 18 5	—	29 2 6	10 0 0	Do.
64	7074	Kilcoole,	Kilcoole,		R.C.	–	109	52	161	40	2 14 2	—	23 10 0	4 11 6	
65	7250	Knockrath,	Claravale, temp.		R.C.	–	46	62	108	27	1 11 10	—	23 16 8	4 15 2	
66	8961	Killiskey,	Ballyduff,		R.C.	–	80	67	147	31	2 1 2	—	20 3 4	2 6 9	
67	1790	Mullinacuff,	Kilquiggan, m.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	39	1 5 0	—	44 8 4	16 8 0	
68	663	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	33	66	99	34	4 1 10	—	22 6 8	3 6 0	
69	4669	Moyacomb,	Parkbridge, f.		–	–	47	44	91	33	1 16 7	—	30 10 0	3 12 0	
70	5398	Newcastle,	Newtownmount-kennedy, m.		R.C.	–	139	–	139	49	2 13 4	—	36 10 0	6 7 8	
71	8601	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	41	2 14 11	—	43 0 0	7 19 4	
72	6005	Do.	Newcastle,		R.C.	–	62	66	128	38	—	—	30 0 0	3 16 0	
73	8247	Newbridge,	Ardinary,		R.C.	–	28	19	47	32	1 5 6	—	19 10 0	1 5 0	
74	1119	Powerscourt,	Cuttlestown,		R.C.	–	80	84	164	47	2 4 9	—	55 11 8	9 8 7	
75	9760	Do.	Enniskerry,		E.C.	–	33	14	47	26	—	—	—	49 0 0	
76	4093	Preban,	Annaghcurragh, m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	29	0 17 3	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	House and garden rent free.

77	4238	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	28	4 0 1	—	22 5 0	4 12 2	
78	1318	Rathdrum, .	Trooperstown, .	V.T.	–	R.C.	59	47	106	34	2 7 7	—	28 10 0	15 14 5	Do.
79	1993	Do. . .	Glenmalur, . .		R.C.	–	49	48	97	28	1 7 10	—	18 0 0	6 8 6	Do.
80	3188	Do. . .	Mucklagh, . .		R.C.	–	63	48	111	31	2 1 10	—	15 3 4	2 13 2	
81	3551	Do. . .	Ballinacarrig, .	V.T.	R.C.	–	96	85	181	58	3 3 5	—	90 10 0	9 14 7	
82	5949	Do. . .	Rathdrum, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	140	–	140	55	3 13 7	—	66 18 4	19 1 6	
83	5950	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	225	225	112	6 2 8	—	19 10 0	34 0 0	
84	3383	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	56	62	118	55	7 16 11	—	3 0 0	—	
85	5159	Rathbran, .	Stratford-on-Slaney,		R.C.	–	77	53	130	33	4 7 8	—	21 10 0	6 15 8	
86	7768	Rathnew, . .	Killoughter, .		R.C	–	32	39	71	36	1 7 11	—	45 3 4	5 1 0	Do.
87	9013	Do. . .	Ballylusk, . .		R.C	–	47	39	86	34	1 10 5	—	17 0 0	3 18 7	
88	9731	Do. . .	Ashford, . .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	7 4 0	—	0 11 8	—	Returns not available.
89	9516	Redcross, .	Redcross, . .		E.C.	–	34	28	62	26	3 13 10	—	15 0 0	12 10 1	
90	9599	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		R.C.	–	56	35	91	32	1 17 8	—	30 0 0	2 19 7	
91	6922	Wicklow, . .	Rathnew, . .		R.C	–	70	58	128	47	0 11 9	—	28 15 0	1 1 9	
			Total for County Wicklow, 91, .				5,904	5,445	11,349	3,986	255 14 5	38 9 2	3,104 0 6	813 10 5	

CONNAUGHT—1,029 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—261 Schools.

1	989	Abbey, . .	Briersfield, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	99	81	180	46	1 11 9	—	22 0 0	3 18 4	
2	2964	Abbeygormacan,	Mullagh, . m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	20	0 12 1	—	11 17 6	0 4 1	
3	7831	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	19	0 10 3	—	14 0 0	1 17 0	
4	3405	Aughrim, . .	Aughrim, . m.		R.C.	–	82	–	82	31	1 12 10	—	24 0 0	1 18 10	
5	8756	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	78	78	33	0 10 0	—	25 0 0	2 9 10	
6	3813	Ahascragh, .	Ahascragh, . m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	42	1 11 0	—	39 10 0	1 9 4	
7	4094	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	51	1 10 11	—	53 0 0	1 12 7	
8	3814	Do. . .	Daly's Grove, .		–	R.C.	53	69	122	29	2 11 11	—	18 6 8	0 6 0	Residence free.
9	4509	Ardrahan, .	Castle Daly, .	V.C.	–	R.C.	91	62	153	52	1 11 8	—	38 0 0	8 0 0	
10	6260	Do. . .	Ardrahan, . .	V.C.	–	E.C.	89	87	176	53	3 4 9	—	39 15 10	8 5 1	
11	5608	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown, . f.		–	R.C.	–	135	135	44	1 5 3	—	26 18 4	6 10 8	
12	6114	Athleague, .	Hollygrove, . .		R.C.	–	85	62	147	56	1 8 3	—	44 0 0	1 9 0	Do.
13	7500	Athenry, . .	Newcastle, . .		R.C.	–	137	–	137	27	1 7 6	—	17 0 0	3 0 0	
14	7501	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	32	1 6 8	—	14 13 4	1 4 11	
15	8226	Do. . .	Athenry, . m.		R.C.	–	172	–	172	63	4 10 1	—	51 1 8	10 12 0	
16	8227	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	182	182	65	2 15 6	—	44 15 0	6 13 4	
17	8203	Annaghdown, .	Carrabeg, . f.		R.C.	–	–	179	179	52	0 7 0	—	26 11 8	5 8 2	
18	4216	Do. . .	CastleHackett Ord. Agricultural, m.		–	E.C.	129	–	129	46	1 14 6	1 4 0	30 15 0	4 2 8	Do.
19	8580	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	87	87	32	2 12 0	—	26 13 4	2 16 3	Do.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
20	1321	Ballynakill,	Woodford, m.	A.	R.C.	–	171	–	171	64	1 7 7	—	33 15 0	5 5 6	
21	1518	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	117	147	56	1 7 9	—	45 10 0	8 2 2	
22	1324	Do.	Duniry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	104	–	104	25	0 14 0	—	24 0 0	2 16 4	
23	1519	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	85	85	24	2 1 9	—	16 0 0	2 3 6	
24	1320	Do.	Ballynakill 1st Class Agr.	A.	–	R.C.	102	–	102	34	2 13 6	1 15 10	49 10 0	4 9 2	
25	152[illegible]	Do.	Do. f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	86	86	25	—	—	16 0 0	0 16 1	
26	363[illegible]	Do.	Tubberoe,		R.C.	–	66	55	121	31	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	1 14 6	
27	401[illegible]	Do.	Irish Waste Land Society,	V.T.	R.C.	–	97	68	165	52	4 13 7	—	47 6 8	1 18 0	
28	5525	Do.	Ballincurry,		R.C.	–	114	62	176	42	1 9 10	—	40 16 8	2 15 0	
29	6578	Do.	Gurtnadieve,		R.C.	–	180	104	284	57	1 10 8	—	19 10 0	5 9 3	
30	6750	Do.	Rossgray,		R.C.	–	67	53	120	47	1 5 3	—	11 5 0	—	
31	7368	Do.	Letterfrack,		R.C.	–	85	68	153	40	1 8 6	—	33 18 4	—	
32	8380	Do.	Kylemore,	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	0 6 1	—	6 5 0	—	School temporarily closed.
33	8510	Do.	Shragh, m.		R.C.	–	100	–	100	32	2 16 11	—	32 13 4	1 13 9	
34	8511	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	23	0 11 3	—	25 10 0	2 1 11	
35	9197	Do.	Abbey of Kilnalahan,		R.C.	–	78	85	163	49	2 3 2	—	45 0 0	4 9 0	
36	9413	Do.	Tully, m.		R.C.	–	168	–	168	71	2 18 1	—	26 4 5	—	
37	9444	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	129	129	67	6 7 2	—	23 13 4	—	
38	9584	Do.	Loughatorick,		R.C.	–	43	39	82	26	—	—	15 0 0	1 12 8	
39	1828	Ballymacward,	Iskeer, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	132	–	132	37	1 17 6	—	24 10 0	2 3 6	
40	4220	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	126	126	34	1 6 8	—	21 8 4	6 14 8	
41	7829	Do.	Liscune, m.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	22	3 10 5	—	29 16 8	5 12 6	
42	7830	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	27	1 5 3	—	19 12 4	2 11 0	
43	3298	Beagh,	Cregg, m.		R.C.	–	62	–	62	22	0 10 3	—	14 12 6	1 13 6	
44	3672	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	27	0 10 6	—	34 13 4	3 7 10	
45	3379	Do.	Gort Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	30	27	57	31	1 3 7	—	—	—	
46	9761	Do.	Lough Cutra, f.		E.C.	–	–	67	67	52	—	—	—	—	
47	6189	Belclare,	Sylane,	V.C.	–	R.C.	96	92	188	67	3 2 0	—	55 11 8	1 12 6	
48	6617	Boyounagh,	Stonetown, m.		R.C.	–	190	–	190	42	3 9 9	—	15 0 0	4 17 1	
49	7886	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	30	1 16 5	—	16 0 0	2 1 9	
50	9684	Do.	Glenamaddy,		R.C.	–	125	75	200	58	3 9 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	
51	6733	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	52	57	109	49	2 6 6	—	—	—	
52	9461	Do.	Cashel,		R.C.	–	140	77	217	46	2 18 1	—	15 0 0	7 4 4	
53	6893	Ballindoon,	Derrygimla, m.		R.C.	–	147	–	147	50	4 17 7	—	45 1 8	2 11 4	Residence free.

54	9299	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	29	2 18 2	—	30 1 8	0 10 6	Do.
55	9112	Do.	Errislannan,		R.C.	–	69	64	133	39	1 5 11	—	15 0 0	1 13 0	
56	9716	Do.	Ailbrack,		R.C.	–	91	52	143	55	1 17 0	5 0 0	3 15 0	0 12 5	
57	7107	Ballynacourty,	Gurrane, . m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	28	1 6 4	—	32 0 0	1 8 0	
58	7663	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	27	0 15 4	—	16 0 0	1 9 7	
59	8919	Do.	Tawin,		R.C.	–	22	20	42	23	0 14 2	—	18 0 0	3 7 10	
60	7194	Lower Ballinakill.	Derroober,	V.C.	R.C.	–	160	132	292	107	2 15 1	—	87 6 8	15 7 11	
61	7261	Bullaun,	Bullaun,		R.C.	–	43	61	104	29	0 12 8	—	20 0 0	4 9 7	
62	8811	Ballinrobe,	Killetiane,		R.C.	–	87	60	147	49	1 19 2	—	26 5 0	8 0 0	
63	1405	Clontuskert,	Clontuskert, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	26	0 6 3	—	23 0 0	2 10 6	Do.
64	3292	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	87	87	34	4 11 11	4 0 0	8 0 0	1 19 0	
65	2399	Clonrush,	Lakyle,	V.T.	R.C.	–	122	109	231	75	3 2 2	—	62 0 0	12 8 9	
66	3637	Clonkeen,	Gorteen,		R.C.	–	71	42	113	41	1 17 7	—	21 0 0	3 7 2	
67	3842	Do.	Clonkeen Kerrill 1st class Ag.		–	R.C.	44	30	74	28	1 5 9	—	50 15 0	18 0 7	
68	7920	Clare Galway,	Clare Galway, m.		R.C.	–	105	–	105	31	0 15 3	—	15 0 0	5 15 6	
69	6157	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	29	1 0 0	—	17 10 0	4 7 10	
70	6540	Cargin,	Clydagh,		–	R.C.	61	54	115	58	1 17 5	—	14 3 4	7 13 2	Residence and garden free.
71	7559	Cross,	Maam,		R.C.	–	68	47	115	37	1 13 4	—	20 1 8	8 18 0	Residence free.
72	8173	Clonfert,	Clonfert,		R.C.	–	83	79	162	37	1 11 11	—	31 13 4	2 19 4	
73	8264	Do.	Esker, No. 2, m.		–	R.C.	58	–	58	31	1 11 8	—	43 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
74	8265	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	–	52	52	21	1 12 5	—	21 0 0	4 0 0	Do.
75	9551	Do.	Kylemore,		–	Pres.	30	21	51	16	1 14 4	—	15 0 0	78 0 0	Do.
76	9552	Do.	Laurencetown,		R.C.	–	80	86	166	57	3 2 10	—	26 0 0	4 0 6	
77	8218	Clonberne,	Lerhin,		R.C.	–	71	105	176	52	2 7 1	—	37 11 8	4 0 0	
78	8429	Do.	Mahanagh,		R.C.	–	104	87	191	53	3 12 3	—	42 0 0	3 13 6	Do.
79	9057	Cummer,	Ballinderry, m.		–	R.C.	142	–	142	31	1 13 3	—	31 0 0	1 0 0	
80	9058	Do.	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	–	100	100	30	1 0 3	—	19 19 5	—	
81	7213	Donaghpatrick,	Cahiralistrane, day,		–	R.C.	65	55	120	29	1 13 4	—	30 6 8	5 0 0	
			Do. . . evg.		–	–	33	–	33	25				2 10 0	
82	7342	Dunmore,	Dunmore, . m.		R.C.	–	207	–	207	67	4 7 10	—	40 10 0	12 7 6	
83	8899	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	182	182	56	2 1 1	—	50 3 4	5 2 11	
84	7797	Do.	Ballinlass,		–	R.C.	94	28	122	34	1 10 4	—	28 0 0	9 16 1	
85	9102	Do.	Shanballymore,		R.C.	–	111	108	219	43	1 7 2	—	16 0 0	3 4 4	
86	9139	Do.	Flaska,		R.C.	–	128	93	221	57	6 0 11	—	18 0 0	10 1 6	
87	9251	Do.	Garrafrauns,		R.C.	–	128	103	231	46	3 7 6	—	19 10 0	7 0 0	
88	7285	Eyrecourt,	Eyrecourt,		R.C.	–	81	75	*159	45	1 5 0	—	29 1 1	2 0 0	
89	7980	Fohenagh,	Fohenagh,		R.C.	–	63	59	122	32	2 8 9	—	32 6 8	—	
90	3151	Inishcaltra,	Inishcaltra, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	100	–	100	32	1 8 10	—	25 10 0	3 14 0	
91	3875	Do.	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	90	90	28	—	—	20 0 0	4 13 3	Do.
92	6813	Innishmore,	Kilronayne,		R.C.	–	137	91	228	103	2 15 0	—	56 1 8	17 16 6	
93	9909	Kiltullagh,	Esker, . m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	30	—	—	15 15 0	—	
94	1000	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	29	1 9 4	—	20 0 0	—	
95	7629	Do.	Kiltullagh,		R.C.	–	81	38	119	29	1 10 9	—	20 2 6	0 6 0	
96	1003	Kilconla,	Tobberoe,	V.T.	–	E.C.	114	101	215	54	1 15 0	—	30 10 0	3 5 7	
97	1004	Kilcloony,	Ballinasloe, . m.		R.C.	–	243	–	243	68	2 11 6	—	68 0 0	9 6 10	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Connaught : County of Galway—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year, Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
98	6839	Kilcloony,	Ballinasloe Conv. f.		R.C.	–	151	463	614	314	13 8 0	—	141 13 10	3 8 7	
99	7019	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds	35	67	102	55	2 5 0	—	6 0 0	—	
100	1005	Killaan,	Woodlawn, m.		–	E.C.	56	61	117	63	3 11 7	—	64 6 8	28 0 0	Residence free.
101	1006	Kilmalinogue,	Boley, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	108	–	108	32	0 5 1	—	20 11 8	1 3 10	
102	1007	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	25	0 8 0	—	15 0 0	2 2 10	
103	1326	Killeroran,	Triehill, m.	A.	R.C.	–	167	–	167	35	3 15 1	—	24 0 0	3 2 3	
104	1521	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	92	92	26	0 11 3	—	20 0 0	0 11 7	
105	2173	Do.	Barnaderg, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	33	0 10 5	—	18 0 0	2 18 11	
106	3389	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	145	145	34	0 13 1	—	16 0 0	1 2 0	
107	6498	Do.	Adrigoole,		–	E.C.	65	64	129	33	1 16 9	—	22 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
108	7455	Do.	Ballygar, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	92	–	92	30	1 5 9	—	23 10 0	7 4 0	
109	7456	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	98	98	37	3 12 8	—	16 0 0	4 0 0	
110	1327	Kilbegnet,	Kilbegnet, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	87	–	87	35	4 2 1	—	24 0 0	—	
111	1566	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	94	94	31	1 5 10	—	20 0 0	3 19 1	
112	2965	Do.	Ballynakill, or Friary Land,		R.C.	–	141	93	234	51	2 17 10	—	26 0 0	5 18 0	
113	6702	Do.	Creggs,		R.C.	–	90	71	161	58	1 7 5	—	38 0 0	8 12 6	
114	1328	Kiltormer,	Kiltormer, m.	V.T.	–	R.C.	129	–	129	32	1 14 10	—	24 16 8	0 5 0	
115	1523	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	100	100	25	0 10 9	—	25 15 0	1 0 0	
116	2103	Killosolan,	Kinclare, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	136	–	136	31	3 6 11	—	18 0 0	3 11 3	
117	2104	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	151	151	44	2 1 0	—	62 10 0	7 0 0	
118	8905	Do.	Castlefrench,		R.C.	–	102	97	199	36	1 12 4	—	46 0 0	1 19 8	
119	3057	Kinvarradoorus,	Kinvara, f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	148	148	44	1 16 9	—	44 0 0	6 12 0	
120	6319	Do.	Doorus,	V.C.	R.C.	–	59	54	113	41	0 5 0	—	53 3 4	6 10 11	
121	3723	Kilreekill,	Kilreekill, late Cahernagarney,		R.C.	–	65	57	122	33	0 10 9	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
122	3848	Killimordaly,	Attymon, m.		R.C.	–	113	–	113	36	2 9 5	—	39 5 0	1 2 2	
123	7459	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	72	72	28	0 15 6	—	14 0 0	1 15 9	
124	6892	Do.	Brackloon,		R.C.	–	36	56	92	27	—	—	20 0 0	0 17 2	
125	4401	Killeenadeema,	Derrybrien,		R.C.	–	75	82	157	36	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	5 0 5	
126	5965	Do.	Killeenadeema, m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	22	0 10 3	—	18 0 0	3 16 8	
127	5966	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	21	3 1 9	—	14 10 0	1 9 11	
128	4504	Kilconierin,	Ganty,	V.C.	–	R.C.	98	48	146	33	1 5 0	—	18 15 0	3 10 6	
129	4786	Kilcummin,	Oughterard, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	171	–	171	45	—	—	29 10 0	7 0 0	
130	8322	Do.	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	287	287	140	7 13 11	—	91 5 0	3 2 0	

131	5992	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	25	15	40	24	0 13 10	—	1 10 0	—	
132	6924	Do. . .	Collinamuck, .		R.C.	–	67	37	104	49	1 8 1	—	15 0 0	5 10 0	
133	8775	Do. . .	Glann, . .		R.C.	–	41	28	69	32	5 6 7	—	11 5 0	3 5 1	Do.
134	9542	Do. . .	Lettermullen, .		R.C.	–	74	34	108	52	1 18 10	—	15 0 0	14 10 0	
135	9567	Do. . .	Rusmuck, . .		R.C.	–	111	38	149	58	4 6 5	4 10 0	15 0 0	12 10 0	
136	4789	Kilthomas, .	Peterswell, . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	120	98	218	67	3 3 8	—	58 10 0	11 10 6	
137	4790	Kilmacduagh, .	Gort, . . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	184	–	184	59	—	—	66 5 6	7 10 0	
138	4791	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	18	41	59	21	2 12 3	—	17 4 5	3 11 0	
139	8195	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, Con. f.		–	R.C.	160	405	565	222	8 12 5	—	131 1 8	12 8 3	
140	6610	Do. . .	Kilmacduagh, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	82	75	157	41	1 1 5	—	34 10 10	2 4 0	
141	8771	Do. . .	Killomoran, .		R.C.	–	47	26	73	26	—	4 10 0	19 5 0	1 0 0	
142	5754	Killora, . .	Craughwell, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	157	–	157	62	—	—	18 16 8	5 18 11	
143	5755	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c	R.C.	–	–	141	141	44	0 13 8	—	24 13 4	2 14 6	
144	6044	Kilcooly, . .	Kilcooly, . m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	28	1 7 5	—	27 2 6	0 17 0	
145	6561	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	68	68	20	1 10 11	—	15 10 0	1 16 6	
146	6258	Killallaghton, .	Killallaghton, .		R.C.	–	97	61	158	31	1 8 5	—	24 0 0	2 7 6	
147	6390	Kinvara, . .	Northampton, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	94	78	172	48	2 3 9	—	49 15 0	4 18 1	
148	1645	Do. . .	Kinvara Ord.Ag.m.	A.	–	R.C.	151	–	151	49	2 1 9	—	89 5 0	6 13 7	
149	9276	Killalaghton, .	Cappataggle, .		R.C.	–	41	54	95	31	1 6 2	—	16 0 0	1 4 0	
150	9298	Do. . .	Killagh, . .		R.C.	–	41	30	71	27	0 19 7	—	11 5 0	2 19 0	
151	6951	Killyan, . .	Cappagh, . .	v.c.	–	E.C.	137	69	206	45	2 2 2	—	18 0 0	4 11 0	
152	7924	Do. . .	Killian, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	165	–	165	45	1 9 3	—	27 6 8	1 10 0	
153	8933	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	125	125	29	1 10 0	—	14 0 0	2 2 6	
154	7172	Killursa, . .	Ower, . . .		–	R.C.	138	96	234	63	3 19 2	—	45 6 8	5 11 6	
155	9477	Do. . .	Headford, . f.		R.C.	–	–	154	154	58	21 10 2	—	42 11 8	6 10 11	
156	9604	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		R.C.	–	132	120	252	62	—	—	19 3 4	3 15 11	
157	7325	Killannin, .	Fahy, . . .		R.C.	–	130	104	234	79	3 1 7	—	45 16 8	7 13 6	
158	9252	Do. . .	Killeen, . m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	36	—	—	24 0 0	5 18 10	Do.
159	9253	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	66	66	25	1 5 0	—	23 5 0	1 5 10	
160	9275	Do. . .	Salerna . .		R.C.	–	116	68	184	70	2 5 3	—	39 10 0	5 14 3	
161	9562	Do. . .	Tully, . .		R.C.	–	88	52	140	40	1 7 6	—	15 0 0	6 14 0	
162	7551	Killeenavana, .	Ballinderreen, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	134	–	134	35	2 14 5	—	24 0 0	4 14 0	
163	7552	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	121	121	32	1 7 10	—	24 0 0	5 0 7	
164	7707	Kilkerrin, .	Carramore, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	171	–	171	34	2 19 6	—	26 16 6	3 8 7	Residence and 5 acres of land free.
165	7724	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	118	118	26	1 6 2	—	16 8 4	1 3 8	
166	8819	Do. . .	Shankill, . .		–	R.C.	44	71	115	36	1 19 0	—	24 0 0	2 9 4	
167	8455	Killuroa, . .	Headford, . .		R.C.	–	221	–	221	83	8 15 3	—	90 16 8	6 14 4	
168	8512	Killimore, .	Killimore, . m.		R.C.	–	215	–	215	69	3 13 0	1 0 0	44 11 8	9 12 0	
169	8513	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	181	181	55	0 15 3	—	53 16 8	9 18 6	
170	8602	Kilconnell, .	Kilconnell, . m.		R.C.	–	103	–	103	26	0 13 10	—	28 0 0	2 16 3	
171	8603	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	29	0 16 5	—	17 0 0	3 12 4	
172	8906	Kiltartan, .	Kiltartan, . .		R.C.	–	109	39	148	45	1 13 2	—	19 10 0	5 10 0	
173	8958	Kilmoylan, .	Annagh, . f.		–	R.C.	–	83	83	29	1 17 9	—	26 8 4	6 4 2	
174	9460	Kilchreest, .	Kilchreest, .		R.C.	–	97	91	188	46	0 17 11	—	40 0 0	8 0 0	
175	9343	Killeskill, .	Aille, . .		R.C.	–	67	57	124	36	0 14 10	—	14 15 0	1 8 6	
176	1008	Lickerrig, .	Lickerrig, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	120	71	191	45	2 17 6	—	35 0 0	6 13 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
177	3551	Loughrea,	Loughrea,	V.T.	–	R.C.	75	8	83	22	1 12 8	—	27 0 0	15 9 6	
178	1010	Do.	Do. m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	267	–	267	91	1 9 6	—	77 4 5	4 5 10	
179	1011	Do.	Do. Convent, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Not in operation.
180	3366	Do.	Do. Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	28	32	60	38	1 2 1	—	1 10 0	—	
181	6632	Do.	St. Vincent's do.		R.C.	–	98	323	421	261	9 9 3	—	169 10 0	5 18 4	
182	3567	Do.	Galway Co. Prison,		Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	No returns.
183	2174	Lickmolassy,	Portumna, m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	207	–	207	88	7 9 4	—	78 16 8	7 9 3	
184	2175	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	166	166	70	7 16 8	—	46 3 4	7 3 5	
185	6731	Do.	Portumna Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	49	45	94	45	2 1 1	—	—	—	
186	8379	Do.	Gortanumera,	V.C.	R.C.	–	111	117	228	84	2 17 1	—	46 11 8	7 13 5	
187	3607	Leitrim,	Leitrim,		R.C.	–	112	97	209	63	3 9 9	—	40 18 4	2 5 0	
188	7014	Lackagh,	Lackagh,		R.C.	–	136	96	232	64	1 10 2	—	37 16 8	4 13 3	
189	9069	Do.	Bawnmore, m.		–	E.C.	122	–	122	38	1 4 0	—	28 0 0	4 10 8	Residence free.
190	9070	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	122	122	31	1 4 3	—	20 0 0	3 10 0	Do.
191	9437	Liskeevy,	Belmont,		R.C.	–	83	60	143	47	1 18 3	—	15 0 0	8 11 0	
192	1012	Moyrus,	Roundstone,	V.T.	–	R.C.	–	47	47	29	7 5 4	—	26 3 4	—	
193	4941	Do.	Kilkerrin,	V.C.	–	E.C.	61	27	88	29	2 2 1	—	18 0 0	8 16 3	Do.
194	7193	Do.	Murvey,	V.C.	–	R.C.	67	39	106	39	—	—	34 14 4	5 0 0	
195	9561	Do.	Carna,		R.C.	–	75	27	102	43	1 13 1	—	27 5 0	1 18 0	
196	9570	Do.	Ballinafad,		–	E.C.	71	30	101	27	1 13 5	—	28 0 0	—	
197	9598	Do.	Toombeola,		Diss.	–	48	20	68	36	2 18 6	4 10 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
198	1219	Moycullen,	Moycullen, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	121	–	121	42	1 6 7	—	18 5 0	5 7 10	
199	1331	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	113	113	41	0 10 0	—	35 10 0	5 7 9	
200	2219	Do.	Knockbane,		R.C.	–	71	40	111	37	1 5 4	—	26 15 0	3 13 4	
201	3237	Do.	Spiddle, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	129	–	129	62	2 17 10	—	45 3 4	11 2 0	
202	4219	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	99	99	44	1 15 7	—	33 15 0	12 0 9	
203	8446	Do.	Tullokyne,	V.C.	–	E.C.	136	90	226	73	4 2 3	3 5 5	42 1 8	14 11 3	
204	1772	Monivea,	Rye Hill,	V.T.	–	R.C.	139	109	248	54	3 16 1	—	32 0 0	4 1 5	
205	2351	Do.	Monivea, m.		–	E.C.	77	–	77	26	0 17 0	—	27 0 0	11 9 0	Do.
206	3594	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	84	84	27	1 5 0	—	20 0 0	8 1 0	Do.
207	4974	Meelick,	Meelick,		R.C.	–	51	35	86	33	1 11 7	—	14 0 0	3 16 0	
208	8249	Moylough,	Moylough, m.		R.C.	–	154	–	154	56	1 11 8	—	39 8 4	10 10 0	
209	6616	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	149	149	53	3 12 0	—	39 11 8	9 0 0	
210	6812	Do.	Mt. Bellew Bridge, f.		R.C.	–	–	123	123	49	3 4 3	—	33 0 0	9 3 0	Do.

211	6568	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	34	40	74	47	2 5 6	—	1 10 0	—	
212	7092	Do.	Coolue,		R.C.	–	101	61	162	43	0 15 3	—	18 0 0	12 0 0	
213	8039	Meenlagh and Killascobe,	Meenlagh, m.		R.C.	–	154	–	154	50	1 13 6	—	29 10 0	4 6 0	
214	8040	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	43	1 10 3	—	25 15 0	3 0 0	
215	4506	Oranmore,	Oranmore, m.	v.c	R.C.	–	127	–	125	45	2 7 11	—	31 11 8	2 4 2	
216	4507	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	62	62	16	1 4 3	—	23 0 0	0 10 0	
217	8795	Do.	Oranmore Convt. f.		–	R.C.	–	292	292	165	9 6 0	—	95 5 0	—	
218	9457	Do.	Castlegar, m.		R.C.	–	144	–	144	40	3 2 7	—	35 0 0	5 19 6	
219	9458	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	26	0 11 0	—	16 13 4	5 7 10	
220	9614	Do.	Coolagh,		R.C.	–	76	62	138	42	2 9 3	6 0 0	25 5 6	4 8 9	
221	8799	Do.	Menlough, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School closed.
222	8800	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
223	6923	Omey,	Kingstown,		R.C.	–	66	66	132	31	0 19 0	—	15 0 0	4 10 9	
224	6925	Do.	Claddaghduff, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	29	1 10 8	—	25 0 0	0 5 0	
225	8716	Do.	Aughrusmore, f.		R.C.	–	–	84	84	22	0 7 7	—	10 17 9	—	
226	8770	Do.	Cleggan,		R.C.	–	80	71	151	33	1 0 3	—	32 0 0	0 12 0	
227	8870	Do.	Omey Island,		R.C.	–	36	29	65	22	0 13 9	—	14 6 3	—	
228	5323	Do.	Clifden Workhouse.		P.L.	Gds.	24	21	45	20	1 8 5	—	—	—	
229	9297	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	169	–	169	57	1 8 5	—	65 8 4	9 0 0	
230	9627	Do.	Streamstown,		R.C.	–	50	49	99	33	—	—	11 5 0	0 9 6	
231	1190	Rahoon,	Bushy Park, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	41	1 7 10	—	15 10 0	2 1 11	Residence free.
232	9113	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	99	99	31	0 10 0	—	20 0 0	1 5 7	
233	1865	Do.	Frieport, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	–	–	29	1 5 7	—	19 0 0	—	No return; average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
234	2386	Do.	Furbough,	v.T.	–	R.C.	77	60	137	44	1 7 3	—	26 0 0	3 10 2	
235	4501	Do.	Claddagh, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	235	–	235	75	8 7 2	—	91 3 4	16 8 6	
236	4502	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	164	164	59	7 0 6	—	69 6 8	7 3 7	
237	6848	Do.	Barna, f.		R.C.	–	–	104	104	25	1 15 0	—	27 10 9	1 11 7	
238	1013	Do.	Rahoon Convent, f.	v.T.	–	R.C.	–	650	650	344	24 8 10	—	176 5 10	—	
239	3365	Do.	Galway Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	75	80	155	80	8 16 2	—	6 0 0	—	
240	6212	Do.	Do. Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	–	–	126	–	126	66	—	—			
241	6213	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	–	–	78	78	41	19 18 0	14 2 1	666 12 0	78 7 0	
242	6214	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	–	–	41	38	79	42	—	—			
243	3560	Ross,	Cornamona,	v.c.	R.C.	–	108	53	161	41	1 19 9	—	20 12 6	5 0 0	
244	6938	Do.	Leenane,		R.C.	–	74	–	74	24	0 18 8	—	24 0 0	12 6 2	
245	9553	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	75	75	25	0 7 6	—	26 15 0	8 11 3	
246	7396	Do.	Clonbur, m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	47	2 13 2	—	18 0 0	2 1 11	
247	8360	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	24	0 14 0	—	20 0 0	—	
248	9361	Do.	Taivnaleen,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	0 6 0	—	5 0 0	—	Grants temporarily suspended.
249	1626	Roundstone,	Shanahula,		R.C.	–	11	20	31	19	1 5 0	2 12 9	8 15 0	—	
250	1016	St. Nicholas,	Galway Monastic, m.		R.C.	–	885	–	885	382	22 0 3	1 0 0	151 7 11	—	
251	3800	Do.	Do. Town Prison.		Gov	Pris.	–	–	–	–	0 13 9	—	—	—	School temporarily suspended.
252	6613	Do.	St. Nicholas's Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	340	340	186	5 12 9	—	85 6 8	—	
253	4515	Do.	Newtownsmith do.		R.C.	–	–	869	869	394	14 13 1	—	211 1 8	35 0 0	
254	9419	Do.	Bohermore,		R.C.	–	162	–	162	50	2 1 10	—	31 15 0	9 8 8	Residence free.

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of GALWAY—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical.	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
255	5310	Tynagh,	Tynagh, m.		R.C.	–	81	–	81	31	1 5 8	—	29 10 0	2 0 10	
256	5418	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	76	76	22	1 7 0	—	20 0 0	1 4 10	
257	8266	Templetogher,	Farm,		–	R.C.	122	78	200	46	2 0 5	—	18 0 0	6 0 0	
258	8965	Do.	Williamstown,		R.C.	–	101	129	323	69	3 15 8	—	46 0 0	5 0 0	
259	8942	Tyranascragh,	Tyranascragh, m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	28	1 5 7	—	24 0 0	3 18 1	
260	8943	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	30	0 10 3	—	16 0 0	3 19 6	
261	5448	Tuam,	Tuam Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	90	65	155	71	6 17 5	—	4 0 0	—	
			Total for County Galway, 261,				19,424	17,944	37,368	12,645	631 6 1	63 0 1	8,723 6 4	1,270 12 7	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—180 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Clerical.	Lay.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, etc.	In Free Stock	In Salaries, etc.	Local Emoluments	Observations.
1	1217	Anaduff,	Lisduff, No. 1, m.	B.	R.C.	–	142	–	142	40	1 7 9	—	28 16 8	8 4 0	
2	5320	Do.	Do. f.	B.	R.C.	–	–	119	119	27	3 0 3	—	27 6 8	1 2 6	
3	1335	Do.	Drumsna, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	124	–	124	29	0 8 2	—	24 6 8	7 15 0	
4	2354	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	129	129	34	0 15 0	—	26 0 0	0 7 1	
5	3707	Do.	Anaduff, m.		R.C.	–	190	–	190	50	1 15 0	—	19 1 8	1 7 0	
6	4298	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	118	118	38	1 15 6	—	20 0 0	2 19 2	
7	8641	Do.	Dromod,		R.C.	–	55	67	122	31	1 8 1	—	13 15 0	0 11 10	
8	8631	Bornacoola,	Cloonturk, m.		R.C.	–	102	–	102	31	3 8 7	—	18 0 0	3 11 6	
9	8944	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	31	0 13 2	—	26 0 0	2 10 10	
10	1209	Carrigallen,	Beaghmore,	V.T.	R.C.	–	100	91	191	59	2 2 10	—	57 13 4	10 4 0	
11	3857	Do.	Drumeela, m.		R.C.	–	79	–	79	26	1 2 0	—	18 0 0	1 6 0	
12	6223	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	24	0 16 3	—	21 0 0	1 2 6	
13	4516	Do.	Carrigallen,		Pres.	–	123	86	209	61	3 11 6	—	82 16 8	4 7 0	
14	5684	Do.	Killygar, m.		–	E.C.	76	65	141	45	3 7 6	—	31 6 8	1 0 0	
15	6473	Do.	Druminshingore,		–	E.C.	45	48	93	26	1 11 9	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	Residence free.
16	7217	Do.	Cornaugh,		R.C.	–	36	32	68	19	0 7 6	—	20 0 0	0 16 0	
17	9353	Do.	Newtown Gore, No. 1,		–	E.C.	29	45	74	19	0 15 5	—	16 0 0	1 11 1	
18	9354	Do.	Do. No. 2,		R.C.	–	37	23	60	15	2 2 0	—	15 0 0	1 17 6	

19	1648	Cloone,	Corduff,		V.T.	R.C.	–	123	113	236	63	7 18 11	—	47 16 8	0 8 0	
20	2415	Do.	Farnaght,	m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	155	–	155	29	—	—	21 5 0	1 10 10	
21	7729	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	128	128	37	2 7 6	—	35 13 4	1 16 10	
22	3943	Do.	Drumadorn,	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	202	202	45	0 10 3	—	29 0 0	1 0 3	
23	6193	Do.	Bellageeher,			R.C.	–	124	97	221	69	4 5 1	—	39 0 0	9 2 6	
24	6338	Do.	Cloone,			R.C.	–	110	64	174	37	1 1 6	—	28 10 0	1 13 0	
25	6775	Do.	Ardloher,			R.C.	–	86	63	149	35	1 9 8	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
26	7135	Do.	Drumkeilvy,			R.C.	–	65	42	107	33	1 10 6	—	27 0 0	3 0 0	
27	8127	Do.	Augharan,			R.C.	–	95	63	158	50	3 16 1	—	40 3 4	3 5 6	
28	8290	Do.	Cloonsaran,			R.C.	–	73	70	143	33	1 9 7	—	19 10 0	2 2 0	
29	8671	Do.	Broom-street,			E.C.	–	43	61	104	26	1 15 3	—	19 13 4	4 10 0	
30	9008	Do.	Drumbore,			E.C.	–	39	32	71	20	1 2 11	—	22 0 0	—	
31	9028	Do.	Cloone,			E.C.	–	42	59	101	26	1 5 0	—	10 6 8	—	
32	9397	Do.	Drumnamore,			R.C.	–	92	77	169	38	—	—	15 0 0	6 7 6	
33	3942	Do.	Drumadorn Ord. Ag.		V.T.	R.C.	–	228	–	228	43	1 2 11	—	20 0 0	0 9 0	
34	1649	Cloonclare,	Kiltyclogher,	m.	A.	–	E.C.	119	–	119	40	0 10 0	—	28 0 0	1 16 0	
35	2364	Do.	Do.	f.	A.	–	E.C.	–	92	92	26	1 13 0	—	20 0 0	1 15 0	
36	1751	Do.	Loughros,		V.T.	R.C.	–	88	51	139	46	3 1 10	—	18 0 0	2 17 6	
37	3127	Do.	Manorhamilton,	m.		–	E.C.	105	–	105	33	—	—	24 0 0	2 11 0	
38	3128	Do.	Do.	f.		–	E.C.	–	113	113	42	1 17 3	—	35 10 0	3 15 0	
39	3219	Do.	Killea,		A.	–	E.C.	35	35	70	21	0 7 9	—	24 0 0	0 10 0	
40	5352	Do.	Cullentragh,		V.C.	–	E.C.	159	82	241	79	3 6 8	—	52 10 0	10 18 0	
41	6704	Do.	Mullaun,	f.		R.C.	–	12	76	88	27	1 16 7	—	20 0 0	0 9 0	
42	7039	Do.	Meenymore,			R.C.	–	41	42	83	31	1 7 0	—	25 0 0	10 8 0	
43	7093	Do.	Slievenakilla,			R.C.	–	56	30	86	23	1 0 0	—	17 10 0	—	
44	7711	Do.	Townyunshinagh,			–	E.C.	70	44	114	38	1 8 2	—	35 10 0	5 7 0	
45	8153	Do.	Ballaghabehy,			R.C.	–	35	36	71	25	1 9 1	—	15 0 0	0 18 0	
46	8196	Do.	Castlemile,			R.C.	–	47	29	76	30	0 16 9	—	30 10 0	—	
47	8390	Do.	Manorhamilton (Masterson's),			E.C.	–	92	–	92	39	4 7 11	—	57 16 8	36 6	
48	3669	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	36	30	66	29	2 13 8	—	—	—	
49	8617	Do.	Gortnalibbert,			E.C.	–	39	29	68	25	1 7 7	—	24 0 0	12 0 0	
50	8672	Do.	Carrygeengeere,			–	E.C.	55	29	84	35	2 6 7	—	44 0 0	7 13 0	
51	9001	Do.	Boleyboy,			Diss.	–	8	22	30	9	0 13 9	—	12 1 1	4 1 3	Do.
52	9554	Do.	Brockagh,			–	E.C.	101	99	200	58	3 18 6	—	26 6 8	11 19 6	
53	8846	Corracloone,	Corracloone,			–	E.C.	101	69	170	34	0 10 7	—	18 0 0	1 17 0	
54	4665	Drumreilly,	Carrow Allen,			–	E.C.	51	55	106	32	3 16 8	—	42 0 0	3 0 0	
55	4691	Do.	Urbal,	m.		R.C.	–	93	–	93	39	1 7 11	—	37 16 8	4 15 6	Do.
56	6270	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	36	1 17 3	—	23 10 0	4 15 0	
57	5922	Do.	Coralubber,			R.C.	–	47	37	84	34	0 16 2	—	24 0 0	3 5 0	
58	6180	Do.	Gortahose,	m.		R.C.	–	78	85	163	45	4 6 3	—	39 10 0	0 12 0	
59	6194	Do.	Derradda,			R.C.	–	166	122	288	61	1 17 3	—	52 16 8	3 3 0	
60	7495	Do.	Cornagee,			R.C.	–	67	54	121	50	3 0 6	—	26 6 8	5 10 0	
61	7582	Do.	Allenview,			R.C.	–	36	23	59	25	0 13 7	—	36 10 0	2 5 6	
62	8182	Do.	Gubbs and Drumdiffer,	m.		R.C.	–	104	–	104	26	1 5 3	—	34 13 4	1 0 0	
63	8238	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	26	1 11 6	—	20 0 0	2 16 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total Number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
64	8833	Drumreilly,	Tullynahaia,		R.C.	–	47	36	83	40	1 4 11	—	17 2 6	2 0 0	
65	9198	Do.	Tullyvacan,		R.C.	–	43	36	79	37	1 1 9	—	15 0 0	7 12 6	
66	9254	Do.	Aughawillan,		R.C.	–	122	102	224	48	1 15 11	—	33 0 0	4 0 0	
67	9478	Do.	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	62	42	104	27	0 15 9	—	15 0 0	3 8 6	
68	9534	Do.	Dohern,		R.C.	–	51	33	84	23	0 11 3	—	15 0 0	1 5 0	
69	9747	Do.	Stradrina, f.		R.C.	–	–	52	52	32	—	—	—	—	
70	4905	Drumlease,	Cornalaghta,		R.C.	–	111	82	193	58	3 16 3	—	67 10 0	2 5 6	
71	5056	Do.	Drumlease,		R.C.	–	62	54	116	28	1 14 9	—	24 0 0	1 2 5	Residence free.
72	7475	Do.	Gortnaskeagh,		R.C.	–	62	45	107	34	1 6 3	—	25 0 0	1 17 0	
73	7688	Do.	Kilcoosy,		R.C.	–	54	39	93	35	1 9 3	—	25 10 0	3 2 0	
74	9222	Do.	Moneyduff,	V.T.	R.C.	–	43	51	94	34	0 12 9	—	20 0 0	1 6 6	
75	1340	Feenagh,	Cornagon,		R.C.	–	64	48	112	28	0 18 8	—	24 0 0	2 10 0	
76	8296	Do.	Feenagh,		E.C.	–	68	57	125	19	0 11 6	—	11 10 0	10 0 0	Do.
77	9005	Do.	Glostermin,		R.C.	–	57	38	95	33	1 17 1	—	18 0 0	1 8 0	
78	9114	Do.	Feenagh,		R.C.	–	106	63	169	34	1 9 11	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
79	9438	Do.	Drumany,		R.C.	–	92	77	169	45	2 6 3	—	11 17 6	—	
80	8048	Gortliteragh,	Mullaghbrack,		R.C.	–	88	111	199	50	3 7 6	—	14 0 0	—	
81	8268	Do.	Foregles, m.		R.C.	–	112	–	112	28	0 17 3	—	18 0 0	1 14 2	Do.
82	8891	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	26	1 10 8	—	16 0 0	0 18 3	
83	3333	Inishmagrath,	Tarmon,		R.C.	–	104	87	191	56	3 0 0	—	28 6 8	2 2 6	
84	5161	Do.	Drumkeeran,		R.C.	–	99	102	201	61	2 18 3	—	65 6 8	6 18 3	
85	5462	Do.	Lisacoghill,		R.C.	–	84	85	169	50	2 2 9	—	24 0 0	7 11 6	
86	5463	Do.	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	72	67	139	47	2 16 5	—	37 8 4	2 14 6	
87	5850	Do.	Kilmore,		R.C.	–	65	64	1 9	36	1 14 11	—	20 0 0	2 17 6	
88	6079	Do.	Tullyclevan,		R.C.	–	103	90	193	62	1 16 2	—	40 0 0	2 17 0	
89	6356	Do.	Shannon View,		R.C.	–	68	45	113	44	0 12 11	—	15 0 0	2 6 6	
90	6154	Do.	Moneenatieve,		R.C.	–	115	84	199	62	1 14 10	—	47 6 1	3 4 6	
91	6774	Do.	Shivdelagh,		R.C.	–	51	46	97	28	0 16 6	—	24 0 0	5 5 8	
92	8529	Do.	Tullyhurke,		R.C.	–	49	55	104	31	2 19 7	—	20 0 0	2 11 0	
93	8871	Do.	Leckawn,		R.C.	–	67	52	119	40	1 4 1	—	15 0 0	3 11 0	
94	9193	Do.	Glackawn,		R.C.	–	40	35	75	21	0 12 8	—	16 6 8	1 18 6	
95	1024	Kiltoghert,	Jamestown, m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	42	2 18 4	—	60 0 0	3 3 0	
96	1823	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	111	111	42	1 10 7	—	24 0 0	1 10 0	
97	1025	Do.	Cratty,		R.C.	–	39	23	62	26	1 15 9	—	27 0 0	1 10 6	

98	1026	Do. . .	Drumkeelan More,		R.C.	–	73	59	132	31	0 13 9	—	24 0 0	2 1 0	
99	1406	Do. . .	Corderry, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	76	81	157	45	0 13 6	—	28 0 0	6 0 0	
100	2285	Do. . .	Lisduff, No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	68	61	129	34	3 6 8	—	29 0 0	3 0 1	
101	4351	Do. . .	Drumduff, . .		–	E.C.	51	33	84	18	4 6 5	—	15 0 0	—	
102	6179	Do. . .	Drumshambo, m.		R.C.	–	110	–	110	42	1 17 1	—	38 3 4	6 7 6	
103	9735	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	1 16 6	5 0 0	—	—	No return. School only recently taken into connexion.
104	6705	Do. . .	Carrick-on-Shan. m.		–	E.C.	165	–	165	61	4 2 9	—	45 0 0	19 18 5	
105	6706	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	190	190	70	4 17 10	—	63 3 4	20 10 0	
106	3533	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	46	52	98	48	3 5 0	—	—	—	
107	1125	Do. . .	Leitrim 1st class Ag.	V.C.	–	E.C.	123	–	123	42	3 12 6	—	3 6 8	2 4 0	
108	6730	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	103	103	51	—	—	43 11 1	7 10 0	
109	7128	Do. . .	Kiltoghert, . .		R.C.	–	111	80	191	40	1 7 7	—	15 0 10	1 2 6	
110	8174	Do. . .	Cornashamsogue, .		R.C.	–	76	67	143	53	1 6 11	—	24 0 0	2 16 8	
111	9638	Do. . .	Aughagrane, .		R.C.	–	73	51	124	29	2 1 11	4 10 0	26 5 0	1 0 0	
112	1028	Kiltubbrid, .	Moherreavogagh, .		R.C.	–	79	106	185	51	1 8 3	—	57 0 0	2 16 0	
113	1030	Do. . .	Lisearban, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	31	3 0 5	—	38 0 0	6 0 0	
114	7570	Do. . .	Garvagh, . m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	26	1 8 5	—	23 10 0	2 17 6	
115	2851	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	112	112	30	2 13 11	—	26 0 0	3 10 0	
116	3871	Do. . .	Crummy, . .		R.C.	–	73	66	139	44	1 12 5	—	35 0 0	1 19 0	
117	6907	Do. . .	Kilclare, . .		R.C.	–	110	121	231	46	2 14 1	—	29 16 8	0 2 0	
118	7305	Do. . .	Rossy, . .		R.C.	–	46	57	103	25	1 12 8	—	16 0 0	—	
119	7397	Do. . .	Funshinagh, .		R.C.	–	129	134	263	70	1 17 10	—	44 16 8	2 11 3	
120	7669	Do. . .	Mohergregg, .		R.C.	–	–	131	131	30	3 12 9	—	20 0 0	2 5 6	
121	2178	Killanummery, .	Killavoggy, . .	A.	R.C.	–	118	115	233	64	2 0 6	—	42 10 0	0 16 0	
122	6590	Do. . .	Friarstown, .		R.C.	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
123	8536	Do. . .	Adrigoole, . .		R.C.	–	33	47	80	23	1 0 6	—	14 0 0	1 2 6	
124	8675	Do. . .	Sracummer, .		R.C.	–	81	61	142	43	2 1 6	—	38 0 0	2 6 0	
125	9301	Do. . .	Ardvarney, . .		R.C.	–	76	59	135	40	2 10 9	—	18 0 0	2 7 6	
126	3724	Killasnet, .	Brackary-beg, .		R.C.	–	58	66	124	52	3 11 5	—	37 16 8	3 4 6	
127	5338	Do. . .	Leckanrainey, .		R.C.	–	71	67	138	44	1 6 7	—	22 0 0	1 10 0	
128	6046	Do. . .	Glasdrumman, .		R.C.	–	72	51	123	36	1 10 0	—	15 0 0	3 4 6	
129	6614	Do. . .	Kilroosk, . .		R.C.	–	67	46	113	37	2 14 2	—	26 16 8	9 0 6	
130	6680	Do. . .	Diffreen, . .		R.C.	–	66	91	157	37	1 14 6	—	16 5 0	0 13 0	
131	8218	Do. . .	Glencar, . .		R.C.	–	102	63	165	53	3 12 1	—	25 5 0	1 12 0	
132	9533	Do. . .	Killasnet, . .		R.C.	–	81	68	149	55	1 6 7	—	16 0 0	2 0 0	
133	4552	Killarga, . .	Drumkeel, . .		R.C.	–	56	43	99	36	1 11 7	—	26 0 0	2 14 0	
134	5035	Do. . .	Killarga, . .		R.C.	–	41	43	84	36	1 9 5	—	16 0 0	2 7 6	
135	5561	Do. . .	Tullynacross, .		R.C.	–	81	58	139	39	2 2 11	—	22 6 8	1 3 6	
136	6355	Do. . .	Mullaghduff, .		R.C.	–	84	55	139	49	1 6 11	—	45 10 0	3 6 6	
137	6562	Do. . .	Lugnaskeehan, .		R.C.	–	39	43	82	36	0 18 0	—	15 13 4	1 5 6	
138	8138	Do. . .	Killorman, . .		R.C.	–	51	46	97	39	—	—	24 0 0	1 14 0	
139	9199	Do. . .	Gowlaun, . .		R.C.	–	79	78	157	44	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	2 5 0	
140	1829	Mohill, . .	Eskeragh, . .	B.	–	E.C.	40	45	85	28	—	—	15 3 4	0 12 6	
141	4824	Do. . .	Eslin, . m.		R.C.	–	170	–	170	55	1 15 4	—	57 10 0	1 18 6	
142	4825	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	117	117	44	2 15 7	—	21 0 0	1 13 6	
143	7216	Do. . .	Mohill, . m.		R.C.	–	175	–	175	55	2 18 6	—	72 13 4	3 1 4	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of LEITRIM—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
144	5983	Mohill,	Mohill, f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	42	2 2 5	—	58 6 8	2 9 4	
145	8267	Do.	Do. i.		R.C.	–	63	65	128	41	—	—	24 16 8	1 4 11	
146	8673	Do.	Do. m.		–	E.C.	79	–	79	35	2 14 7	—	35 6 8	27 0 0	Residence free.
147	8674	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	96	96	36	2 8 4	—	31 7 9	16 5 0	Do.
148	3419	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	44	54	98	53	3 12 6	—	4 10 0	—	
149	8422	Do.	Shragarn, m.		–	E.C.	127	–	127	30	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	4 17 6	
150	8423	Do.	Do. f.		–	E.C.	–	98	98	25	0 10 3	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
151	7435	Do.	Do.		R.C.	–	80	55	135	49	2 4 9	—	31 17 6	3 1 8	
152	8175	Do.	Curraghfoghra,		R.C.	–	87	84	171	46	1 6 9	—	32 6 8	5 6 6	
153	8188	Do.	Currawn,		R.C.	–	59	67	126	32	2 2 1	—	20 0 0	2 1 4	
154	1408	Oughteragh,	Pottore, m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	111	–	111	34	1 3 7	—	34 10 0	2 0 0	
155	2430	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	105	105	39	1 12 6	—	49 10 0	—	
156	1409	Do.	Derrinkeher,	v.T.	–	E.C.	101	87	188	68	3 0 0	—	93 16 8	13 14 4	Do.
157	2820	Do.	Ballinamore, m.	v.T.	–	E.C.	143	–	143	37	1 6 2	—	48 16 8	1 10 0	
158	2821	Do.	Do. f.	v.T.	–	E.C.	–	106	106	33	2 1 1	—	47 10 0	3 5 0	
159	3639	Do.	Crumlin, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	28	1 6 0	—	11 10 0	—	
160	4329	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	83	83	24	1 5 3	—	16 0 0	0 18 0	
161	3796	Do.	Clogher,		–	E.C.	88	44	132	42	1 16 2	—	23 10 0	3 10 0	
162	8197	Do.	Mayo,		–	E.C.	–	–	–	32	2 2 10	—	28 0 0	—	No returns; average attendance taken from Inspector's report.
163	9762	Do.	Oughteragh,		E.C.	–	30	21	51	34	—	—	—	26 10 0	
164	1341	Rossinver,	Loughmuirran,	v.T.	R.C.	–	79	63	142	35	2 16 1	—	45 0 0	4 0 0	
165	3736	Do.	Buckode,		–	E.C.	63	44	107	47	1 8 3	—	45 8 4	8 10 6	
166	3763	Do.	Tullaghan,		R.C.	–	77	55	132	36	1 13 9	—	36 0 0	1 2 6	
167	4097	Do.	Ballaghameehan,		R.C.	–	132	–	132	43	3 15 2	—	54 16 8	3 6 0	
168	4390	Do.	Gannavagh,		R.C.	–	82	76	158	52	2 3 9	—	24 0 0	3 7 6	
169	5212	Do.	Edenvella,		R.C.	–	111	88	199	55	3 1 11	1 0 0	33 0 0	1 5 0	
170	5294	Do.	Askill,	v.c.	–	E.C.	48	29	77	35	—	—	37 5 0	8 13 6	
171	5339	Do.	Tawly,		R.C.	–	75	74	149	30	1 19 7	—	32 0 0	—	
172	5403	Do.	Drummans,		R.C.	–	85	57	142	33	1 1 0	—	26 0 0	—	
173	5563	Do.	Aghanlish,		R.C.	–	87	69	156	52	1 15 7	—	26 0 0	4 10 6	
174	5841	Do.	Boyannagh,		–	E.C.	61	32	93	36	1 13 7	—	41 13 4	7 14 0	
175	6894	Do.	Conray, f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	34	2 8 8	—	45 6 8	1 10 0	
176	6895	Do.	Wardhouse,		R.C.	–	53	47	100	44	1 14 0	—	21 0 0	0 6 0	
177	7173	Do.	Rossinver,		R.C.	–	78	44	122	38	2 14 11	—	24 16 8	1 14 0	

178	8074	Do.	Uragh,		R.C.	–	76	54	130	30	—	—	19 10 0	1 2 11	
179	8537	Do.	Gleuade,		R.C.	–	57	41	101	23	1 8 8	—	16 0 0	—	
180	8840	Do.	Derryloughan,		–	E.C.	21	14	35	18	1 10 5	—	15 0 0	3 19 2	
		Total for County Leitrim, 180,					12,107	10,295	22,402	6,835	333 3 7	10 10 0	5,052 19 4	643 4 4	

COUNTY OF MAYO—268 Schools.

1	1411	Aglish,	Aglish,		R.C.	–	117	79	196	39	2 7 4	—	34 16 8	—	
2	4233	Do.	Castlebar Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	20	23	43	28	9 7 6	—	3 0 0	—	
3	6600	Do.	Do. m.		R.C.	–	239	–	239	109	1 18 6	—	46 7 2	4 11 0	
4	6601	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	108	108	50	1 11 0	—	35 5 0	1 16 6	
5	3412	Do.	Do. Gaol,		Gov.	Gaol.	–	–	–	–	0 15 3	—	5 0 0	—	Returns not available.
6	2085	Adragoole,	Rathkeel,	V.T.	R.C.	–	101	91	192	51	1 10 0	—	20 6 8	6 15 8	
7	4914	Do.	Massbrooke,		R.C.	–	78	61	139	43	0 17 10	—	25 10 0	2 10 0	
8	6231	Do.	Lahardane,	V.C.	R.C.	–	80	77	157	45	1 12 6	—	39 10 0	9 3 5	
9	6743	Do.	Cloondaff,		R.C.	–	111	104	215	82	2 18 0	—	21 3 4	10 4 7	
10	6744	Do.	Rathbane,		R.C.	–	126	90	216	49	1 10 0	—	31 0 0	6 15 0	
11	2307	Achill,	Slievemore,	A.	–	E.C.	71	57	128	48	2 0 10	—	39 13 4	1 11 6	
12	2308	Do.	Derreens,	A.	–	E.C.	92	34	126	19	—	—	22 0 0	—	
13	2309	Do.	Dooega,	A.	–	E.C.	65	29	94	29	—	—	15 12 9	0 14 6	
14	3268	Do.	Tonragee,	V.T.	R.C.	–	36	18	54	17	1 8 9	—	15 8 4	—	
15	4110	Do.	Currane,	V.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 0 0	—	4 15 0	—	School temporarily closed.
16	7338	Do.	Duogh,		R.C.	–	61	42	103	42	—	—	36 15 0	—	Do.
17	7921	Do.	Achillbeg,		R.C.	–	17	7	24	19	—	—	23 2 6	—	
18	8309	Do.	Bunacurry,		R.C.	–	–	44	44	15	—	—	8 13 4	—	
19	8547	Do.	Valley, m.		R.C.	–	48	–	48	18	—	—	15 5 0	—	
20	8548	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	53	53	14	0 10 1	—	14 0 0	—	[Inspector's report.
21	9502	Do.	Belfarsad,		R.C.	–	–	–	–	*28	—	—	12 10 0	—	No return: *taken from
22	9557	Do.	Bullsmouth,		R.C.	–	54	39	93	27	0 14 7	—	15 0 0	2 15 0	Residence free.
23	4795	Aghagower,	Lankill,	V.C.	–	E.C.	96	77	173	43	3 2 2	—	46 0 0	7 16 10	Do.
24	4798	Do.	Carrakennedy,	V.C.	–	E.C.	77	70	147	38	1 8 3	—	16 3 4	7 18 2	Do.
25	5126	Do.	Derrycroff,	V.C.	–	E.C.	51	25	76	23	0 7 9	—	17 15 0	6 0 0	
26	6796	Do.	St. Joseph's,		R.C.	–	98	86	184	47	1 12 9	—	23 18 3	4 15 6	
27	8452	Do.	Aughagower,		R.C.	–	90	71	161	35	1 12 3	—	15 0 0	2 17 6	Do.
28	9628	Do.	Knappagh,		E.C.	–	21	20	41	32	1 5 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	2 16 9	Do.
29	8117	Aghamore,	Doogary,		–	R.C.	144	100	244	53	2 18 7	—	26 3 4	5 3 11	
30	9240	Do.	Aghamore,		R.C.	–	161	127	288	66	5 10 6	—	65 15 0	9 12 3	
31	8302	Augahrale,	Westport, No. 2,		–	E.C.	58	47	105	45	4 2 11	—	50 0 0	23 15 0	Do.
32	7398	Attymos,	Treenlaur, temp.		–	R.C.	71	63	134	56	0 16 11	—	7 17 6	—	
33	1851	Annagh,	Poolcapul or Logboy,	V.T.	R.C.	–	170	116	286	45	2 5 9	—	15 0 0	7 5 0	
34	9544	Do.	Ballyhaunis,		–	R.C.	166	105	271	73	—	—	32 0 0	9 4 0	
35	9656	Do.	Coolnifarna,		–	R.C.	101	69	170	77	3 1 1	4 10 0	7 10 0	7 8 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO.—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
					Clerical.	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
36	1056	Bekan,	Bracloon,		R.C.	—	178	139	317	46	1 7 0	—	18 0 0	7 15 0	
37	6945	Do.	Bekan, m.		—	R.C.	163	—	163	45	2 0 3	—	18 0 0	5 5 6	Residence free.
38	9386	Do.	Do. f.		—	R.C.	—	167	167	45	3 7 8	—	21 10 0	6 0 0	
39	8596	Do.	Lurganboy,		R.C.	—	144	104	248	47	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	3 5 0	
40	1057	Breaffy,	Breaffy,		R.C.	—	87	56	143	37	1 6 8	—	24 0 0	4 7 0	
41	1146	Balla,	Balla, m.	V.T.	—	E.C.	142	—	142	56	2 0 3	—	55 5 0	15 0 0	Do.
42	4394	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	—	E.C.	—	170	170	64	3 16 9	—	74 10 0	5 0 0	Do.
43	1670	Burrishoole,	Newport Pratt, m.	A.	—	E.C.	148	—	148	62	2 1 9	—	51 13 4	2 0 4	
44	4631	Do.	Do. f.	A.	—	E.C.	—	169	169	67	2 2 4	—	54 10 0	3 3 6	
45	1671	Do.	Trienbeg,	A.	—	E.C.	88	55	143	31	1 12 6	—	36 6 8	5 0 0	Do.
46	1672	Do.	Kilmore,	A.	—	E.C.	71	67	138	28	0 13 0	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	
47	1674	Do.	Molranny,	V.C.	—	R.C.	69	38	107	30	—	—	23 15 0	5 0 0	Do.
48	1675	Do.	Deradda,	A.	—	E.C.	101	71	172	44	2 14 3	—	37 16 8	3 17 2	
49	3305	Do.	Skirdagh,	V.C.	—	E.C.	70	51	121	20	0 7 9	—	22 0 0	0 8 0	
50	6199	Do.	Newport Workh.		P.L.	Gds.	20	27	47	21	1 0 5	—	1 10 0	—	
51	7922	Do.	Rossgalive,		R.C.	—	123	66	189	27	—	—	17 13 4	5 5 0	Do.
52	5043	Ballysakeery,	Lisglennon,		Pres.	—	15	18	33	14	2 7 6	—	9 6 8	13 6 8	
53	6310	Do.	Ballymachola,		R.C.	—	70	37	107	28	2 18 7	—	18 0 0	10 0 0	
54	6416	Do.	Cooneal,		R.C.	—	69	55	124	37	1 1 6	—	29 13 4	1 10 0	
55	7571	Do.	Ballybroney,		—	E.C.	16	33	49	16	0 5 10	—	6 13 4	—	
56	6040	Do.	Newtown White,		E.C.	E.C.	60	53	113	48	3 3 0	—	33 10 0	15 0 0	
57	5125	Ballintubber,	Ballyburke,	V.C.	R.C.	—	67	58	125	43	1 12 5	—	38 0 0	5 12 0	
58	6020	Do.	Killavalla,	V.C.	R.C.	—	74	65	139	30	0 15 0	—	18 0 0	1 14 5	
59	7374	Do.	Ballintubber,	V.C.	R.C.	—	102	62	164	44	1 8 8	—	44 6 8	8 0 0	
60	5238	Ballynahaglish,	Lisaniskea,		R.C.	—	80	124	204	43	1 9 6	—	16 16 8	3 10 0	Do.
61	4692	Do.	Carrogorra Ord. Ag.		R.C.	—	74	92	166	42	1 10 0	2 3 6	27 13 4	43 14 10	
62	6729	Do.	Rehins,		R.C.	—	106	91	197	46	1 15 6	—	42 0 0	2 7 2	
63	7077	Do.	Pontoon,		R.C.	—	45	44	89	25	0 8 1	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
64	5756	Burriscarra,	Burriscarra, m.	V.C.	—	R.C.	129	—	129	45	—	—	39 10 0	5 14 4	Do.
65	5757	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	—	R.C.	—	103	103	28	2 18 0	—	26 0 0	1 0 11	
66	7987	Ballinakill,	Innisboffin, m.		R.C.	—	128	—	128	38	1 6 5	—	48 6 8	1 0 0	
67	7988	Do.	Cloonamore, f.		R.C.	—	—	88	88	32	—	—	15 2 10	4 0 0	
68	8212	Bohola,	Carrowgalda,		R.C.	—	70	77	147	41	0 7 8	—	20 0 0	—	
69	9107	Do.	Lismirrane,		R.C.	—	212	190	402	75	4 7 1	—	55 18 4	6 13 3	

70	9586	Do.	Carratigue,		R.C.	–	77	59	136	47	1 8 4	—	28 0 0	—	
71	8208	Ballycroy,	Trienlaur,		R.C.	–	19	90	109	25	2 5 11	—	14 0 0	—	Do.
72	8128	Do.	Tallagh,		R.C.	–	70	47	117	24	1 5 3	—	17 3 4	1 5 0	Do.
73	6747	Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,		–	E.C.	451	–	451	124	6 11 0	—	78 8 4	32 0 0	Do.
74	5117	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	52	69	121	76	7 5 10	—	5 10 0	—	
75	9535	Do.	Cregduff,		R.C.	–	103	78	181	61	3 7 3	—	18 10 0	12 4 7	
76	6707	Ballyhean,	Ballyhean,		R.C.	–	93	78	171	46	1 12 8	—	34 10 0	2 0 0	
77	9256	Do.	Westland,		Pres.	–	17	16	33	14	2 11 11	—	18 15 0	20 0 0	Do.
78	6927	Backs,	Shraheen,		R.C.	–	97	66	163	29	0 6 0	—	2 1 8	—	
79	1058	Castlemore,	Brusna Ordinary Ag.		R.C.	–	175	151	326	68	5 13 11	2 2 0	73 6 8	11 0 0	Do.
80	1676	Crossboyne,	Ballindine, day m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	138	–	138	51	3 9 9	—	34 16 8	16 19 6	Do.
			Do. . evg.		–	–	61	–	61	26	—	—	—	3 4 7	
81	4828	Do.	Ballindine, f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	128	128	54	5 1 2	—	58 1 8	18 19 3	Do.
82	8006	Do.	Crossboyne, day,		–	E.C.	104	69	173	54	5 3 2	—	38 13 4	9 17 3	Do.
			Do. . evg.		–	–	46	2	48	31	—	—	24 0 0	2 7 0	
83	4176	Crossmolina,	Lodge,		R.C.	–	66	42	108	28	1 6 2	—	24 12 10	2 2 6	
84	6099	Do.	Letterbrick,		R.C.	–	85	63	148	39	2 7 8	—	15 0 0	3 19 2	
85	7158	Do.	Rathmore,		R.C.	–	70	62	132	34	1 15 7	—	26 0 0	—	
86	9576	Do.	Crossmolina,		R.C.	–	227	161	388	111	5 8 4	—	43 13 4	13 15 6	
87	7075	Cong,	Cross 1st class Agl.		–	R.C.	269	–	269	76	3 11 0	—	55 6 8	19 10 0	Do. with land.
88	6815	Do.	Cong, . m.		R.C.	–	162	–	162	64	4 4 4	—	48 10 0	6 19 7	
89	6816	Do.	Do. . f.		R.C.	–	–	120	120	35	1 3 4	—	25 6 8	3 13 8	
90	8402	Clare Island,	Lecarrew,		R.C.	–	72	35	107	26	1 7 7	—	15 15 0	1 1 9	Do.
91	1819	Doonfeeny,	Portnahalla,		R.C.	–	48	36	84	33	0 11 5	—	29 10 0	0 10 0	
92	2830	Do.	Ballycastle, m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	26	—	—	26 10 0	2 11 6	
93	4367	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	49	49	21	1 3 3	—	16 0 0	1 0 0	
94	4393	Do.	Belderrig,		R.C.	–	46	30	76	20	—	—	14 0 0	—	
95	8757	Do.	Palm Hill,		–	R.C.	42	33	75	27	0 6 11	—	12 10 0	0 3 0	
96	9555	Do.	Ballinglen,		Pres.	–	19	26	45	16	2 11 7	—	11 16 8	8 0 0	
97	6048	Drum,	Belcarra, m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	163	–	163	38	1 19 8	—	22 13 4	5 4 1	
98	6049	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	130	130	41	1 8 11	—	27 6 8	4 3 5	
99	6563	Do.	Deerpark,		R.C.	–	109	76	185	36	0 10 3	—	15 0 0	1 11 1	
100	6723	Do.	Clogher, m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	117	–	117	33	2 3 5	—	25 10 0	4 19 3	
101	6724	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	89	89	25	1 17 4	—	14 0 0	2 1 9	
102	5121	Islandeddy,	Cloghernagh,	v.c.	–	E.C.	131	92	223	54	1 10 10	—	52 0 0	4 0 0	
103	9556	Do.	Curnanoole,		R.C.	–	167	124	291	64	4 1 3	—	39 18 4	10 17 1	
104	9110	Innisboffin,	Innishark,		R.C.	–	30	21	51	26	—	—	12 13 4	—	
105	1616	Kilcoleman,	Ballyfarnagh,	v.c.	–	R.C.	102	88	190	41	3 17 2	—	24 0 0	13 3 5	
106	1074	Do.	Ballaghaderin Ord. Agricultural,		R.C.	–	363	–	363	103	1 19 6	—	78 10 0	24 7 3	
107	3950	Do.	Ballaghaderreen, f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	381	381	89	6 3 9	—	75 16 8	26 9 4	
108	3968	Do.	Morneen,	v.t.	–	R.C.	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Temporarily closed.
109	3919	Do.	Cultiboe,	v.t.	–	R.C.	111	89	200	38	1 6 3	—	21 5 0	—	
110	4011	Do.	Richmond, f.	v.t.	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	Do.
111	7750	Do.	Derrinacarta,		R.C.	–	155	117	272	66	2 7 1	—	38 0 0	4 12 6	
112	8892	Do.	Claremorris, m.		R.C.	–	145	–	145	50	—	—	18 0 0	20 9 7	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Connaught: County of Mayo—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent.		Attendance for the Year.				Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year.		Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	Observations.
					Clerical.	Lay.	Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.		In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.		
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
113	7016	Kilcoleman, .	Claremorris, f.		R.C.	–	–	119	119	49	1 5 0	—	24 0 0	4 10 0	
114	6143	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	27	31	58	33	1 6 6	—	—	—	
115	7806	Do. . .	Kilmore, . .		R.C.	–	103	121	224	42	0 15 3	—	17 10 0	4 1 6	
116	7816	Do. . .	Loughaunnamon, .	V.C.	–	E.C.	152	105	257	54	2 15 9	—	42 6 8	5 0 0	
117	8160	Do. . .	Cross, . m.		R.C.	–	170	–	170	56	4 4 4	—	42 6 8	4 6 6	
118	8161	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	133	133	51	1 16 11	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	
119	8228	Do. . .	Ballaghaderreen, i.		–	R.C.	45	125	170	38	1 5 0	—	16 4 5	2 11 6	
120	1077	Killasser, .	Attymachugh, .	V.T.	–	Diss.	135	81	216	54	3 18 10	—	37 0 0	5 5 7	
121	5673	Do. . .	Loobnamock, .		R.C.	–	94	77	171	31	0 10 3	—	24 0 0	1 15 6	
122	6708	Do. . .	Callow, . m.		R.C.	–	176	–	176	35	2 9 4	—	28 0 0	1 10 0	
123	7218	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	182	182	35	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
124	6776	Do. . .	Knocknamonal, .		R.C.	–	70	49	119	30	1 6 11	—	18 0 0	2 2 6	
125	6801	Do. . .	Knox, . . .		R.C.	–	169	113	282	56	4 3 7	—	43 10 0	1 18 1	
126	7017	Do. . .	Blackpatch, . .		R.C.	–	82	73	155	36	1 17 8	—	20 0 0	2 1 2	
127	7018	Do. . .	Carramore, . .		R.C.	–	133	119	252	57	2 9 1	—	55 0 0	2 11 6	
128	1613	Killeden, . .	Kiltinagh, or New-town Browne, f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	112	112	51	2 10 10	—	52 13 4	5 4 0	
129	7369	Do. . .	Bracloon, . .		R.C.	–	300	–	300	53	4 0 7	—	47 0 0	4 15 11	
130	8825	Do. . .	Treenaghleragh, .		R.C.	–	139	118	257	47	1 7 0	—	48 3 4	10 16 10	
131	9020	Do. . .	Cleragh, . .		R.C.	–	109	116	225	56	1 0 7	—	32 0 0	8 10 0	
132	1750	Kilmore Moy, .	Ballina, . m.		R.C.	–	307	–	307	121	11 2 1	—	86 11 8	23 10 6	
133	5215	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	140	598	738	246	7 6 11	—	105 5 0	—	
134	3859	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	50	70	120	58	3 16 0	—	3 0 0	—	
135	7051	Do. . .	Culleens, No. 2, f.		R.C.	–	60	57	117	27	1 6 8	—	16 18 4	1 4 3	
136	7076	Do. . .	Cross, . f.		–	R.C.	–	202	202	63	4 0 9	—	42 10 0	14 10 0	
137	7182	Do. . .	Tully Egan, .		R.C.	–	55	48	103	21	—	—	10 11 1	—	
138	8907	Do. . .	Charles-st. Ballina,		Pres.	–	34	47	81	46	8 3 11	—	42 0 0	24 0 0	
139	2030	Kilconduff, .	Swineford, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	208	–	208	53	4 17 8	—	57 10 0	1 12 11	
140	7713	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	81	298	379	205	10 1 0	—	99 13 4	13 8 0	
141	4845	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	32	50	82	37	2 0 6	—	5 0 0	—	
142	6761	Do. . .	Bracloon, . .		R.C.	–	255	152	407	69	0 10 7	—	23 0 0	3 10 0	
143	9230	Do. . .	Tumgesh, . m.		R.C.	–	115	–	115	41	1 6 7	—	18 0 0	1 13 0	
144	9277	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	30	1 5 3	—	16 0 0	0 16 3	
145	2290	Kilbelfad, .	Cloughans Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	73	45	118	44	1 14 3	—	31 0 0	19 9 8	

146	6852	Do.	Garracloon, . m.	v.c.	–	E.C.	117	–	147	39	4 7 8	—	53 0 0	20 10 0	Residence free.
147	6853	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	75	75	30	4 5 3	--	24 0 0	—	
148	3027	Kilmore,	Corclough, No. 2,	v.c.	R.C.	–	63	40	103	30	0 16 11	—	15 0 0	—	
149	8474	Do.	Belmullet Workho.		P.L.	Gd	24	29	53	22	1 9 6	—	—	—	
150	3212	Do.	Creeves,		R.C.	–	42	44	86	20	0 11 6	—	14 3 4	0 6 0	
151	6609	Do.	Kilmore Erris, m.		R.C.	–	69	–	69	28	1 6 5	—	23 0 0	4 13 0	
152	8559	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	58	58	25	—	—	20 0 0	1 0 0	
153	8560	Do.	Shanahee,		R.C.	–	45	24	69	26	0 9 0	—	18 0 0	1 11 5	
154	8736	Kilmore Erris,	Aughleam,		R.C.	–	57	21	78	23	1 1 10	—	18 0 0	2 15 0	
155	1412	Kilturra,	Doocastle Ord. Agr.		–	R.C.	161	–	161	47	1 11 0	1 8 4	49 3 4	14 0 0	
156	2342	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.T.	–	R.C.	–	142	142	30	1 5 3	—	20 0 0	2 16 0	
157	2393	Kilgarvan,	Bonniconlan,	v.T.	R.C.	–	149	92	241	59	1 7 3	—	44 15 0	0 15 0	
158	8410	Do.	Carra,		R.C.	–	124	112	236	52	2 14 8	—	26 1 8	0 17 1	
159	8538	Do.	Bofield,		R.C.	–	73	45	118	32	—	—	28 16 8	0 10 0	
160	3335	Kilfian,	Tourahowen,		R.C.	–	65	45	110	22	0 10 2	—	13 10 0	0 8 2	
161	8012	Do.	Ballinkinletra,		R.C.	–	50	59	109	27	1 10 0	—	—	1 10 0	
162	9585	Do.	Doonanarrow,		R.C.	–	70	43	113	36	2 19 5	—	17 10 0	6 0 0	
163	2826	Kilmovee,	Tavrane, . m.	v.T.	–	E.C.	247	–	247	56	2 15 4	—	25 11 8	4 5 0	
164	2827	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.T.	–	E.C.	–	190	190	64	—	—	23 5 0	4 10 0	
165	3952	Do.	Kilmovee, . m.	v.c.	–	R.C.	333	–	333	90	5 6 0	—	61 16 8	6 7 6	
166	3953	Do.	Do. . . f.	v.c.	–	R.C.	–	222	222	69	—	—	62 13 4	5 14 0	
167	8391	Do.	Do. No. 2, m.		R.C.	–	207	–	207	51	1 5 7	—	18 0 0	2 10 0	
168	8392	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	190	190	64	4 17 0	—	64 18 4	7 12 6	
169	3299	Kilcommon,	Drimagallagh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	66	39	105	27	1 14 7	—	27 0 0	0 15 6	Do.
170	3300	Do.	Shraghnamonragh,	v.c.	R.C.	–	60	33	93	32	—	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
171	5120	Do.	Lehinch,	v.c.	E.C.	–	105	92	197	57	3 17 1	—	49 6 8	14 1 10	
172	7347	Do.	Belmullet, . m.		R.C.	–	168	–	168	64	1 6 7	—	54 5 0	5 2 10	
173	6431	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	60	1 5 4	—	34 0 0	18 0 0	[from Inspector's report.
174	6711	Do.	Polatomas,		–	R.C.	–	–	–	26	0 12 11	—	14 0 0	—	Average attendance taken
175	7706	Do.	Geesala,		R.C.	–	70	24	94	34	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	0 10 0	Residence free.
176	7777	Do.	Cloghans,	v.c.	R.C.	–	140	107	247	77	2 18 9	—	48 6 8	11 1 3	
177	7835	Do.	Glencastle,		R.C.	–	58	36	94	25	1 10 0	—	25 10 0	3 2 0	
178	7879	Do.	Doolough,		R.C.	–	68	41	109	24	0 10 7	—	24 0 0	1 0 0	
179	7903	Do.	Fishing Station,	v.c.	–	E.C.	–	–	–	–	—	--	—	—	Temporarily closed.
180	8061	Do.	Barnatra,		R.C.	–	71	31	102	23	—	—	9 0 0	0 12 6	
181	8128	Do.	Doohooma,		R.C.	–	85	57	142	50	1 3 11	—	21 13 4	2 0 0	Residence free.
182	8284	Do.	Ballymonelly,	v.c.	–	E.C.	24	24	48	15	1 5 6	—	28 0 0	20 0 0	
183	9531	Do.	Bangor-Erris,		R.C.	–	70	32	102	31	8 6 11	—	10 19 2	3 9 11	
184	9763	Do.	Inver,		R.C.	–	43	12	55	35	—	—	—	1 0 0	
185	8757	KilcommonErris,	Carratigue,		R.C.	–	61	34	95	22	—	—	18 0 0	4 7 3	
186	3559	Killala,	Killala, . m.		R.C.	–	76	–	76	23	1 8 2	—	21 0 0	0 15 9	
187	7313	Do.	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	86	86	41	0 8 11	—	23 5 6	4 3 11	
188	9221	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	19	16	35	29	—	—	—	—	
189	5476	Do.	Ross,		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	School temporarily closed.
190	8471	Do.	Kilcummin,		Pres.	–	34	36	70	11	—	—	17 6 7	8 0 0	Residence free.
191	9453	Do.	Tooreen,		R.C.	–	51	56	107	28	0 5 3	—	14 0 0	5 5 0	

12 L

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of MAYO—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
192	3906	Kilmena,	Rosduane,	V.C.	–	E.C.	115	75	190	32	—	—	24 0 0	1 7 1	
193	4108	Do.	Carraholly,	A.	–	E.C.	72	65	137	47	1 10 11	—	49 10 0	11 10 11	Residence free.
194	6608	Do.	Myna,		R.C.	–	98	105	203	14	2 7 6	—	36 0 0	0 16 2	
195	6712	Do.	Fahy,		R.C.	–	88	73	161	26	2 2 11	—	24 0 0	1 19 11	
196	7373	Kildacommoge,	Keeloges, m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	41	1 13 7	—	18 0 0	0 17 0	
197	7529	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	32	2 5 6	—	16 0 0	1 4 2	
198	7327	Kilbeagh,	Roosky Ord. Agr.		R.C.	–	178	92	270	49	6 15 8	—	49 0 0	—	
199	4793	Do.	Lowpark, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	228	–	228	51	1 5 3	—	32 0 0	4 5 3	
200	4794	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	169	169	42	6 18 8	—	32 15 0	4 13 10	
201	3944	Do.	Cloonfane, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	253	–	253	58	2 15 7	—	20 6 8	4 6 6	
202	3945	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	152	152	47	6 12 11	—	58 0 0	3 5 6	
203	3946	Do.	Barnacahoge, m.	V.C.	–	R.C.	181	–	181	38	1 7 11	—	33 10 0	3 0 0	
204	3947	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	R.C.	–	123	123	33	0 10 3	—	13 0 0	6 3 8	
205	7654	Do.	Cloonlyon,		R.C.	–	124	98	222	60	1 15 2	—	39 3 4	—	
206	7655	Do.	Gorthoon,		R.C.	–	143	85	228	53	1 0 6	—	32 0 0	—	
207	7656	Do.	Glan,		R.C.	–	152	114	266	62	2 4 6	—	42 15 0	—	
208	7657	Do.	Tawnyinah,		R.C.	–	108	97	205	56	2 9 6	—	53 6 8	—	
209	7519	Do.	Cloonta,		R.C.	–	81	70	151	38	1 5 4	—	31 0 0	1 11 0	
210	8710	Do.	Toanroe,		R.C.	–	121	110	231	66	6 19 3	—	41 3 4	2 11 6	
211	9655	Do.	Lecarrow,		–	R.C.	68	52	120	49	1 17 6	5 0 0	7 10 0	1 13 6	
212	8719	Kilgeever,	Carranisky,	V.C.	–	E.C.	89	51	140	51	—	—	26 10 0	9 15 7	
213	8348	Do.	Inishturk,		–	E.C.	15	14	29	15	—	—	10 0 0	—	
214	5122	Do.	Accony,	V.C.	–	E.C.	86	71	157	58	1 13 10	—	39 10 0	7 10 0	
215	5123	Do.	Kelladoon,	V.C.	–	E.C.	90	66	156	14	1 10 4	—	27 6 8	2 0 0	Do.
216	5128	Do.	Louisburgh, m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	63	–	63	15	—	—	87 0 10	5 10 0	Do.
217	5129	Do.	Do. f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	159	159	61	3 15 10	—	49 13 4	10 10 0	Do.
218	803.	Kilmolara,	The Neale,		E.C.	–	69	49	118	23	0 4 6	—	22 0 0	6 5 0	Do.
219	9118	Kilmaine,	Kilmaine, m.		R.C.	–	109	–	109	35	1 5 4	—	24 10 0	6 0 0	
220	9119	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	107	107	35	2 18 9	—	22 16 8	5 14 1	
221	8619	Knock,	Knock,		–	R.C.	162	142	304	54	2 13 7	—	31 18 4	5 10 0	
222	8826	Kilbride,	Kilbride,		R.C.	–	32	48	80	26	0 11 0	—	16 0 0	—	
223	6942	Lacken,	CarrowmorePalmer,		R.C.	–	78	59	137	35	3 1 4	—	33 13 4	11 0 0	
224	7176	Do.	Rathlacken,		R.C.	–	57	53	110	34	0 12 3	—	16 0 0	1 1 10	
225	9739	Do.	Banagher,		R.C.	–	64	52	116	26	1 17 4	—	—	11 10 0	

226	2912	Meelick, . .	Culleens, .	m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	187	–	187	43	1 16 3	—	39 0 0	2 5 4	
227	2913	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	201	201	40	0 11 1	—	24 0 0	2 3 10	
228	5937	Manulla, . .	Prizon, .	m.		–	R.C.	101	–	101	36	1 8 3	2 0 6	25 3 1	6 18 10	
229	8291	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		–	R.C.	–	82	82	29	1 7 5	—	20 0 0	2 12 6	
230	6602	Do. . .	Manulla, . .			R.C.	–	112	83	195	42	1 13 9	—	16 11 8	1 18 1	
231	8700	Mayo, . .	Mayo, . .			R.C.	–	125	124	249	58	4 8 2	—	32 0 0	10 8 3	
232	9455	Do. . .	Facefield, . .			R.C.	–	106	79	185	43	5 3 7	—	22 10 0	7 8 6	
233	6345	Moygownagh, .	Carn, . . .			R.C.	–	58	53	111	25	2 0 3	—	20 0 0	—	
234	6940	Do. . .	Moygownagh, .			R.C.	–	59	35	94	32	1 9 5	—	25 10 0	—	
235	2823	Oughaval, .	Murrisk, .	m.	A.	–	E.C.	64	–	64	24	1 0 0	—	17 5 0	—	
236	2824	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	A.	–	E.C.	–	72	72	23	0 12 3	—	20 3 4	—	
237	4494	Do. . .	Tiernacroagha, .		A.	–	E.C.	21	37	58	19	0 7 6	—	10 10 0	—	
238	4727	Do. . .	Westport Workho.			P.L.	Gds.	47	32	79	42	2 1 7	—	1 10 0	—	
239	4796	Do. . .	Brackloon, . .		V.C.	–	E.C.	60	59	119	16	0 14 1	—	35 15 6	4 0 0	
240	4797	Do. . .	Borris, . .		V.C.	–	E.C.	70	72	142	30	0 18 3	—	33 10 0	5 10 6	
241	4854	Do. . .	Kelladangan, .		V.C.	–	E.C.	40	38	78	18	1 3 9	—	14 10 0	4 0 0	Residence free.
242	4855	Do. . .	Kelsallagh, . .		V.C.	–	E.C.	87	58	145	56	—	—	30 10 0	7 12 6	
243	4856	Do. . .	Kilmore, . .		V.C.	–	E.C.	54	45	99	31	2 0 6	—	20 0 0	—	
244	6504	Do. . .	Knappa, . .			R.C.	–	106	63	169	36	0 10 0	—	62 16 8	0 12 0	
245	6794	Do. . .	St. Patrick's, .			R.C.	–	59	83	142	31	1 3 8	—	35 0 0	—	
246	6941	Do. . .	Letterbruck, .			R.C.	–	44	58	102	24	0 13 8	—	14 13 4	—	
247	9115	Do. . .	Derrygorman, .			R.C.	–	104	86	190	47	1 13 1	—	49 16 8	—	
248	9465	Do. . .	Lecanvey, . .			R.C.	–	54	72	126	46	1 7 9	—	45 16 8	1 17 11	
249	7749	Robeen, . .	Ballygarries, .			R.C.	–	137	113	250	73	3 2 3	—	50 6 8	7 16 0	
250	4098	Rathreagh, .	Tonroe, . .			R.C.	–	33	30	63	26	0 17 5	—	20 0 0	—	
251	5472	Shrule, . .	Kilroe, . .		V.C.	R.C.	–	82	67	149	53	2 14 5	—	11 0 0	3 19 2	
252	6762	Do. . .	Glencorrib, .	m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	24	0 12 9	—	29 8 4	0 12 9	
253	6763	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	72	72	18	1 17 2	—	21 0 0	—	
254	7795	Do. . .	Shrule, .	m.		R.C.	–	199	–	199	62	3 9 8	—	58 15 0	15 12 1	Do.
255	7796	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	138	138	58	4 17 8	—	33 13 4	14 0 2	
256	6926	Strade, . .	Strade, . .			R.C.	–	130	77	207	48	1 5 2	—	24 0 0	6 2 9	
257	3702	Toomore, .	Foxford, .	m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	35	—	—	33 15 0	4 7 11	
258	6088	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.		R.C.	–	–	128	128	45	1 11 3	—	36 16 8	1 13 8	
259	6304	Do. . .	Toomore, . .			R.C.	–	163	155	318	65	1 7 0	—	48 0 0	3 2 0	
260	4107	Turlough, .	Plovervale, . .		V.T.	R.C.	–	69	31	100	18	1 6 2	—	16 16 8	0 18 6	
261	6862	Do. . .	Oughterard, .			R.C.	–	76	46	122	49	2 16 8	—	20 16 8	7 0 1	
262	8134	Do. . .	Crimlin, . .			R.C.	–	116	70	186	51	2 17 9	—	32 0 0	4 5 11	
263	9117	Do. . .	Park, . . .			R.C.	–	127	81	208	53	7 0 7	—	50 0 0	3 7 7	
264	6681	Tagheen, . .	Tagheen, . .			–	R.C.	–	153	153	45	0 11 6	—	20 0 0	3 0 0	
265	6830	Do. . .	Ahena, .	day,		R.C.	–	144	–	144	42	4 18 2	—	30 5 0	8 2 3	
			Do. . .	evg.		–	–	43	9	52	24				1 12 0	
266	8620	Templemore, .	Knocksaxon, .			R.C.	–	74	65	139	29	—	—	40 0 0	4 4 5	
267	8740	Do. . .	Cloongee, .	m.	V.C.	–	E.C.	99	–	99	32	—	—	55 5 0	3 0 0	
268	8741	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	V.C.	–	E.C.	–	64	64	24	1 9 3	3 5 5	20 0 0	—	
		Total for County Mayo, 268, .						22,470	17,882	40,352	11,417	526 16 11	24 9 9	7,721 6 10	1,291 17 3	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Connaught: County of Roscommon.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—190 Schools.

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.		Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
1	1080	Aughrim,	Rodeen,			R.C.	–	138	99	237	57	0 17 10	—	44 10 0	2 2 6	
2	3121	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	34	105	139	50	4 1 3	—	59 6 8	0 6 0	
3	5220	Ardcarn,	Woodbrook,		V.C.	–	E.C.	79	44	123	41	3 5 2	—	47 0 0	3 0 6	
4	7287	Do.	Bridgecarton,	m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	38	2 10 5	—	18 0 0	4 5 4	
5	7288	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	113	113	38	4 11 8	—	50 10 0	2 1 6	
6	7399	Do.	Woodfield,	m.		R.C.	–	160	–	160	43	2 1 6	—	29 0 0	4 0 0	
7	7400	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	92	92	36	2 0 10	—	30 6 8	4 10 0	
8	7401	Do.	Laphoil,	m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	35	1 9 6	—	17 17 6	1 15 0	
9	7402	Do.	Clegna,	m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	50	3 12 7	—	32 0 0	1 16 6	
10	7851	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	40	1 7 11	—	32 6 8	3 10 0	
11	7797	Do.	Kilfaughna,	f.		R.C.	–	37	82	119	42	3 9 11	—	20 0 0	2 10 0	
12	7810	Do.	Ballyfermoyle,	f.		R.C.	–	32	63	95	29	2 17 0	—	22 0 0	2 8 0	
13	7985	Do.	Derreenargan,	m.		R.C.	–	106	–	106	51	1 6 8	—	32 0 0	5 10 6	
14	8111	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	176	176	57	3 2 7	—	22 1 8	2 19 0	
15	8683	Do.	Ardeash,			R.C.	–	71	54	125	33	0 9 0	—	28 0 0	1 10 0	
16	9455	Do.	Emla,	f.		R.C.	–	19	101	120	51	2 5 3	—	20 16 8	4 0 0	
17	3591	Athleague,	Athleague,	m.		R.C.	–	128	–	128	30	3 9 6	—	16 0 0	3 0 0	
18	4368	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	146	146	45	1 5 3	—	34 0 0	4 14 9	
19	6466	Do.	Scardane,			R.C.	–	95	64	159	58	1 18 10	—	41 10 0	3 17 0	
20	1081	Boyle,	Boyle,	m.		R.C.	–	233	–	233	76	4 8 11	—	100 2 2	7 0 4	
21	1082	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	278	278	76	2 12 9	—	63 6 8	3 11 11	
22	3289	Do.	Do. Workhouse,			P.L.	Gds.	50	68	118	71	4 16 1	—	8 10 0	—	
23	2854	Do.	Doon,	m.		R.C.	–	65	–	65	26	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	2 16 9	
24	8812	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	67	67	21	1 0 7	—	16 0 0	1 2 0	
25	2967	Do.	Kiltycreightan,			R.C.	–	115	92	207	65	1 12 10	—	30 10 0	6 5 4	
26	2970	Do.	Deerpark,			R.C.	–	84	82	166	54	4 4 6	—	24 10 0	3 18 7	
27	8561	Do.	Corrigeenroe,	m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	42	0 2 0	—	28 19 2	3 0 6	
28	3566	Do.	Do.	f.		R.C.	–	–	173	173	58	16 3 2	—	63 0 0	3 3 0	
29	3582	Do.	Drum and Erris,			R.C.	–	79	43	122	41	1 12 3	—	24 0 0	4 9 8	
30	8945	Do.	Tivanagh,			R.C.	–	82	59	141	38	1 3 1	—	20 2 6	3 14 6	
31	9103	Do.	Ardsallagh,			R.C.	–	58	65	123	42	2 12 10	—	25 6 8	12 19 0	Residence free.
32	9218	Do.	Grange,			R.C.	–	119	87	206	65	2 10 7	—	18 0 0	5 12 6	
33	4392	Bumlin,	Strokestown,	m.		R.C.	–	120	–	120	41	2 4 11	—	31 0 0	6 9 0	

34	6908	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	90	90	33	3 1 10	—	20 0 0	3 11 6	
35	8920	Do. . .	Do. . . .		E.C.	–	36	30	66	31	—	—	39 0 0	46 6 0	Do.
36	6122	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	59	109	168	88	4 0 0	—	—	—	
37	7328	Do. . .	Cordrummon, .		–	E.C.	91	81	172	49	2 6 6	—	44 17 8	—	
38	8139	Bassilick, .	Rathmile, . f.		–	R.C.	–	112	112	44	2 4 4	—	41 0 0	1 5 0	
39	9536	Do. . .	Castleplunket, .		R.C.	–	97	78	175	69	3 19 6	—	30 10 0	3 0 0	
40	1083	Cam, . .	Carrick, . .	V.T.	R.C.	–	75	76	151	33	0 10 0	—	24 0 0	5 2 9	
41	4490	Clonfinlough, .	Clonfree, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	164	–	164	46	2 2 10	—	27 0 0	7 16 6	
42	4491	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	134	134	33	1 2 3	—	22 13 4	2 4 0	
43	5650	Do. . .	Aughnadarry, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	131	118	249	78	4 14 9	—	48 1 1	6 3 6	
44	8992	Do. . .	Clooncagh, . .		–	E.C.	117	82	199	82	5 0 8	—	53 3 4	12 10 9	
45	5407	Clooncreff, .	Kinard, . .		R.C.	–	92	51	143	36	2 7 0	—	15 0 0	3 16 0	
46	7040	Do. . .	Cuilmore, . .		–	R.C.	87	55	142	44	1 11 9	—	44 10 0	4 13 0	
47	5845	Creagh, . .	Creagh, . .		R.C.	–	133	39	172	48	2 8 11	—	30 10 0	4 10 9	
48	8250	Do. . .	Newtown, . .		R.C.	–	56	52	108	33	1 11 0	—	19 10 0	2 9 8	
49	9014	Do. . .	Attirory, . m.		R.C.	–	97	–	97	23	1 15 5	—	24 0 0	1 4 1	
50	9015	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	87	87	23	—	—	10 10 0	3 0 0	
51	5973	Clontuskert, .	Ballyleague, .	V.C.	R.C.	–	104	95	199	57	3 14 3	—	23 0 0	—	
52	8991	Do. . .	Weekfield, . .		R.C.	–	54	61	115	39	1 19 2	—	15 0 0	—	
53	8032	Carn, . .	Brideswell, . .		R.C.	–	99	80	179	53	1 8 5	—	43 0 0	1 16 0	
54	9104	Creeve, . .	Boheroe, . .		R.C.	–	43	70	113	35	1 9 5	—	23 1 8	6 9 9	
55	9387	Do. . .	Cloonahee, . m.		R.C.	–	172	–	172	62	2 1 5	—	47 8 4	5 0 0	
56	9431	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	151	151	51	1 16 9	—	45 6 8	5 0 0	Do.
57	1344	Dysart, . .	Ballintleva, . m.	A.	R.C.	–	159	–	159	35	1 12 6	—	18 0 0	1 3 0	
58	1524	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	104	104	32	1 19 5	—	24 0 0	1 12 0	
59	8405	Do. . .	BallymintanOrd.Ag.		–	E.C.	93	58	151	45	2 7 10	—	41 0 0	39 15 4	Do.
60	9517	Do. . .	Feevagh, . m.		R.C.	–	123	–	123	41	2 15 11	—	15 0 0	1 12 6	
61	9518	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	135	135	36	1 6 4	—	14 0 0	1 8 5	
62	1607	Drum, . .	Cornafulla Ord.Agr.	A.	–	R.C.	122	–	122	31	1 7 3	—	45 16 8	2 9 10	
63	3604	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	A.	–	R.C.	–	103	103	31	—	—	24 0 0	3 7 5	
64	8648	Do. . .	Drumpark, . m.		R.C.	–	87	–	87	27	1 7 3	—	18 0 0	2 18 1	
65	8649	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	88	88	28	1 17 2	—	20 0 0	2 8 11	
66	7496	Drumatemple, .	Drumatemple, m.		–	R.C.	199	–	199	41	1 6 1	—	18 0 0	2 0 0	
67	7055	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	R.C.	–	151	151	40	2 1 1	—	31 15 0	1 7 9	
68	1753	Elphin, . .	Elphin, . m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	40	2 1 10	—	39 13 4	3 5 6	
69	3695	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	141	141	35	1 9 11	—	16 0 0	3 6 0	
70	5923	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, m.		E.C.	–	144	–	144	58	4 1 5	—	40 10 0	0 19 0	
71	5924	Do. . .	Do. No. 2, f.		E.C.	–	–	137	137	47	1 7 6	—	14 0 0	—	
72	5814	Do. . .	Killynagh, . m.		R.C.	–	150	–	150	50	2 13 9	—	47 10 0	13 0 0	Do.
73	7203	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	149	149	40	3 5 4	—	29 13 4	8 0 0	Do.
74	6357	Do. . .	Clooncullaan, .		R.C.	–	130	87	217	41	1 10 9	—	19 10 0	3 6 6	
75	7041	Do. . .	Flaskagh, . .		R.C.	–	67	90	157	55	1 7 0	—	65 11 8	16 0 0	Do.
76	8876	Eastersnow, .	Knockroe, . .		R.C.	–	107	80	187	41	1 15 9	—	19 10 0	2 18 5	
77	4104	Fuerty, . .	Fuerty, . .		R.C.	–	104	82	186	61	2 16 9	—	40 3 4	3 13 2	Do.
78	6344	Do. . .	Castlecoote, f.		R.C.	–	56	74	130	38	2 2 6	—	20 0 0	0 10 0	Do.
79	1086	Kilkeevan, .	Castlereagh, . m.		R.C.	–	107	–	107	47	3 17 8	—	59 0 0	6 10 0	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.	OBSERVATIONS.
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
80	6158	Kilkeevan, . .	Castlereagh, f.		R.C.	–	–	177	177	51	1 19 9	—	48 16 8	3 10 11	
81	4933	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	70	87	157	78	2 0 3	—	3 10 0	—	
82	1087	Do. . .	Termon, . .		R.C.	–	98	76	174	46	2 19 9	—	38 0 0	4 4 11	
83	8829	Do. . .	Cloonsuck, . f.		R.C.	–	–	108	108	34	1 10 7	—	17 0 0	3 8 4	
84	18[illegible]0	Kiltoom, . .	Ballybay, . m.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	28	0 10 9	—	24 0 0	0 11 7	
85	1345	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	116	116	22	1 1 11	—	21 10 0	—	
86	1558	Do. . .	Famore, . .	V.T.	–	R.C.	94	116	210	37	0 10 7	—	17 3 4	0 17 6	
87	1850	Killukin, . .	Cortober, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	158	–	158	79	3 6 5	—	71 13 4	6 5 6	
88	2494	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	163	163	71	2 5 7	—	55 0 0	4 6 6	
89	8051	Do. . .	Clasagarry, . .		–	E.C.	66	62	128	42	1 18 10	—	32 0 0	11 11 6	Residence free.
90	2327	Kilcolagh, .	Mantua, . m.		R.C.	–	157	–	157	41	1 8 6	—	32 3 4	2 11 6	Do.
91	2328	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	124	124	44	—	—	32 6 8	1 17 6	
92	4217	Do. . .	Ballinameen, m.		R.C.	–	186	–	186	54	3 15 4	—	50 10 0	5 19 0	
93	8292	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	189	189	60	7 2 8	—	50 6 8	3 10 0	
94	4519	Do. . .	Knockglas, . m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	28	1 12 7	—	18 0 0	2 10 0	
95	2427	Kiltevan, . .	Kiltevan, . m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	152	–	152	37	3 7 7	—	38 0 0	4 0 0	
96	3611	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	124	124	31	1 5 6	—	17 6 8	2 10 0	
97	8135	Do. . .	Clooncellan, .		R.C.	–	111	98	209	50	1 19 6	—	42 0 0	6 9 0	
98	2864	Kilronan, . .	Greaghnafarna, .		R.C.	–	97	108	205	59	2 19 0	—	42 10 6	1 17 8	
99	4603	Do. . .	Ballyfarnon, No. 1,		R.C.	–	67	51	118	36	1 3 7	—	34 6 8	2 4 7	
100	8638	Do. . .	Do. . No. 2,		–	E.C.	91	87	178	57	5 17 4	—	59 14 5	18 0 0	
101	6100	Do. . .	Keadue, . m.		–	E.C.	123	–	123	48	3 16 9	—	74 1 8	15 1 6	Do.
102	6101	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	72	72	33	1 10 3	—	17 6 8	10 10 0	Do.
103	7701	Do. . .	Do. . . i.		–	E.C.	52	75	127	51	2 8 4	—	48 18 4	12 8 0	Do.
104	6682	Do. . .	Greaghacorragh, .		–	E.C.	80	80	160	55	1 7 4	—	57 0 0	7 1 6	Do.
105	7094	Do. . .	Cartron, . .		R.C.	–	57	59	116	34	2 5 7	—	15 15 0	1 13 6	
106	7863	Do. . .	Mount Allen, Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	130	–	130	36	1 7 9	1 0 6	10 0 0	3 0 7	
107	7864	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	148	148	48	2 15 8	—	25 8 4	2 16 3	
108	2968	Kilcorkey, .	Bellanagare, m.		R.C.	–	140	–	140	40	2 9 4	—	24 0 0	2 2 0	
109	2969	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	110	110	37	1 7 7	—	26 10 0	0 5 0	
110	8834	Do. . .	Tully, . . .		–	E.C.	126	111	237	63	2 10 1	—	39 11 8	9 11 0	Do.
111	7292	Kilmaine, .	Ballymurray Ord. Ag.		R.C.	–	83	–	83	29	0 13 3	0 19 3	37 0 0	12 13 11	
112	4099	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	85	85	27	1 13 3	—	24 0 0	1 8 6	
113	4101	Killummod, .	Finnor, . .		R.C.	–	86	83	169	55	2 1 0	—	52 5 0	6 9 6	

114	5611	Do. . .	Croghan, . .		R.C.	–	115	69	184	70	2 7 9	—	74 3 4	5 9 0	
115	4111	Kiltrustan, .	Kiltrustan, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	95	–	95	39	0 8 0	—	18 0 0	3 2 6	
116	4112	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	165	165	35	1 10 8	—	15 14 4	0 15 6	
117	4955	Killinvoy, .	Knockcroghery, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	102	–	102	33	1 8 3	—	28 0 0	1 7 6	
118	4956	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	32	1 7 3	—	16 10 0	0 7 0	
119	[illegible]	Do. . .	Mount Plunket, .		–	R.C.	53	46	99	35	0 10 3	—	25 10 0	1 6 0	
120	5216	Kilmore, . .	Kilmore, . .		E.C.	–	82	64	146	49	1 5 3	—	26 0 0	10 0 0	
121	7852	Do. . .	Dangan, . m.		R.C.	–	177	–	177	57	1 8 0	—	30 10 0	2 0 4	
122	7853	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	172	172	56	2 12 5	—	57 0 0	2 4 6	
123	9219	Do. . .	Ballagh, .		R.C.	–	103	75	178	42	0 11 3	—	27 6 8	5 0 0	
124	5811	Kilgefin, . .	Do. . .	v.c.	R.C.	–	210	156	366	111	4 11 9	—	77 3 4	4 11 0	
125	6106	Kilbride, . .	Carrownalasson, .	v.c.	R.C.	–	128	76	204	47	1 14 6	—	17 0 0	2 8 0	
126	9699	Do. . .	Roxboro', . m.		R.C.	–	70	–	70	39	1 12 10	4 10 0	6 5 0	0 19 6	
127	9700	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	71	71	32	1 12 10	4 10 0	5 16 8	0 16 6	
128	6298	Kilnamanagh, .	Callow, . m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	98	–	98	30	1 3 9	—	27 0 0	1 10 6	
129	6299	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	150	150	31	2 14 8	—	31 8 4	2 14 5	
130	6777	Kilglass, . .	Knockhall, . .		R.C.	–	95	78	173	41	0 19 7	—	20 15 0	4 8 6	Do.
131	7997	Do. . .	Slatta Ord. Agr. .		R.C.	–	125	85	210	54	1 6 10	1 14 6	22 11 8	8 3 9	
132	8738	Do. . .	Ballyfeeny, . .		–	E.C.	94	97	191	53	4 5 0	—	48 2 2	13 0 0	
133	9200	Do. . .	Druminardly, . .		R.C.	–	89	75	164	61	2 1 1	—	27 6 8	2 10 0	
134	7704	Kiltullagh, .	Cloonfad, . .		R.C.	–	181	160	341	83	3 4 10	—	44 16 8	13 11 0	
135	898[illegible]	Do. . .	Granlahan, . f.		R.C.	–	–	195	195	46	3 12 0	—	27 0 0	6 12 11	
136	[illegible]	Lissonuffy, .	Carniskagh, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	139	–	139	41	2 13 1	—	24 0 0	5 0 0	
137	3976	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	125	125	37	2 12 8	—	20 0 0	2 2 0	
138	2915	Do. . .	Curraghroe, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	158	–	158	39	1 4 8	—	38 10 0	1 17 0	
139	2916	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	131	131	36	1 4 3	—	20 16 8	2 2 6	
140	7742	Do. . .	Derryhanny, .		–	E.C.	38	31	69	31	0 11 5	3 5 5	43 13 4	10 0 0	
141	7195	Moore, . .	Mount Welcome, .	v.c.	–	Pres.	106	63	169	43	3 4 4	—	54 6 8	18 7 10	
142	9257	Do. . .	Derrylahan, . .		R.C.	–	91	86	177	39	1 6 3	—	27 10 0	5 12 9	
143	93[illegible]3	Do. . .	Earlspark, . .		–	Pres.	59	42	101	27	2 7 9	4 10 0	18 13 4	10 0 0	
144	8290	Oran, . .	Cloonicolgan, .		R.C.	–	107	90	197	54	1 18 6	—	51 10 0	0 17 0	
145	8492	Do. . .	Runnamoat, .		R.C.	–	66	108	174	58	1 19 6	—	31 5 0	2 11 0	Residence and garden free.
146	9140	Ogulla, . .	Tulsk, . .		–	E.C.	164	82	246	68	3 10 2	—	40 0 0	12 18 0	
147	9362	Rahara, . .	Rahara, . .		R.C.	–	74	66	140	41	1 12 4	—	24 13 4	1 14 10	
148	3476	Roscommon, .	Roscommon, m.		R.C.	–	306	–	306	69	2 14 11	—	71 3 4	7 15 1	Residence free.
149	3878	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	46	91	137	68	2 19 9	—	5 0 0	—	
150	7238	Do. . .	Do. Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	603	603	249	7 12 4	—	142 18 4	—	
151	3917	St. John's, .	St. John's, . .	v.T.	R.C.	–	59	44	103	28	0 11 3	—	24 0 0	1 6 9	
152	7524	Do. . .	Lloyd, . .		R.C.	–	83	76	159	44	0 12 0	—	26 15 0	4 1 10	
153	5783	Do. . .	Glanduff 1st class Ag.		R.C.	–	119	100	219	86	3 11 6	—	48 10 0	4 1 6	
154	8239	St. Peter's, .	Clonown, . m.		R.C.	–	99	–	99	37	1 5 6	—	30 0 0	3 19 9	
155	8240	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	77	77	26	0 7 9	—	16 0 0	2 0 3	
156	1195	Do. . .	Deerpark, . m.	v.T.	R.C.	–	192	–	192	64	1 19 6	—	28 11 8	7 3 1	
157	4196	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	v.T.	R.C.	–	–	181	181	41	1 8 10	—	23 16 8	1 9 2	
158	7722	Do. . .	St. Peter's Convt. f.		–	R.C.	–	633	633	202	9 10 11	—	110 15 0	—	
159	9216	Do. . .	Cloonakilla, m.		R.C.	–	108	–	108	34	1 12 11	—	30 7 6	3 16 6	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of CONNAUGHT: County of ROSCOMMON—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent: Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year: Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year: In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
160	9217	St. Peter's,	Cloonakilla, f.		R.C.	–	–	157	157	33	1 10 10	—	20 0 0	2 2 5	
161	1866	Taghboy,	Ballyforan Ord. Agr.	v.c.	R.C.	–	138	106	244	55	1 10 3	—	50 13 4	7 18 7	
162	3910	Tiboline,	Lisdrumneill,	v.T.	R.C.	–	215	85	300	66	1 17 3	—	52 0 0	7 4 8	
163	3961	Do.	Frenchpark,	v.T.	R.C.	–	118	–	118	42	2 1 7	—	33 13 4	11 5 6	
164	4799	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	184	184	70	3 13 11	—	43 11 8	9 0 0	
165	5733	Do.	Kingsland,		R.C.	–	100	102	202	59	5 7 6	—	29 12 2	5 0 0	
166	4100	Do.	Loughglynn School Garden,		–	R.C.	192	–	192	69	1 7 3	2 8 9	83 13 4	25 11 1	
167	7382	Do.	Loughlynn, f.		–	R.C.	–	175	175	67	3 5 3	—	59 18 10	15 8 2	Residence free.
168	8376	Do.	Cloonarrow, m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	35	3 7 9	—	35 0 0	4 10 9	
169	8377	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	136	136	34	1 15 10	—	16 0 0	4 17 10	
170	8411	Do.	De Freyne, m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	30	0 11 6	—	15 0 0	3 8 0	
171	8581	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	27	7 10 4	—	16 0 0	1 10 0	Do.
172	8570	Do.	Lisacull, m.		R.C.	–	263	–	263	78	3 2 1	—	51 0 0	2 19 0	
173	8571	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	345	345	73	3 4 3	—	38 10 0	3 10 0	
174	9208	Do.	Mullen,		R.C.	–	98	84	182	53	2 16 6	—	38 0 0	5 7 0	
175	9740	Do.	Don, m.		R.C.	–	89	–	89	45	1 10 0	5 0 0	3 15 0	—	Attendance taken from
176	9741	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	52	1 10 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	—	Inspector's report.
177	3963	Tisrara,	Tessaragh,	v.T.	R.C.	–	124	118	242	50	1 5 3	—	32 0 0	0 13 6	
178	8041	Do.	Mount Talbot,		R.C.	–	64	54	118	40	1 0 9	—	16 0 0	0 13 6	
179	4800	Tarmonbarry,	Roosky, m.	v.c.	R.C.	–	122	–	122	41	2 2 3	—	41 5 0	5 11 10	
180	4801	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	46	3 13 5	—	45 0 0	2 11 9	
181	5658	Do.	Whitehall,		R.C.	–	–	109	109	30	0 13 10	—	20 0 0	2 0 0	
182	9382	Do.	Tarmonbarry,		–	E.C.	56	43	99	32	1 8 3	—	37 0 0	16 0 0	
183	9383	Do.	Whitehall, m.		R.C.	–	119	–	119	37	0 13 11	—	19 10 0	5 11 6	Residence free.
184	5843	Taughmaconnell,	Taughmaconnell, m.		R.C.	–	167	–	167	37	2 8 10	—	18 0 0	1 7 6	
185	6683	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	125	125	33	1 16 6	—	20 0 0	0 16 8	
186	7078	Do.	Castlesampson,		R.C.	–	101	62	163	35	—	—	13 15 0	0 15 0	
187	6417	Tumna,	Cootehall,		R.C.	–	28	88	116	49	3 2 7	—	27 0 0	2 14 6	
188	7808	Do.	Laughill, f.		R.C.	–	–	59	59	28	5 0 2	—	14 0 0	—	
189	7981	Do.	Drumboylan, m.		R.C.	–	129	–	129	30	0 10 3	—	17 5 0	0 9 6	
190	8112	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	97	97	32	0 8 0	—	16 0 0	2 19 4	
		Total for County Roscommon, 190,					14,551	14,902	29,453	9,013	436 9 5	32 18 5	6,221 11 8	897 10 1	

COUNTY OF SLIGO—130 Schools.

1	1214	Achonry, . .	Carrowmore, .	V.T.	–	E.C.	130	103	233	49	6 18 1	—	38 0 0	4 6 0	Residence free.
2	1853	Do. . .	Tubbercurry, m.	V.T.	R.C.	–	172	–	172	50	1 7 9	—	47 0 0	7 4 2	
3	2996	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	211	211	59	1 5 9	—	32 0 0	1 18 0	
4	8219	Do. . .	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	36	24	60	33	2 0 7	—	—	—	
5	4486	Do. . .	Achonry, . m.	V.C.	E.C.	–	112	–	112	39	—	—	31 3 4	4 19 0	Do.
6	4487	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	E.C.	–	–	79	79	28	—	—	16 13 4	1 8 0	
7	4802	Do. . .	Cloonacool, . m.	V.C.	R.C.	–	198	–	198	57	1 14 11	—	66 0 0	1 13 2	
8	4803	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.C.	R.C.	–	–	146	146	42	1 8 3	—	32 0 0	1 2 0	
9	7761	Do. . .	Bunnacrannagh, .		–	R.C.	178	152	330	60	1 5 9	—	61 3 4	8 6 6	
10	8628	Do. . .	Powellsboro', .		R.C.	–	151	121	272	58	2 7 1	—	38 0 0	20 11 6	
11	6484	Do. . .	Curry Ord. Agr.		–	R.C.	262	209	471	103	8 10 6	2 18 6	74 0 0	4 2 6	
12	1414	Aghanagh, .	Gortalough, f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	88	88	37	4 8 10	—	24 11 8	3 3 0	
13	8981	Do. . .	Castlebaldwin, .		R.C.	–	89	57	146	34	—	—	19 12 6	1 6 6	
14	9580	Do. . .	Ballinafad, . m.		R.C.	–	96	–	96	36	1 10 1	—	25 15 0	4 5 6	
15	3301	Ahamlish, .	Belbulben, . m.	V.T.	–	E.C.	146	–	146	44	3 8 1	—	47 16 8	22 7 8	Do.
16	3302	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	–	E.C.	–	123	123	32	2 5 7	—	22 6 8	20 3 10	Do.
17	3759	Do. . .	Grange, . .		R.C.		189	128	317	79	2 10 0	—	44 0 0	7 10 0	
18	4353	Do. . .	Cliffoney, . m.		–	E.C.	182	–	182	69	2 1 7	—	88 13 4	30 12 11	
19	3774	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		–	E.C.	–	146	146	58	1 17 5	—	53 0 0	27 11 7	Do.
20	4618	Do. . .	Castlegal, . m.		R.C.	–	62	33	95	27	0 9 0	—	24 10 0	10 0 0	
21	6103	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	88	79	167	53	1 11 1	—	47 0 0	10 5 0	
22	5612	Do. . .	Mullaghmore, .		R.C.	–	115	73	188	53	2 15 9	—	45 0 0	11 11 9	
23	6272	Do. . .	Breaghwy, . .		R.C.	–	106	114	220	50	3 4 4	—	42 0 0	7 3 9	
24	1413	Ballysadare, .	Lissaneena, . m.		R.C.	–	133	–	133	29	1 17 2	—	26 10 0	0 11 6	
25	1526	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	96	96	29	—	—	26 10 0	0 5 0	
26	1347	Do. . .	Camphill Ord. Agr.	V.T.	R.C.	–	145	–	145	58	2 7 5	—	80 10 0	2 0 0	
27	1525	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	108	108	38	1 6 6	—	34 0 0	0 2 6	
28	7410	Do. . .	Ballysadare, .		R.C.	–	100	77	177	55	1 16 6	—	52 0 0	1 19 0	
29	6249	Ballysumaghan,	Sooey, . .		R.C.	–	74	92	166	54	2 17 11	—	43 6 8	4 1 4	
30	8018	Ballynakill, .	Coolbock, . .		R.C.	–	102	106	208	62	6 4 9	—	29 5 0	5 9 0	Do.
31	4545	Castleconnor, .	Corbally, . .		R.C.	–	130	83	213	56	3 9 4	—	54 0 0	2 11 0	
32	4619	Do. . .	Stokane, . .		R.C.	–	93	94	187	28	1 6 5	—	16 10 0	—	
33	7411	Do. . .	Tully, . . .		R.C.	–	113	59	172	34	1 10 0	—	22 10 0	—	
34	7653	Do. . .	Carragarry, . .		R.C.	–	56	34	90	26	0 19 1	—	24 0 0	—	Do.
35	5444	Calry, . .	Colgagh, . .		R.C.	–	82	61	143	41	1 10 7	—	34 13 4	3 0 0	
36	8119	Do. . .	Carrickoneilleen, .		R.C.	–	52	35	87	33	2 0 10	—	24 0 0	2 2 6	
37	8235	Do. . .	Drumcashel, .		R.C.	–	22	61	83	18	0 5 2	—	14 0 0	0 8 6	
38	7251	Cloonoghill, .	Carroreagh, . .		R.C.	–	100	95	195	41	4 1 3	—	32 0 0	4 4 6	
39	9220	Do. . .	Bunenadden, m.		R.C.	–	118	–	118	29	1 11 3	—	18 0 0	3 13 6	
40	9427	Do. . .	Do. . . f.		R.C.	–	–	98	98	25	0 11 3	—	22 5 0	3 12 0	
41	2760	Dromard, .	Dromard, . .		R.C.	–	48	29	77	29	—	—	18 0 0	3 16 8	
42	3138	Do. . .	Ballacutranta, .		R.C.	–	132	101	233	72	1 18 4	—	61 3 4	6 15 0	
43	5261	Drumcliff, .	Rathcormack, m.		R.C.	–	156	–	156	40	—	—	18 15 0	2 4 11	

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Connaught: County of Sligo—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
44	8463	Drumcliff,	Rathcormack, f.		R.C.	–	–	171	171	40	4 11 0	—	35 0 0	2 15 11	
45	8650	Do.	Ballywillan,		R.C.	–	120	95	215	49	2 17 6	—	41 5 0	5 10 1	
46	8772	Do.	Carney,		R.C.	–	128	67	195	55	2 12 4	—	45 10 0	5 0 6	
47	8946	Do.	Rosses, Lower,		R.C.	–	81	65	146	39	2 1 6	—	24 0 0	5 10 6	
48	9171	Do.	Rockley,		R.C.	–	30	38	68	20	—	—	14 0 0	16 15 0	
49	9308	Do.	Ballyconnell, m.		R.C.	–	121	–	121	30	2 1 5	—	19 10 0	2 17 2	
50	9309	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	127	127	33	1 18 6	—	20 0 0	3 3 2	
51	8086	Drumrat,	Culfada,		R.C.	–	131	106	237	55	4 4 6	—	38 0 0	3 7 0	
52	1090	Emlaghfad,	Emlaghnaghtan,	V.T.B.	R.C.	–	80	65	145	52	1 11 9	—	28 13 4	5 9 6	Residence free.
53	3767	Do.	Ballymote,		R.C.	–	119	106	225	68	1 15 2	—	44 5 0	13 16 10	
54	1682	Easky,	Clooneenmore,	A.	R.C.	–	123	111	234	54	7 16 6	—	43 0 0	3 0 0	
55	3924	Do.	Owenbeg,	V.T.	R.C.	–	83	59	142	36	1 14 0	—	18 0 0	1 10 0	
56	8120	Do.	Easky,		R.C.	–	94	72	166	48	2 19 3	—	41 0 0	3 4 6	
57	8554	Do.	Rathlee,		Pres.	–	21	19	40	13	0 13 8	—	9 6 8	15 3 4	
58	9691	Do.	Killenduff, m.		–	R.C.	81	65	146	65	2 2 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0	
59	9736	Do.	Do. f.		–	R.C.	–	52	52	28	1 15 7	4 10 0	—	1 0 0	
60	1092	Kilmactigue,	Largan,	V.T.	R.C.	–	68	42	110	33	1 7 1	—	29 0 0	—	
61	1093	Do.	Banada,	V.T.	R.C.	–	325	33	358	67	3 2 1	—	58 0 0	2 2 0	
62	1349	Do.	Kilmactigue,	V.T.	R.C.	–	222	157	379	56	7 0 10	—	58 13 4	0 10 0	
63	4489	Do.	Castlerock,	V.T.	R.C.	–	67	80	147	47	—	—	46 0 0	—	
64	1097	Kilmacallen,	Greyfort,		R.C.	–	125	66	191	41	4 7 5	—	42 0 0	2 17 0	
65	6928	Do.	Annagh,		R.C.	–	69	67	136	53	1 13 3	—	37 0 0	2 11 6	
66	8068	Do.	Ross,		R.C.	–	92	73	165	48	1 12 0	—	36 10 0	4 15 10	
67	8610	Do.	Drumdoney,		R.C.	–	92	78	170	34	1 11 8	—	20 0 0	2 3 6	
68	9519	Do.	Drumlahan,		R.C.	–	76	68	144	54	1 19 7	—	14 0 0	5 0 6	
69	1099	Kilcoleman,	Monasteredan, m.		R.C.	–	197	–	197	59	1 8 0	—	26 11 1	2 0 0	
70	1100	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	139	139	48	2 6 8	—	34 0 0	2 5 0	
71	7873	Do.	Clogher,		Pres.	–	33	24	57	26	4 13 4	—	15 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
72	1101	Kilmorgan,	Kilmorgan,		–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	13 0 0	—	Temporarily closed.
73	1102	Kilshalvy,	Killavel,	B.	R.C.	–	137	121	258	56	6 12 6	—	67 0 0	4 9 7	
74	8176	Do.	Tunnagh,		R.C.	–	75	79	154	35	1 6 0	—	24 0 0	3 11 0	
75	1213	Kilmactranny,	Geevagh Ord. Agrl.	V.T.	R.C.	–	133	–	133	60	3 2 3	—	77 10 0	6 0 3	Residence free.
76	1433	Do.	Do. f.	V.T.	R.C.	–	–	156	156	60	4 0 0	—	62 6 8	3 15 11	Do.

77	3122	Do.	Highwood,		R.C.	–	55	26	81	36	1 18 5	—	24 0 0	6 1 2	
78	6385	Do.	Kilmactranny,		R.C.	–	38	63	101	32	3 3 2	—	32 6 8	0 15 8	
79	7348	Do.	Upper Arigna,		R.C.	–	41	32	76	21	1 10 6	—	24 0 0	0 8 0	
80	2013	Killerry,	Ballintogher, m.	A.	R.C.	–	142	–	142	34	1 13 4	—	28 0 0	3 6 0	
81	2032	Do.	Do. f.	A.	R.C.	–	–	89	89	33	0 12 0	—	26 6 8	2 10 0	
82	8472	Do.	Crossboy,		–	R.C.	110	83	193	64	8 14 7	—	60 6 8	15 7 8	
83	2536	Killaraght,	Cloonloogh,		R.C.	–	115	112	227	60	3 1 3	—	35 15 0	1 19 0	
84	6591	Do.	Killaraght,		R.C.	–	90	71	161	47	3 10 7	—	32 0 0	6 12 0	
85	8688	Kilmaschalgan,	Dunbaken,		Pres.	–	21	32	53	17	1 1 9	—	19 10 0	20 0 0	
86	9172	Do.	Gleneaskey,		R.C.	–	40	47	87	28	0 14 4	—	15 0 0	2 0 0	
87	9316	Do.	Carrowcar,		–	E.C.	86	114	200	48	2 0 1	—	20 0 0	6 0 3	
88	6500	Do.	Dromore West Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	21	20	41	20	1 13 0	—	—	—	
89	2972	Killaspugbrone,	Grange Ormsby,		R.C.	–	55	41	96	25	0 19 3	—	20 0 0	1 10 6	
90	3798	Do.	Strandhill,		R.C.	–	65	38	103	30	0 12 3	—	14 0 0	3 0 0	
91	9016	Do.	Coney Island,		R.C.	–	29	24	53	22	0 10 0	—	18 0 0	0 12 0	
92	4159	Kilfree,	Carn,		R.C.	–	106	86	192	60	3 1 8	—	40 0 0	2 0 6	
93	4160	Do.	Mullaghroe,		R.C.	–	113	120	233	63	6 2 7	—	54 0 0	1 0 0	
94	4161	Do.	Cloonanure,		R.C.	–	163	118	281	69	6 5 10	—	58 0 0	7 12 6	
95	4681	Do.	Kilfree,		R.C.	–	120	142	262	68	2 7 9	—	37 0 0	1 1 6	
96	4904	Kilmacowen,	Kilmacowen, m.		R.C.	–	91	–	91	28	0 11 4	—	15 0 0	2 10 0	
97	8651	Do.	Do. f.		R.C.	–	–	324	324	37	4 4 8	—	27 15 0	2 11 0	
98	5925	Kilglass,	Inniscrone,		R.C.	–	78	62	140	45	2 10 6	—	38 13 4	10 1 3	
99	6197	Do.	Culleens,		R.C.	–	125	81	206	48	3 0 1	—	33 0 0	3 5 0	
100	7962	Do.	Quigebar,		R.C.	–	68	36	104	44	3 9 0	4 0 0	25 16 8	8 2 6	Do.
101	6080	Killoran,	Rockfield,		R.C.	–	110	76	186	52	5 12 4	—	69 15 0	3 4 6	
102	6566	Do.	Cappagh,		R.C.	–	94	82	176	47	3 6 11	—	29 0 0	0 2 0	
103	8835	Do.	Killoran,		R.C.	–	96	96	192	52	3 3 11	—	35 6 8	1 3 0	
104	6432	Kilvarnet,	Ballynacarrow,		R.C.	–	74	51	125	48	—	—	45 0 0	3 17 0	
105	6567	Kilmore Moy,	Corimbla,		–	–	–	–	–	–	0 12 0	—	12 0 0	—	Temporarily closed.
106	6896	Do.	Crocketstown,		R.C.	–	90	102	192	60	0 15 3	—	44 0 0	1 8 0	
107	7618	Do.	Mullanes,		R.C.	–	166	127	293	48	—	—	35 0 0	1 9 7	
108	7874	Killadoon,	Mount Town,		R.C.	–	61	52	113	33	1 7 6	—	24 0 0	2 0 0	
109	9466	Do.	Cloonagh,		R.C.	–	43	36	79	25	2 7 2	—	28 10 0	3 6 0	
110	2994	Skreen,	Ballinlig,		R.C.	–	50	43	93	31	1 9 0	—	24 0 0	2 4 6	
111	3337	Do.	Carrowcaslan,		R.C.	–	74	67	141	46	2 8 0	—	43 3 4	4 7 6	
112	3455	Do.	Carrownree,		R.C.	–	86	50	136	49	3 7 10	—	31 10 0	5 1 9	
113	9202	Do.	Derk,		R.C.	–	38	33	71	30	0 16 5	—	12 10 0	2 14 7	
114	9660	Do.	Doonflin Ord. Agrl.		–	R.C.	53	62	115	55	2 8 0	6 18 9	15 13 4	14 0 0	Residence free.
115	5217	Shancough,	St. James's Well,		R.C.	–	88	68	156	45	0 16 0	—	25 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
116	6150	St. John's,	Ballydoogan,		R.C.	–	67	44	111	21	0 18 8	—	18 0 0	0 1 1	
117	7928	Do.	Carrowroe,		–	R.C.	126	86	212	65	4 15 0	—	68 1 8	14 2 0	Do.
118	9201	Do.	St. John's, i.		E.C.	–	41	42	83	32	—	—	15 10 0	11 3 1	
119	8206	Do.	Sligo Dist. Mod. m.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	141	–	141	58					
120	8207	Do.	Do. f.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	–	99	99	59	28 19 0	9 13 0	516 8 7	72 4 3	
121	8208	Do.	Do. i.	v.c.	Com.	N.E.	45	38	83	48					

List of Schools in operation on the 31st December, 1866.—Province of Connaught: County of Sligo—*continued.*

Number.	Roll Number of School.	Parish.	School.	Vested or Non-Vested.	Religious Denomination of Manager or Correspondent. Clerical	Lay.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the Year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Observations.
122	5851	St. John's,	Sligo Convent, f.		–	R.C.	–	670	670	221	10 5 5	—	140 15 6	21 3 4	
123	3339	Do.	Do. Workhouse,		P.L.	Gds.	84	72	156	79	11 8 1	—	4 0 0	—	
124	9032	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		Gov.	of.	41	23	64	35	2 10 10	—	—	—	
125	2859	Toomour,	Keash,		R.C.	–	126	79	205	61	3 0 2	—	50 18 1	11 12 10	
126	8042	Do.	Caracrory,		–	E.C.	52	54	106	39	0 17 3	—	18 0 0	8 0 0	
127	8758	Do.	Granimore,		Pres.	–	61	54	115	26	1 5 3	—	18 0 0	30 0 0	
128	9701	Do.	Rathmullen,		R.C.	–	84	70	154	65	2 2 9	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
129	4106	Templeboy,	Kilrusheighter,		R.C.	–	83	79	162	61	3 2 2	—	42 0 0	9 4 0	
130	4308	Do.	Ballyeeskeen,		R.C.	–	74	73	147	48	3 2 7	—	43 10 0	6 10 0	
			Total for County Sligo, 130,				10,814	9,705	20,519	5,927	339 17 7	39 10 3	4,782 7 8	774 5 4	

SUMMARY of the foregoing 6,453 Schools in COUNTIES and PROVINCES.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ULSTER:									
Antrim,	478	43,437	36,790	80,227	25,937	1,414 7 8	191 13 8	23,096 10 5	6,167 12 5
Armagh,	186	15,628	13,727	29,355	9,784	517 7 9	77 11 5	8,118 11 9	2,118 1 2
Cavan,	245	15,538	13,924	29,462	8,323	439 9 6	38 8 4	7,331 5 7	782 4 10
Donegal,	302	20,148	15,218	35,366	10,739	614 1 6	94 8 6	9,506 5 2	1,385 14 2
Down,	351	27,752	22,586	50,338	17,937	1,038 5 10	85 12 1	15,761 19 10	4,687 17 10
Fermanagh,	126	7,599	5,876	13,475	4,216	208 19 7	26 9 8	3,503 5 10	470 9 0
Londonderry,	228	13,716	11,587	25,303	8,824	595 18 7	144 0 10	8,457 3 2	2,832 13 7
Monaghan,	152	10,841	8,924	19,765	5,636	343 1 4	41 18 4	4,776 18 6	934 1 7
Tyrone,	314	19,416	14,750	34,166	11,227	607 12 0	66 7 9	9,358 16 8	1,984 3 1
Total,	2,382	174,075	143,382	317,457	102,623	5,779 3 9	766 10 7	89,910 16 11	21,362 17 8
MUNSTER:									
Clare,	201	14,430	13,629	28,059	9,843	607 2 1	34 5 10	7,547 18 0	1,301 2 7
Cork,	553	43,627	44,633	88,260	35,602	1,768 10 2	185 5 10	24,196 4 9	5,305 19 7
Kerry,	231	18,673	19,060	37,733	15,226	704 5 9	53 8 4	9,130 7 3	1,657 16 0
Limerick,	200	15,910	18,215	34,125	13,927	816 10 5	101 9 9	10,726 1 8	2,754 11 3
Tipperary,	280	18,933	19,456	38,389	14,703	792 19 3	59 5 11	10,752 0 8	2,612 6 5
Waterford,	111	7,946	7,006	14,952	6,296	285 6 11	20 17 10	4,685 19 6	1,272 15 8
Total,	1,576	119,519	121,999	241,518	95,597	4,974 14 7	454 13 6	67,038 11 10	14,904 11 6
LEINSTER:									
Carlow,	60	3,623	4,435	8,058	3,019	161 1 8	46 13 7	2,269 4 7	342 7 5
Dublin,	225	23,071	27,684	50,755	17,731	986 0 10	165 7 8	14,683 2 2	3,541 12 3
Kildare,	102	6,599	6,562	13,161	4,862	286 1 0	75 18 2	4,423 0 3	824 10 11
Kilkenny,	166	10,060	10,009	20,069	8,099	462 8 7	29 18 10	7,134 10 6	1,224 13 8
King's,	99	6,023	6,414	12,437	4,390	273 5 4	17 14 7	3,459 5 6	826 4 9
Longford,	92	6,535	5,518	12,053	3,844	176 16 11	1 0 0	2,906 9 0	303 6 11
Louth,	88	6,768	6,950	13,718	4,685	260 7 9	9 1 0	3,186 7 11	768 16 1
Meath,	167	8,762	7,913	16,675	6,098	852 9 1	39 12 6	5,283 0 11	1,104 18 6
Queen's,	92	6,197	6,265	12,462	4,355	265 6 0	20 8 7	3,695 11 7	591 0 9
Westmeath,	135	7,166	7,271	14,437	5,038	225 2 9	14 10 0	3,718 1 0	659 3 10
Wexford,	149	7,466	9,110	16,576	6,011	268 6 8	8 19 0	4,349 5 7	825 12 4
Wicklow,	91	5,904	5,445	11,349	3,986	255 14 5	38 9 2	3,104 0 6	813 10 5
Total,	1,466	98,174	103,576	201,750	72,118	3,973 1 0	467 13 1	58,211 19 6	11,825 17 10
CONNAUGHT:									
Galway,	261	19,424	17,944	37,368	12,645	631 6 1	63 0 1	8,723 6 4	1,270 12 7
Leitrim,	180	12,107	10,295	22,402	6,835	333 3 7	10 10 0	5,052 19 4	643 4 4
Mayo,	268	22,470	17,882	40,352	11,417	528 6 5	24 0 9	7,719 17 4	1,291 17 3
Roscommon,	190	14,551	14,902	29,453	9,063	436 9 5	32 18 5	6,221 11 8	897 10 1
Sligo,	130	10,814	9,705	20,519	5,927	339 17 7	39 10 3	4,782 7 8	774 5 4
Total,	1,029	79,366	70,728	150,094	45,887	2,269 3 1	170 8 6	32,500 2 4	4,877 9 7
SUMMARY:									
Ulster,	2,382	174,075	143,382	317,457	102,623	5,779 3 9	766 10 7	89,910 16 11	21,362 17 8
Munster,	1,576	119,519	121,999	241,518	95,597	4,974 14 7	454 13 6	67,038 11 10	14,904 11 6
Leinster,	1,466	98,174	103,576	201,750	72,118	3,973 1 0	467 13 1	58,211 19 6	11,825 17 10
Connaught,	1,029	79,366	70,728	150,094	45,887	2,269 3 1	170 8 6	32,500 2 4	4,877 9 7
Total,	6,453	471,134	439,685	910,819	316,225	16,996 2 5	1,859 5 8	247,661 10 7	52,970 16 7

APPENDIX H.

List of Sixty-seven Schools on the Suspended List at end of year 1866.

County.	Parish.	School.		Roll No.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus,	Carrickfergus,	m.	31
Do.,	Culfeightrin,	Ballyverdock,	f.	1787
Do.,	Tullyrusk,	Dundred,	f.	5537
Do.,	Shankill.	Cavehill,	f.	6633
Cavan,	Annaghcliffe,	Curlurgan,		129
Do.,	Killeshandra,	Coronary,	m.	143
Do.,	Annagcliffe,	Coolboyogue,	f.	158
Do.,	Mullagh,	Killeter.	f.	2334
Do.,	Annagh,	Kilnaleck,		3370
Donegal,	Fahan, Lower,	Ballymacarney,		2408
Do.,	Muff,	Ture,	f.	2999
Do.,	Fahan, Lower,	Tullydish,		8684
Do.,	Conwal,	Templedouglas,	f.	8092
Fermanagh,	Magheraculmoney,	Tulnaquiggy,		288
Londonderry,	Templemore,	Shantallagh,		1536
Do.,	Do.,	Molenan,	m.	1570
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1571
Do.,	Tamlaght O'Crilly,	Drumgarner,	f.	2486
Monaghan,	Tedavnet,	Tullycronan,	f.	4653
Tyrone,	Clogher,	Eskra,	m.	393
Do.,	Donagheady,	Donagheady,		1260
Do.,	Clogher,	Eskra,	f.	1890
Do.,	Kilskerry,	Feglish,	f.	3277
Clare,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	m.	443
Do.,	Clonlee,	Belvoir,	m.	1263
Do.,	Kilmoon,	Caherbullog,	m.	3198
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	3199
Do.,	Drumcliffe,	Newtownstackpoole,	f.	5314
Cork,	Brigoun,	Mitchelstown,	m.	504
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	505
Do.,	Blarney,	Blarney,	f.	1542
Do.,	Ardnageehy,	Killuntine,		3049
Do.,	Kilmichael,	Dromleigh,	f.	3509
Do.,	Britway,	Britway,	f.	3994
Do.,	Doneraile,	Skeehanabeg,	m.	4128
Kerry,	Dingle,	Dingle,	m.	1278
Do.,	Kenmare,	Kenmare,	f.	2850
Do.,	Tuosist,	Daurus,	f.	7122
Limerick,	Kilcolman,	Kilcolman,	f.	4014
Tipperary,	Cloughprior,	Carney,	m.	2076
Waterford,	Tallow,	Kilcalf,	m.	3490
Do.,	Mothill,	Coolnahorna,	f.	4137
Do.,	Tallow,	Ballyduff,	f.	4318
Kildare,	Dunmanogue,	Levitstown,	f.	2712
Kilkenny,	Powerstown,	Skeavostheen,		1155
Do.,	Lisluning,	Mullinakill,	f.	3877
Do.,	Aghaviller,	Newmarket,		6518
King's,	Kilbride,	Tullamore,	m.	829
Do.,	Birr,	Thomastown,	f.	2414
Longford,	Columbkill,	Cloneen,		2372
Do.,	Clonahard,	Clonahard,	f.	2691
Louth,	St. Mary's,	St. Mary's,	f.	846
Do.,	Drumshallon,	Kellystown,	m.	1305
Do.,	Termonfeckin,	Cartown,	f.	2004
Meath,	Kilshairn,	Mount Hanover,	f.	1175
Do.,	Cushinstown,	Cushinstown,	f.	3147
Do.,	Kildalkey,	Carnisle,	f.	3812
Westmeath,	Ballymorin,	Newbristy,	m.	1313
Wexford,	Ballyhoge,	Galbally,	f.	1491
Galway,	Abbey,	Briersfield,		989
Do.,	Lickerig,	Lickerig,	f.	1009
Do.,	Ballinakill,	Tully,		1319
Do.,	Kilbeacanty,	Killafeen,	m.	1325
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	f.	1520
Do.,	Kilcummin,	Outerard,	f.	4787
Mayo,	Kilconduff,	Swineford,	i.	2031
Do.,	Crossmolina,	Richmond,	m.	4010

APPENDIX I.

LIST of SEVENTY-FIVE SCHOOLS, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1866; with Summaries in Counties and Provinces.

ULSTER—17 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL, ... 9 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9577	Burt, . . .	Carrowan, . . .	1	40	20	60	In Board.
9660	Donegal, . .	Barnesmore, . . m.	2	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9661	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	3	–	75	75	In Trustees.
9141	Drumholme, .	Laghey, . . .	4	40	20	60	In Board.
8685	Lettermacaward, .	Dooey Rock, . .	5	35	25	60	In Board.
8686	Do. . .	Ducarry, . . .	6	35	25	60	In Board.
9142	Inishmacsaint, .	Bundoran, . . m.	7	75	–	75	In Board.
9143	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	8	–	75	75	In Board.
9606	Killaghtee, . .	Drimduth, . . .	9	40	20	60	In Board.
		Total, . .	9	340	260	600	

COUNTY OF DOWN, ... Nil.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH, . . . 6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
7866	Cleenish, . .	Mullaghdun, . .	1	40	35	75	In Board.
9503	Do. . .	Mullymesker, . .	2	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9071	Enniskillen, .	Enniskillen Dis. Mod. m.	3	140	–	140	In Board.
9072	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	80	80	In Board.
9073	Do. . .	Do. i.	5	40	40	80	In Board.
9467	Killasher, . .	Lisblake, . . .	6	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	6	320	230	550	

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY, . . . 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9559	Greenlough, . .	Moneystaghan, . .	1	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .	1	40	35	75	

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, . . . Nil.

COUNTY OF TYRONE, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
7952	Drumragh, . .	Cavanacaw, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

List of Seventy-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1866—MUNSTER.

MUNSTER—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE. . . . . 6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9424	Kilmanaheen, .	Runneen, . .	m.	1	75	–	75	—
9425	Do. . .	Do.	f.	2	–	75	75	—
9507	Kilmacduane, .	Tullybrack, . .	m.	3	75	–	75	—
9508	Do. . .	Do.	f.	4	–	75	75	—
9678	Do. . .	Oceanview, ...		5	60	60	120	—
9679	Do. . .	Atlantic, . . .		6	60	60	120	—
		Total, . .		6	270	270	540	

COUNTY OF CORK, ... 11 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9537	Ballinadee, . .	Ballinadee, . . .		1	40	35	75	In Trustees.
9647	Caharagh, . .	Bauravilla, . .	m.	2	75	–	75	Do.
9648	Do. . .	Do. . .	f.	3	–	75	75	Do.
9588	Drimoleague, .	Knuckeenbwee, . .		4	40	35	75	Do.
9385	Drishane, . .	Rathduane, . .	m.	5	75	–	75	In Board.
9406	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	75	75	Do.
9448	Kilshanig, . .	Glenogue, . . .		7	40	35	75	Do.
9144	Kilbrin, . .	Curras, . .	m.	8	75	–	75	—
9145	Do. . .	Do.	f.	9	–	75	75	—
9162	Kilmonogue, .	Belgooley, . . .		10	60	40	100	In Trustees.
9649	Ringrone, . .	Old Head of Kinsale, .		11	60	40	100	—
		Total, . .		11	465	410	875	

COUNTY OF KERRY, ... 10 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9708	Castleisland, . .	Knocknagashel, .	m.	1	100	–	100	In Trustees.
9709	Do. . .	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	Do.
7843	Kilshinane, . .	Rathea, . .	m.	3	90	–	90	} Do.
7844	Do. . .	Do.	f.	4	–	60	60	
9524	Kilmoyly, . .	Banna, . . .	m.	5	100	–	100	Do.
9525	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	100	100	Do.
9650	Kilcummins, .	Scrahanavilla, .	m.	7	100	–	100	—
9651	Do. . .	Do.	f.	8	–	100	100	—
8349	Prior, . . .	Ballinskelligs, .	m.	9	100	–	100	} In Board.
8350	Do. . .	Do.	f.	10	–	100	100	
		Total, . .		10	490	460	950	

COUNTY OF LIMERICK, ... 6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9632	Clonelty, . .	Ahalin, . .	m.	1	100	–	100	} In Trustees.
9633	Do. . .	Do.	f.	2	–	100	100	
9401	Monagay, . .	Monagay, . .	m.	3	100	–	100	} Do.
9402	Do. . .	Do.	f.	4	–	100	100	
9685	Stradbally, . .	Castleconnell, .	m.	5	100	–	100	} In Board.
9686	Do. . .	Do.	f.	6	–	100	100	
		Total, . .		6	300	300	600	

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, ... 2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School		No. of Schools	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9670	Cordangan, . .	Cordangan, . . .		1	40	20	60	—
9310	Dolla or Kilmore, .	Slievephelim, . .		2	40	35	75	—
		Total, . .		2	80	55	135	

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, . Nil.

List of Seventy-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1866—LEINSTER.

LEINSTER—3 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW, . Nil. | COUNTY OF DUBLIN, . Nil. | COUNTY OF KILDARE, . Nil.
COUNTY OF KILKENNY, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
8014	Kilfane, . .	Kilfane, ...	1	60	40	100	In Board.
		Total, . .	1	60	40	100	

KING'S COUNTY, . Nil. | COUNTY OF LONGFORD, . Nil. | COUNTY OF LOUTH, . . Nil.
COUNTY OF MEATH, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9605	Dunderry, . .	Tullahanstown, . f.	1	–	60	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	–	60	60	

QUEEN'S COUNTY, . . . Nil. | COUNTY OF WESTMEATH, . . . Nil.
COUNTY OF WEXFORD, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9717	Old Ross, . .	Park, ...	1	40	20	60	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	40	20	60	

COUNTY OF WICKLOW, ... Nil.

CONNAUGHT—20 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY, ... 11 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9607	Abbeyknockmoy, .	Newtown, . . m.	1	50	–	50	} In Trustees.
9608	Do. . .	Do. f.	2	–	50	50	
8717	Killeely, . .	Rahassane, . . m.	3	100	–	100	} In Board.
8718	Do. . .	Do. f.	4	–	100	100	
8838	Killursa, . .	Headford, . . m.	5	100	–	100	} In Trustees.
8839	Do. . .	Do. f.	6	–	100	100	
8974	Do. . .	Claran, . . m.	7	100	–	100	—
8975	Do. . .	Do. f.	8	–	100	100	—
8973	Killeany, . .	Cloghonower, . .	9	60	40	100	—
9566	Moyrus, . .	Murvey, . . . f.	10	–	60	60	In Board.
9079	Rahoon, . .	Barna, . . . f.	11	–	100	100	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	11	410	550	960	

COUNTY OF LEITRIM, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
8976	Kiltoghart, . .	Kilnagross, . . .	1	60	60	120	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	60	60	120	

COUNTY OF MAYO, ... 2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9658	Islandeady, . .	Glan Island, . . m.	1	75	–	75	} In Board.
9659	Do. . .	Do. . . f.	2	–	75	75	
		Total, . .	2	75	75	150	

List of Seventy-five Schools, towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which were not in operation on the 31st December, 1866—Connaught—*continued.*

County of Roscommon, ... 5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9468	Kilglass, . .	Ballyfeeny, . . .	1	60	40	100	In Board.
9496	Kilronan, . .	Ardcollum, . . m.	2	75	–	75	In Trustees.
9497	Do. . . .	Do. . . f.	3	–	75	75	In Trustees.
9093	Lisacul, . .	Brierfield, . . .	4	60	40	100	–
9639	Tarmonbarry .	Tarmonbarry, . .	5	40	20	60	–
		Total, . .	5	235	175	410	

County of Sligo, ... 1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.	If Lease executed, how School vested.
9004	Ahamlish, . .	Mount Temple, . . .	1	40	35	75	In Trustees.
		Total, . .	1	40	35	75	

SUMMARIES IN COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

Summary of Ulster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Fem.	Total.
Antrim, . . .	–	–	–	–
Armagh, . . .	–	–	–	–
Cavan, . . .	–	–	–	–
Donegal, . .	9	340	260	600
Down, . . .	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh, . .	6	320	230	550
Londonderry, .	1	40	35	75
Monaghan, . .	–	–	–	–
Tyrone, . . .	1	60	40	100
Total, . .	17	760	565	1,325

Summary of Leinster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Fem.	Total.
Carlow, . . .	–	–	–	–
Dublin, . . .	–	–	–	–
Kildare, . . .	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny, . .	1	60	40	100
King's, . . .	–	–	–	–
Longford, . .	–	–	–	–
Louth, . . .	–	–	–	–
Meath, . . .	1	–	60	60
Queen's, . . .	–	–	–	–
Westmeath, . .	–	–	–	–
Wexford, . .	1	40	20	60
Wicklow, . .	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	3	100	120	220

Summary of Munster.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Clare, . . .	6	270	270	540
Cork, . . .	11	465	410	875
Kerry, . . .	10	490	460	950
Limerick, . .	6	300	300	600
Tipperary, . .	2	80	55	135
Waterford, . .	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	35	1,605	1,495	3,100

Summary of Connaught.

Counties.	No. of Schools.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Galway, . . .	11	410	550	960
Leitrim, . .	1	60	60	120
Mayo, . . .	2	75	75	150
Roscommon, . .	5	235	175	410
Sligo, . . .	1	40	35	75
Total, . .	20	820	895	1,715

Summary in Provinces of the Foregoing.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Number of Pupils to be accommodated. Males.	Females.	Total.
Ulster, ...	17	760	565	1,325
Munster, . . .	35	1,605	1,495	3,100
Leinster, . . .	3	100	120	220
Connaught, . . .	20	820	895	1,715
Total, . .	75	3,285	3,075	6,360

APPENDIX K.

I.—List of One Hundred and Thirty-five Schools to which Grants of Salary and Books were made during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Note.—In cases marked thus (*) the Grants were subsequently cancelled.

ULSTER—59 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—11 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9615	Shankhill,	Ship-street.
9618	Templepatrick,	Templepatrick.
9634	Ballymoney,	Balnamore.
9652	Killead,	Seacash.
9671	Finvoy,	Killens.
9672	Carrickfergus,	Upper Woodburne, f.
9673	Do.	Eden, i.
9718	Shankill,	Milford-street, m.
9723	Do.	Wesley-place.
9733	Do.	Rosemary-street, f.
9754	Tickmacrevin,	Longfield.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—7 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9635	Loughgall,	Hockley.
9640	Keady,	Darkley, f.
9674	Loughgall,	Annaghmore.
9675	Kilmore,	Laurel vale, e.
9676	Lisnadill,	Seagahan.
9719	Shankill,	Edward-street, f.
9737	Derrynoose,	Drumherney.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9616	Denn,	Banaho.
9617	Sarah,	Tierlahood.
9636	Templeport,	Drumleaden.
9662	Drumlumman,	Cloncovet.
9724	Drumreilly,	Ardmoneen.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—6 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9663	Clondavadog,	Ballyhuirk.
9680	Taughboyne,	Trentagh.
9692	Clondavadog,	Rossnakill.
9732	Conwal,	Ards.
9748	Raphoe,	Glenmaquin.
9755	Glencolumbkill,	Malinmore.

COUNTY OF DOWN—8 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9637	Knockbreda,	Ballymacarrett.
9641	Magherally,	Magherally, (2).
9664	Killcoo,	Newcastle, m.
9665	Do.	Do. f.
9710	Annaclone,	Monteith.
9725	Kilbroney,	Rostrevor, f.*
9726	Newtownbreda,	Newtownbreda.
9742	Newry,	Grinan.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9612	Killesher,	Drumbrochas.
9624	Enniskillen,	Carrickaheena.
9666	Aghalurcher,	Maguire's-bridge.*
9720	Cleenish,	Skea, temporary.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—8 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9609	Kilcronaghan,	Keenaght.
9619	Maghera,	Rocktown.
9625	Desertlynn,	Desertlynn.
9687	Errigle,	Garvagh, f.
9711	Templemore,	Balloughry.
9712	Faughanvale,	Grestul.
9727	Ardboe,	Drumullan.
9728	Desertmartin,	Rosegarland.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9623	Magheross,	Corcrughagh.

COUNTY OF TYRONE—9 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9620	Lower Badoney,	Gortin, i.
9667	Langfield, East,	Cornavana.
9681	Derryloran,	Loy, m.
9682	Do.	Do. f.
9688	Camus juxta Mourne,	Strabane Par., f.
9693	Clogher,	Murley.
9713	Clonfeacle,	Eglish.
9734	Killeeshall,	Mulnahunch.
9756	Donagheady,	Bready.

MUNSTER—24 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9757	Moyarta,	Doonaha.

COUNTY OF CORK—8 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9610	Kilmalooda,	Kilmalooda.
9629	Kilgariffe,	Knuckscagh.
9677	Abbeystrowny,	Lisalohorig.
9694	Dunbollig,	Carrignavar, m.
9695	Do.	Do. f.
9714	Kilmeen,	Knockaclarig.
9721	Inch,	Guileen.
9722	Kilbrogan,	Watergate-place.

COUNTY OF KERRY—5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9644	Cahir, . .	Ballycarberry Castle.
9645	Cahir, . .	Aghatubrid, . . m.
9646	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.
9715	Dromod, . .	Cahersivane.
9738	Lohar, . .	Lohar.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9657	St. Michael, .	Perry-square, m., i.
9668	Crecora, . .	Crecora.
9702	Nantinan, . .	St. James's, . m.
9703	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.
9758	Meanus, . .	Meanus.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9689	Kilkeary, . .	Kilkeary, . . f.
9744	Killoscully, .	Drumbane.
9749	Upperchurch, .	Inchavallana.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9745	Rathcormack, .	Glenanore, . . m.
9746	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.

LEINSTER—28 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9690	Grangeford, . .	Grangeford.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—8 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9613	Crumlin, . .	Crumlin, . . f.
9642	Howth, . .	Burrow, . . m.
9704	St. Thomas, .	St. Patrick's, m. (1)
9705	Do. . . .	Do. . . f. (1)
9706	Do. . . .	Do. . . m. (2) i.
9707	Do. . . .	Do. . . f. (2) i.
9743	Rathfarnham, .	Roundtown, . f.
9750	Do. . . .	Do. . . . m.

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9653	B. M. Eustace, .	B. M. Eustace, . i.
9752	St. Michael, .	Turnpike-road, m. i.
9753	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—Nil.

KING'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9621	Clonmacnoise, .	Shannon-bridge, . f.
9729	Ballyboy, . .	Broughall.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—Nil.

COUNTY OF LOUTH—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9654	St. Peter's, .	Palace-street.

COUNTY OF MEATH—5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9643	Ashbourne, .	Ashbourne, . . m.
9696	Monknewtown, .	Monknewtown.
9697	Duleek, . .	Duleek, Par.
9730	Ardcath, . .	Ardcath, . . f.
9759	Knockcommon, .	Rathdrinagh.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9751	Mountmellick, .	Mountmellick, Par.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9611	Rathaspick, .	Rathowen, . . (2)
9622	Faughalstown, .	Faughalstown.
9630	Foyran, . .	Tullystown.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9683	Rossdroit, . .	Davidstown.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9631	Derrylossary, .	St. Kevin's, . . f.
9731	Rathnew, . .	Ashford.
9760	Powerscourt, .	Enniskerry.

CONNAUGHT—24 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—7 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9614	Oranmore, . .	Coolagh.
9626	Roundstone, .	Shanahula.
9627	Orney, . .	Streamstown.
9684	Bedyanough, .	Glenamaddy.
9698	Moyrus, . .	Toombeola.
9716	Ballindoon, .	Ailbrack.
9761	Beagh, . .	Loughcutra, . . f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9638	Kiltoghert, . .	Aughagrane.
9735	Do. . . .	Drumshambo, . f.
9747	Drumreilly, .	Stradrina, . . f.*
9762	Oughteragh, .	Oughteragh.

COUNTY OF MAYO—5 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9628	Aughagower, .	Knappagh.
9655	Kilbeagh, . .	Lecarrow.
9656	Annagh, . .	Coolnefarna.
9739	Lacken, . .	Banagher.
9763	Kilcounnon, .	Inver.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9699	Kilbride, . .	Roxboro', . . m.
9700	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.
9740	Tebohine, . .	Do., . . . m.
9741	Do. . . .	Do. . . . f.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9669	Skreen, . .	Doonflin.
9691	Easkey, . .	Killenduff, . . m.
9701	Toomon, . .	Rathmullin.
9736	Easkey, . .	Killenduff, . . f.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim, ...	11
Armagh, ...	7
Cavan, ...	5
Donegal, ...	6
Down, ...	8
Fermanagh, ...	4
Londonderry, ...	8
Monaghan, ...	1
Tyrone, ...	9
Total, ...	59

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare, ...	1
Cork, ...	8
Kerry, ...	5
Limerick, ...	5
Tipperary, ...	3
Waterford, ...	2
Total, ...	24

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Carlow, ...	1
Dublin, ...	8
Kildare, ...	3
Kilkenny, ...	–
King's, ...	2
Longford, ...	–
Louth, ...	1
Meath, ...	5
Queen's, ...	1
Westmeath, ...	3
Wexford, ...	1
Wicklow, ...	3
Total, ...	28

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.
Galway, ...	7
Leitrim, ...	4
Mayo, ...	5
Roscommon, ...	4
Sligo, ...	4
Total, ...	24

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY

OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster, ...	59
Munster, ...	24
Leinster, ...	28
Connaught, ...	24
Total, ...	135

II.—List of Twenty-four Schools, towards which Grants were sanctioned for *Building*, *Fitting-up*, and *Enclosing*, during the year ended 31st December, 1866.

ULSTER—3 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—Nil.
COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.
COUNTY OF CAVAN—Nil.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9660	Donegal,	Keadue,	m.
9661	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.
9606	Killaghtee,	Drimduth.	

COUNTY OF DOWN—Nil.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—Nil.
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—Nil.
COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Nil.
COUNTY OF TYRONE—Nil.

MUNSTER—14 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9678	Kilmacduane,	Ocean View.	
9679	Ditto,	Atlantic.	

COUNTY OF CORK—3 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9647	Caharagh,	Bauravilla,	m.
9648	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.
9649	Ringrone,	Old Head of Kinsale.	

COUNTY OF KERRY—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9708	Castleisland,	Knocknagashel,	m.
9709	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.
9650	Kilcummin,	Scrahanavilla,	m.
9651	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—4 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9632	Clonelty,	Ahalin,	m.
9633	Do.	Do.	f.
9685	Stradbally,	Castleconnell,	m.
9686	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9670	Cordangan,	Cordangan.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—Nil.

LEINSTER—2 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN—Nil.
COUNTY OF KILDARE—Nil.
COUNTY OF KILKENNY—Nil.
KING'S COUNTY—Nil.
COUNTY OF LONGFORD—Nil.
COUNTY OF LOUTH—Nil.

COUNTY OF MEATH—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9605	Dunderry,	Tullahanstown,	f.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Nil.
COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—Nil.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9717	Old Ross,	Park.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—Nil.

CONNAUGHT—5 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9607	Abbeyknockmoy,	Newtown,	m.
9608	Ditto,	Ditto,	f.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—Nil.

COUNTY OF MAYO—2 Schools.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.	
9658	Islandeady,	Glan Island,	m.
9659	Do.	Do.	f.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—1 School.

Roll No.	Parish.	School.
9639	Tarmonbarry,	Tarmonbarry.

COUNTY OF SLIGO—Nil.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Antrim,	–
Armagh,	–
Cavan,	–
Donegal,	3
Down,	–
Fermanagh,	–
Londonderry,	–
Monaghan,	–
Tyrone,	–
Total,	3

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Clare,	2
Cork,	3
Kerry,	4
Limerick,	4
Tipperary,	1
Waterford,	–
Total,	14

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.
Carlow,	–
Dublin,	–
Kildare,	–
Kilkenny,	–
King's,	–
Longford,	–
Louth,	–
Meath,	1
Queen's,	–
Westmeath,	–
Wexford,	1
Wicklow,	–
Total,	2

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.
Galway,	2
Leitrim,	–
Mayo,	2
Roscommon,	1
Sligo,	–
Total,	5

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Province.	No. of Schools.
Ulster,	3
Munster,	14
Leinster,	2
Connaught,	5
Total,	24

III.—List of Twelve Building Cases brought into operation during the year 1866.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.	Province and County.	Roll No.	School.
Munster.			Munster—*con.*		
Clare,	9390	Rockmount, m.	Tipperary,	9449	Ballycarron, m.
Ditto,	9391	Ditto, f.	Ditto,	9450	Ditto, f.
Kerry,	9302	Glenflesk.	Leinster.		
Ditto,	9304	Raheen, m.	Louth,	9371	Stormonstown, m.
Ditto,	9384	Ditto, f.	Ditto,	9565	Ditto, f.
Ditto,	9422	Spa, m.	Connaught.		
Ditto,	9423	Ditto, f.	Roscommon,	9303	Earlspark.

IV.—One Operation School suspended during the year 1866.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.
Munster.		
Clare,	1263	Belvoir, m.

V.—List of Three Suspended Schools re-opened during the year 1866.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.
Ulster.		
Antrim,	1503	Breen, f.
Down,	2900	Ballydock, m.
Connaught.		
Galway,	3292	Clontuskest, f.

VI.—One Struck-off School restored to Roll during the year 1866.

Province and County.	Roll No.	School.
Ulster.		
Tyrone,	6909	Clogherney.

VII.—List of Seventy-five Schools struck off the Roll during the year 1866, with the reasons assigned.

Province and County	Parish.	Roll No.	Building Cases.	No.	Operation Schools.	No.	Suspended Schools.	No.	Total No. of struck off Schools.	Reasons for striking Schools off Roll.
Ulster.										
Antrim,	Ballyeaston,	1351	. . .	.	. . . . .	.	Ballycor,	1	1	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Ballymartin,	2502	. . .	.	Carnane,	1	. .	.	2	Management having been neglected; school-house being in bad repair.
Ditto,	Ballymoney,	4404	. . .	.	Balnamore,	2	. .	.	3	House being altogether unsuitable.
Ditto,	Shankill,	4531	. . .	.	Millfield,	3	. .	.	4	House being unsuitable, and arrangements as to appointment of teacher unsatisfactory.
Ditto,	Ditto,	7349	. . .	.	Durham-street,	4	. .	.	5	School not conducted in such a manner, nor under such local circumstances, as to justify the Commissioners in recognising it as a National School.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9233	. . .	.	Smithfield W., m.	5	. .	.	6	House being unsuitable.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8634	. . .	.	Dominick-street,	6	. .	.	7	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Ditto,	5941	. . .	.	Murphy-street,	7	. .	.	8	House being unsuitable.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9023	. . .	.	Rosemary-street,	8	. .	.	9	Attendance of pupils suitable to a girls' school being insufficient.
Ditto,	Ditto,	6684	. . .	.	Queen-street, m.	9	. .	.	10	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8873	. . .	.	Queen-street, f.	10	. .	.	11	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	6798	. . .	.	Joy's Entry,	11	. .	.	12	Ditto.
Ditto,	Ditto,	2011	. . .	.	Gymnasium,	12	. .	.	13	Ditto.
Ditto,	Templecorran,	5131	. . .	.	Ballycarry, f.	13	. .	.	14	Attendance having fallen too low.
Cavan,	Kildrumsherdan,	9127	. . .	.	Lamgelton,	14	. .	.	15	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Kilmore,	8491	. . .	.	Drumcor, m.	15	. .	.	16	Ditto.
Ditto,	Kildrumsherdan,	9421	Lamgelton,	1	. . . . .	.	. .	.	17	Manager declining to avail himself of grants.
Ditto,	Templeport,	8660	. . .	.	Lisanover,	16	. .	.	18	School being inoperative.
Donegal,	Conwall,	9263	. . .	.	Meenatinny,	17	. .	.	19	Manager declining to appoint a teacher whom Commissioners would recognise.
Ditto,	Donaghmore,	7428	. . .	.	Sessiagh O'Neill, f.	18	. .	.	20	Amalgamated with male school.
Ditto,	Kilbarron,	9150	. . .	.	Mall,	19	. .	.	21	Attendance being too low.
Ditto,	Tullyfern,	8589	. . .	.	Tullybeg,	20	. .	.	22	School being inoperative.
Down,	Bangor,	4650	. . .	.	Conlig, No. 2,	21	. .	.	23	Ditto.
Ditto,	Comber,	2728	. . .	.	Cullintra,	22	. .	.	24	School being inefficient, and not required.
Ditto,	Dromara,	6281	. . .	.	Burreen,	23	. .	.	25	School withdrawn from connexion with Board.
Ditto,	Kilbroney,	2829	. . .	.	Rostrevor, f.	24	. .	.	26	School conducted under new arrangements.
Ditto,	Killaney,	8508	. . .	.	Boardmills,	25	. .	.	27	School not required in locality.
Ditto,	Saintfield,	5056	. . .	.	Ballymacarameny,	26	. .	.	28	School being inoperative.
Fermanagh,	Aghalurcher,	263	. . .	.	Moate,	27	. .	.	29	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Ditto,	9666	. . .	.	Maguire's-bridge,	28	. .	.	30	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Cleenish,	4569	. . .	.	Skeagh,	29	. .	.	31	School in a very bad state of repair.
Ditto,	Derrywillan,	1251	. . .	.	Drumaul,	30	. .	.	32	School having ceased to exist; house in ruins.
Ditto,	Derrybrusk,	4246	. . .	.	Ballyreagh,	31	. .	.	33	House being unsuitable.
Londonderry,	Banagher,	6167	. . .	.	Magheramore,	32	. .	.	34	Attendance being insufficient, and school worthless.
Ditto,	Templemore,	8796	. . .	.	Derry, Maritime,	33	. .	.	35	School being inoperative.
Monaghan,	Aughnamullen,	6688	. . .	.	Drumgole,	34	. .	.	36	Ditto.

Ditto,	Kilmore,	2244			Cornassan,	35			37	Ditto.
Tyrone,	Aghalurcher,	5528			Alderwood,	36			38	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Langfield,	8303			Cornavana,	37			39	House altogether unsuitable.
MUNSTER.										
Clare,	Clonlea,	7623			Woodfield,	38			40	School being permanently closed.
Ditto,	Kilfarboy,	6623			Ballynoe,	39			41	School being superseded.
Ditto,	Kilmurray Mac Mahon,	7002			Kilmurry MacMahon, f.	40			42	School being permanently closed.
Cork,	Marmullane,	5335			Passage West, f.	41			43	Ditto.
Ditto,	Midleton,	8746			Midleton, m.	42			44	School transferred to a Chapel, and is not to be re-opened in a new school-house.
Ditto,	Ditto,	1384			Ditto, (2)	43			45	
Ditto,	St. Peter's,	9374			Henry-street, m.	44			46	Attendance being insufficient.
Kerry,	Ballinahoglish,	7390			Spa, m.	45			47	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Ditto,	7391			Ditto, f.	46			48	Ditto.
Ditto,	Killaha,	541			Glenflesk,	47			49	School being superseded.
Tipperary,	Barnaneely,	4936			Barnane, m.	48			50	Amalgamated with female school.
Ditto,	St. Mary's,	6305			Clonmel Mech. Inst.,	49			51	Attendance being insufficient.
Ditto,	Thurles,	5110			Thurles Industrial,	50			52	Pupils of industrial class declining to receive literary instruction for two hours daily.
Waterford,	Drumcannon,	1826			Tramore, f.	51			53	School permanently closed.
LEINSTER.										
Dublin,	Clonturk,	3107			Richmond, f.	52			54	Ditto.
Ditto,	St. Paul's,	9158			Blackhall-place,	53			55	Ditto.
Longford,	Killoe,	9418			Corboy,	54			56	Ditto.
Meath,	Knockcommon,	6246			Rathdrina,	55			57	Ditto.
Ditto,	Monkstown,	889			Walterstown,	56			58	Attendance being insufficient.
Westmeath,	Castletown,	9630			Tullystown,	57			59	Amalgamated with female school.
Ditto,	Faughalstown,	8995	Faughalstown, m.	2					60	Manager having failed to avail himself of grants.
Ditto,	Ditto,	8996	Ditto, f.	3					61	Ditto.
CONNAUGHT.										
Galway,	Kilquain,	9056			Raheen,	58			62	School being permanently closed.
Ditto,	Moyross,	1329					Ballinafad,	2	63	Title to the premises having been lost.
Leitrim,	Drumlease,	8595			Greenane,	59			64	School being superseded.
Ditto,	Dromreilly,	8883			New Eaden,	60			65	House being unsuitable.
Mayo,	Aughaval,	6247			Westport,	61			66	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Ballynahaglish,	5239			Ballymacredmond,	62			67	House and furniture unsuitable.
Ditto,	Kilcommon,	8154			Doona,	63			68	Average being insufficient.
Ditto,	Moygownagh,	4338			Fairfield,	64			69	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Partry,	8431	Corrig,	4					70	Grants outstanding since 1860, and not availed of.
Roscommon,	Ardcarn,	3120			Crossna,	65			71	School permanently closed.
Ditto,	Boyle,	9369			Tarmon,	66			72	Attendance insufficient.
Sligo,	Kilmacshalgan,	6379			Leharrow,	67			73	School being inoperative.
Ditto,	Killaspugbrone,	8482			Mannionstown,	68			74	Ditto.
Ditto,	Skreen,	4105			Skreen,	69			75	Ditto.
			Total,	4	Total,	69	Total,	2	75	

VIII.—GENERAL SUMMARY.—Showing, 1. The Number of Schools in Operation on the 31st of December, 1866, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance for the year: 2. The amount received for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus at reduced prices: 3. Amount of aid granted by the Board in Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus: 4. The Amount paid during the year in Salaries, Premiums, and Gratuities; together with the Amount contributed by the local parties in aid of Teachers' Salaries: 5. The Number of Schools towards the erection of which the Commissioners had sanctioned Grants, but which had not come into operation on the 31st of December, 1866; with the expected Attendance upon them: 6. The Number of Schools in the Suspended List at the end of the year: And 7. The Total Number of Schools in connexion with the Commissioners at the end of the year 1866.

Counties and Provinces.	No. of Schools.	Attendance for the Year. Total number of Pupils on Rolls within the year. Males.	Females.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Amount paid for Books, Requisites, and Apparatus, at Reduced Prices. £ s. d.	Aid granted by the Board during the year. In Free Stock of Books, Requisites, and Apparatus. £ s. d.	In Salaries, Premiums, and other Gratuities. £ s. d.	Amount of Local Emoluments received in Aid of Salary. £ s. d.	Building Schools. No. of Building Schools on 31st December, 1866.	Expected Attendance. Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Schools in Suspended List on 31st Dec., 1866.	Total No. of Schools, Operation, Building, and Suspended, in connexion with the Commissioners, on 31st December, 1866.
ULSTER—Operation Schools, 2,382. Building Schools, 17. Suspended Schools, 23.															
Antrim,	478	43,437	36,790	80,227	25,937	1,414 7 8	191 13 8	23,096 10 5	6,167 12 5	.	.	.	.	4	482
Armagh,	186	15,628	13,727	29,355	9,784	517 7 9	77 11 5	8,118 11 9	2,118 1 2	.	.	.	.	.	186
Cavan,	245	15,538	13,924	29,462	8,323	439 9 6	38 8 4	7,331 5 7	782 4 10	.	.	.	.	5	250
Donegal,	302	20,148	15,218	35,366	10,739	614 1 6	94 8 6	9,506 5 2	1,385 14 2	9	340	260	600	4	315
Down,	351	27,752	22,586	50,338	17,937	1,038 5 10	85 12 1	15,761 19 10	4,687 17 10	.	.	.	.	.	351
Fermanagh,	126	7,599	5,876	13,475	4,216	208 19 7	26 9 8	3,503 5 10	470 9 0	6	320	230	550	1	133
Londonderry,	228	13,716	11,587	25,303	8,824	595 18 7	144 0 10	8,457 3 2	2,832 13 7	1	40	35	75	4	233
Monaghan,	152	10,841	8,924	19,765	5,636	343 1 4	41 18 4	4,776 18 6	934 1 7	.	.	.	.	1	153
Tyrone,	314	19,416	14,750	34,166	11,227	607 12 0	66 7 9	9,358 16 8	1,984 3 1	1	60	40	100	4	319
Total,	2,382	174,075	143,382	317,457	102,623	5,779 3 9	766 10 7	89,910 16 11	21,362 17 8	17	760	565	1,325	23	2,422
MUNSTER—Operation Schools, 1,576. Building Schools, 35. Suspended Schools, 20.															
Clare,	201	14,430	13,629	28,059	9,843	607 2 1	34 5 10	7,547 18 0	1,301 2 7	6	270	270	540	5	212
Cork,	553	43,627	44,633	88,260	35,602	1,768 10 2	185 5 10	24,196 4 9	5,305 19 7	11	465	410	875	7	571
Kerry,	231	18,673	19,060	37,733	15,226	704 5 9	53 8 4	9,130 7 3	1,657 16 0	10	490	460	950	3	244
Limerick,	200	15,910	18,215	34,125	13,927	816 10 5	101 9 9	10,726 1 8	2,754 11 3	6	300	300	600	1	207
Tipperary,	280	18,933	19,456	38,389	14,703	792 19 3	59 5 11	10,752 0 8	2,612 6 5	2	80	55	135	1	283
Waterford,	111	7,946	7,006	14,952	6,296	285 6 11	20 17 10	4,685 19 6	1,272 15 8	.	.	.	.	3	114
Total,	1,576	119,519	121,999	241,518	95,597	4,974 14 7	454 13 6	67,038 11 10	14,904 11 6	35	1,605	1,495	3,100	20	1,631

LEINSTER—Operation Schools, 1,466. Building Schools, 3. Suspended Schools, 16.															
Carlow, .	60	3,623	4,435	8,058	3,019	161 1 8	46 13 7	2,269 4 7	342 7 5	.	.	.	.	.	60
Dublin, .	225	23,071	27,684	50,755	17,731	986 0 10	165 7 8	14,683 2 2	3,541 12 3	.	.	.	.	.	225
Kildare, .	102	6,599	6,562	13,161	4,862	286 1 0	75 18 2	4,423 0 3	824 10 11	.	.	.	.	1	102
Kilkenny, .	166	10,060	10,009	20,069	8,099	462 8 7	29 18 10	7,134 10 6	1,224 13 8	1	60	40	100	3	170
King's. .	99	6,023	6,414	12,437	4,390	273 5 4	17 14 7	3,459 5 6	826 4 9	.	.	.	.	2	101
Longford, .	92	6,535	5,518	12,053	3,844	176 16 11	1 0 0	2,906 9 0	303 6 11	.	.	.	.	2	94
Louth, . .	88	6,768	6,950	13,718	4,685	260 7 9	9 1 0	3,186 7 11	768 16 1	.	.	.	.	3	91
Meath, . .	167	8,762	7,913	16,675	6,098	352 9 1	39 12 6	5,283 0 11	1,104 18 6	1	.	60	60	3	171
Queen's, .	92	6,197	6,265	12,462	4,355	265 6 0	20 8 7	3,695 11 7	591 0 9	.	.	.	.	.	92
Westmeath, .	135	7,166	7,271	14,437	5,038	225 2 9	14 10 0	3,718 1 0	659 3 10	.	.	.	.	1	136
Wexford, .	149	7,466	9,110	16,576	6,011	268 6 8	8 19 0	4,349 5 7	825 12 4	1	40	20	60	1	151
Wicklow, .	91	5,904	5,445	11,349	3,986	255 14 5	38 9 2	3,104 0 6	813 10 5	.	.	.	.	.	91
Total, .	1,466	98,174	103,576	201,750	72,118	3,973 1 0	467 13 1	58,211 19 6	11,825 17 10	3	100	120	220	16	1,485
CONNAUGHT—Operation Schools, 1,029. Building Schools, 20. Suspended Schools, 8.															
Galway, .	261	19,424	17,944	37,368	12,645	631 6 1	63 0 1	8,723 6 4	1,270 12 7	11	410	550	960	6	278
Leitrim, .	180	12,107	10,295	22,402	6,835	333 3 7	10 10 0	5,052 19 4	643 4 4	1	60	60	120	.	181
Mayo, . .	268	22,470	17,882	40,352	11,417	528 6 5	24 9 9	7,719 17 4	1,291 17 3	2	75	75	150	2	282
Roscommon,	190	14,551	14,902	29,453	9,063	436 9 5	32 18 5	6,221 11 8	897 10 1	5	235	175	410	.	195
Sligo, . .	130	10,814	9,705	20,519	5,927	339 17 7	39 10 3	4,782 7 8	774 5 4	1	40	35	75	.	131
Total, .	1,029	79,366	70,728	150,094	45,887	2,269 3 1	170 8 6	32,500 2 4	4,877 9 7	20	820	895	1,715	8	1,057
GENERAL SUMMARY IN PROVINCES of the 6,453 Operation Schools, 75 Building Schools, and 67 Suspended Schools.															
ULSTER, .	2,382	174,075	143,382	317,457	102,623	5,779 3 9	766 10 7	89,910 16 11	21,362 17 8	17	760	565	1,325	23	2,422
MUNSTER, .	1,576	119,519	121,999	241,518	95,597	4,974 14 7	454 13 6	67,038 11 10	14,904 11 6	35	1,605	1,495	3,100	20	1,631
LEINSTER, .	1,466	98,174	103,576	201,750	72,118	3,973 1 0	467 13 1	58,211 19 6	11,825 17 10	3	100	120	220	16	1,485
CONNAUGHT,	1,029	79,366	70,728	150,094	45,887	2,269 3 1	170 8 6	32,500 2 4	4,877 9 7	20	820	895	1,715	8	1,057
TOTAL, .	6,453	471,134	439,685	910,819	316,225	16,996 2 5	1,859 5 8	247,661 10 7	52,970 16 7	75	3,285	3,075	6,360	67	6,595

APPENDIX L.

I.—List of One Hundred and Forty-five Workhouse Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1866, with the Total Number of Pupils for any time on Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance of Pupils, as returned for the Year ending 31st December, 1866.

NOTE.—For columns marked thus (*) no returns were received from Clerk of Union; average daily attendance taken from Inspectors' reports.

ULSTER—32 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—7 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
3048	Belfast	499	182
3652	Ballycastle	53	23
3653	Larne	115	68
3680	Ballymoney	95	55
3843	Ballymena	320	130
6314	Antrim	173	88
8781	Lisburn	144	63
	Total	1,399	609

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF CAVAN—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3420	Cavan	99	59
3447	Bailieborough	38	21
3644	Cootehill	74	24
6910	Bawnboy	66	28
	Total	277	132

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—7 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3863	Inishowen	33	17
4313	Donegal	62	24
4339	Ballyshannon	72	35
4932	Milford	45	23
4975	Letterkenny	56	20
5857	Dunfanaghy	31	13
7714	Glenties	52	31
	Total	351	163

COUNTY OF DOWN—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3068	Banbridge	89	28
3350	Newtownards	147	61
	Total	236	89

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—Nil.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3381	Coleraine	*	61
3881	Londonderry	206	83
9587	N.T.Limavady	80	46
	Total	286	190

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
3388	Monaghan	65	42
3668	Carrickmacross	42	21
7812	Clones	42	33
7884	Castleblayney	80	36
	Total	239	132

COUNTY OF TYRONE—5 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3039	Castlederg	37	15
5074	Cookstown	65	33
6315	Strabane	124	41
6316	Omagh	160	70
9522	Dungannon	89	40
	Total	475	209

MUNSTER—49 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—8 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3288	Ennis	144	87
3408	Scarriff	69	39
3849	Kilrush	122	68
3534	Ennistymon	101	20
6130	Tulla	91	61
6224	Killadysert	55	25
6359	Ballyvaughan	42	21
6595	Corrofin	38	24
	Total	662	345

COUNTY OF CORK—17 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3167	Midleton	109	70
3242	Fermoy	133	78
3417	Skibbereen	56	32
3545	Cork	908	376
3565	Dunmanway	53	22
3651	Mallow	165	77
3923	Kanturk	237	117
4411	Bantry	33	16
4896	Macroom	49	25
4925	Kinsale	101	33
5993	Castletown	71	24
6012	Millstreet	105	40
6121	Youghal	193	76
6123	Bandon	92	31
6140	Skull	40	21
6216	Mitchelstown	113	66
6949	Clonakilty	61	28
	Total	2,519	1,132

COUNTY OF KERRY—6 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
3860	Tralee . . .	314	176
4314	Listowel . . .	130	65
4340	Killarney . . .	170	93
4670	Kenmare . . .	94	44
4996	Caherciveen . .	62	33
5324	Dingle . . .	69	37
	Total . .	839	448

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—6 Schools.

3040	Newcastle . . .	97	38
3066	Kilmallock . .	184	94
3415	Rathkeale . . .	147	68
5058	Limerick . . .	386	150
6013	Croom . . .	106	57
6021	Glinn . . .	61	23
	Total . .	984	430

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—9 Schools.

3024	Clonmel . . .	338	136
3142	Tipperary . . .	123	75
3363	Cashel . . .	251	127
3414	Roscrea . . .	102	54
3445	Clogheen . . .	96	61
3519	Nenagh . . .	185	105
3546	Carrick-on-Suir . .	210	78
3647	Thurles . . .	173	84
9031	Borrisokane . .	47	37
	Total . .	1,525	757

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—3 Schools.

3418	Lismore . . .	87	41
3826	Waterford . . .	*	111
6745	Kilmacthomas . .	*	57
	Total . .	87	209

LEINSTER—35 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—Nil.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—3 Schools.

3144	Balrothery . . .	46	24
3265	Rathdown . . .	164	85
7187	Dublin, North . .	551	261
	Total . .	761	370

COUNTY OF KILDARE—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
3155	Naas	165	64
3862	Athy	235	133
8534	Celbridge . . .	81	40
	Total . .	481	237

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—5 Schools.

3378	Callan . . .	99	71
3507	Kilkenny . . .	260	119
6278	Thomastown . .	98	61
6625	Urlingford . .	79	55
6947	Castlecomer . .	*	21
	Total . .	536	327

KING'S COUNTY—3 Schools.

3364	Edenderry . . .	69	40
3446	Tullamore . . .	174	85
7939	Parsonstown . .	100	56
	Total . .	343	181

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—3 Schools.

3368	Longford . . .	153	83
3566	Granard . . .	136	79
6811	Ballymahon . .	84	32
	Total . .	373	194

COUNTY OF LOUTH—3 Schools.

3340	Drogheda . . .	123	52
3377	Dundalk . . .	*	43
3382	Ardee . . .	130	53
	Total . .	253	148

COUNTY OF MEATH—5 Schools.

3143	Dunshaughlin . .	61	43
3280	Trim	116	68
3409	Navan	81	46
3410	Kells	85	37
3544	Oldcastle . . .	68	40
	Total . .	411	234

QUEEN'S COUNTY—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Yearending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Yearending 31st Dec., 1866.
4315	Mountmellick . .	179	82
9006	Donaghmore . .	37	22
	Total . .	216	104

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3274	Athlone . . .	166	102
3650	Mullingar . . .	168	71
6866	Delvin . . .	54	28
	Total . .	388	201

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3508	Wexford . . .	248	134
3520	New Ross . . .	237	134
5674	Enniscorthy . .	186	90
	Total . .	671	358

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3383	Rathdrum . . .	118	55
3879	Shillelagh . . .	81	47
	Total . .	199	102

CONNAUGHT—29 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3365	Galway . . .	155	80
3366	Loughrea . . .	60	38
3379	Gort	57	31
5323	Clifden	45	20
5448	Tuam	155	71
5992	Oughterard . .	40	24
6568	Mount Bellew . .	74	47
6733	Glenamaddy . .	109	49
6734	Portumna . .	94	45
7019	Ballinasloe . .	102	55
	Total . .	891	460

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3419	Mohill . . .	98	53
3533	Carrick-on-Shannon .	98	48
3669	Manorhamilton . .	66	29
	Total . .	262	130

COUNTY OF MAYO—9 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Yearending 31st Dec., 1866.
3859	Ballina	120	58
4253	Castlebar . . .	43	28
4727	Westport . . .	79	42
4895	Swineford . . .	82	37
5117	Ballinrobe . . .	121	76
6143	Claremorris . .	58	33
6198	Newport . . .	47	21
8474	Belmullet . . .	53	22
9221	Killala . . .	35	29
	Total . .	638	346

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3289	Boyle	118	71
3878	Roscommon . .	137	68
4933	Castlerea . . .	157	78
6122	Strokestown . .	168	88
	Total . .	580	305

COUNTY OF SLIGO—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
3339	Sligo . . .	156	79
6500	Dromore, West . .	41	20
8219	Tobercurry . .	60	33
	Total . .	257	132

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Yearending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Yearending 31st Dec., 1866.
Antrim . . .	7	1,399	609
Armagh . . .	–	–	–
Cavan . . .	4	277	132
Donegal . . .	7	351	163
Down . . .	2	236	89
Fermanagh . .	–	–	–
Londonderry . .	3	286	190
Monaghan . .	4	239	132
Tyrone . . .	5	475	209
Total . .	32	3,263	1,524

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
Carlow . . .	–	–	–
Dublin . . .	3	761	370
Kildare . . .	3	481	237
Kilkenny . .	5	536	327
King's . . .	3	343	181
Longford . .	3	373	194

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
Louth	3	253	148
Meath	5	411	234
Queen's	2	216	104
Westmeath	3	388	201
Wexford	3	671	358
Wicklow	2	199	102
Total	35	4,632	2,456

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
Clare	8	662	345
Cork	17	2,519	1,132
Kerry	6	839	448
Limerick	6	984	430
Tipperary	9	1,525	757
Waterford	3	87	209
Total	49	6,616	3,321

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
Galway	10	891	460
Leitrim	3	262	130
Mayo	9	638	346
Roscommon	4	580	305
Sligo	3	257	132
Total	29	2,628	1,373

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Province	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
Ulster	32	3,263	1,524
Munster	49	6,616	3,321
Leinster	35	4,632	2,456
Connaught	29	2,628	1,373
Total	145	17,139	8,674

II.—List of Nineteen Schools attached to Prisons, which were in connexion on 31st December, 1866.

Extract from Commissioners' Rules, as to nature of aid granted to Prison Schools.—"Such Schools are received into connexion upon the same general principles as the Workhouse Schools, and grants of books are made thereto. In special cases gratuities are awarded to the Teachers."

No.	Roll No.	School.	County.	No.	Roll No.	School.	County.
1	3266	Ennis,	Clare.	11	9376	Kilmainham,	Dublin.
2	1385	Cork County, No. 1,	Cork.	12	8821	Naas,	Kildare.
3	1386	Ditto, No. 2,	Ditto.	13	8993	Maryboro', m.	Queen's.
4	6962	Tralee,	Kerry.	14	8994	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
5	9258	Clonmel,	Tipperary.	15	5475	Mullingar, m.	Westmeath.
6	9520	Nenagh, m.	Ditto.	16	5613	Ditto, f.	Ditto.
7	9521	Ditto, f.	Ditto.	17	3567	Galway County,	Galway.
8	9259	Waterford,	Waterford.	18	3800	Ditto Town,	Ditto.
9	7483	Richmond Bridewell, m.	Dublin.	19	3412	Castlebar,	Mayo.
10	7484	Ditto Penitentiary, f.	Ditto.				

III.—List of Two Schools for which the Patron, at his own request, receives only Grants of Books and the benefits of Inspection.

606	Solahade,	m.	Tipperary.	2012	Solahade,	f.	Tipperary.

IV.—List of Four Lunatic Asylum Schools, in connexion on 31st December, 1866.

8865	Richmond,	m.	Dublin.	9032	Sligo.	Sligo.
8866	Ditto,	f.	Ditto.	9065	Londonderry,	Londonderry.

V.—List of One Hundred and Forty Convent and Monastic Schools in connexion on the 31st December, 1866, with the Total Number of Pupils on the Rolls, and the Average Daily Attendance, as returned by the Managers, for the Year ending 31st December, 1866.

ULSTER—14 Schools.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
7059	Crumlin-road, . f.	963	327
8056	Hamilton-st., . f.	638	223
	Total, . .	1,601	550

COUNTY OF ARMAGH—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
7508	Canal-street, . f.	659	228
8220	Mt. St. Catherine, f.	257	144
9719	Edward-street, . f.	527	295
	Total, . .	1,443	667

COUNTY OF CAVAN—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
8490	Cavan, . . i.	432	138
	Total, . .	432	138

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
9278	Moville, . . f.	118	54
	Total, . .	118	54

COUNTY OF DOWN—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
243	High-street, . f.	641	275
7272	John-street, . f.	259	103
9725	Rostrevor, . . f.	117	41
	Total, . .	1,017	419

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
7497	Enniskillen (2), . f.	329	153
	Total, . .	329	153

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
6168	St. Columb's (2), f.	473	216
	Total, . .	473	216

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
359	Monaghan, . f.	259	110
	Total, . .	259	110

COUNTY OF TYRONE—1 School.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
6328	Omagh, . . f.	198	84
	Total, . .	198	84

MUNSTER—51 Schools.

COUNTY OF CLARE—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
7299	Kilrush, . . f.	494	156
7315	Ennis, . . f.	864	380
	Total, . .	1,358	536

COUNTY OF CORK—20 Schools.

Roll No.	School.	Total No.	Average Daily Attendance
512	Midleton, . . f.	799	369
1541	Charleville, . f.	437	169
2258	Fermoy, . . f.	531	279
2278	Mill-street, . f.	443	208
3828	Youghal, . . f.	674	341
4268	Doneraile, . . f.	475	201
4572	Kinsale, . . f.	723	331
4630	Mallow, . . f.	383	207
5257	Bandon, . . f.	670	389
5669	Gt. George's-st. Lancasterian, . m.	844	293
5940	Blackrock, . f.	192	85
5999	Douglas-street, . m.	1,151	411
6153	St. Finbar's, . f.	1,638	637
6376	Queenstown, . f.	846	452
6528	St. Joseph's, . f.	696	358
7651	Clonakilty, . f.	605	358
8414	Passage West, . i.	325	123
8430	Skibbereen (2), . f.	669	390
9161	Bantry, . . f.	410	182
9523	Castletown, . f.	307	147
	Total, . .	12,818	5,930

COUNTY OF KERRY—12 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
533	Killarney (1), .	f.	691	296
538	Dingle, . .	f.	468	226
545	Tralee (1), .	f.	796	459
1793	Killarney, . .	m.	684	274
1859	Milltown, . .	f.	423	144
2884	Cahirciveen, .	f.	464	233
3655	Miltown, . .	m.	280	129
4062	Listowel, . .	f.	804	337
6215	Castleisland, .	f.	746	301
6654	Killarney (2), .	f.	280	113
8320	Kenmare, . .	f.	592	361
9266	Tralee (2), .	f.	352	163
	Total, . . .		6,580	3,036

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—8 Schools.

570	SS. Mary and Munchin's, . .	f.	1,130	440
5143	Perry-square, .	f.	647	281
5547	Sexton-street, .	f.	1,145	400
5554	St. Mary's, .	f.	124	27
6032	St. Catherine's, .	f.	580	331
6569	St. Anne's, .	f.	489	216
6936	St. John's-square,	f.	929	344
9296	Adare, . .	f.	272	134
	Total, . . .		5,316	2,173

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—7 Schools.

581	Cashel, . .	f.	794	389
2133	Air-hill, . .	f.	476	298
4068	Thurles, . .	.	545	267
7392	Nenagh, . .	f.	583	197
8903	Fethard, . .	f.	391	273
9407	Templemore, .	f.	366	149
9432	Tipperary, . .	f.	597	317
	Total, . . .		3,752	1,890

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—2 Schools.

1289	Tallow, . .	f.	345	200
3228	Cappoquin, .	f.	388	250
	Total, . . .		733	450

LEINSTER—59 Schools.

COUNTY OF CARLOW—4 Schools.

681	Tullow, . .	m.	373	137
682	Ditto, . .	f.	299	124
656	Carlow, . .	f.	759	302
1926	Bagnalstown, .	f.	302	138
	Total, . .		1,733	701

COUNTY OF DUBLIN—15 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
721	Blackrock, . .	f.	541	242
729	Loretto, . .	f.	300	123
1149	King's Inns-street,	f.	2,057	851
1985	Booterstown, .	f.	255	107
2018	Baggot-street, .	f.	1,862	739
5600	Kingstown, .	f.	994	460
5933	George's-hill, .	f.	1,378	529
6372	Fir-house, . .	f.	128	55
6742	Warrenmount, .	f.	899	279
7029	Tranquilla, .	f.	209	62
7182	Dalkey, . .	f.	275	119
7546	Golden-bridge, .	f.	624	234
7608	Glasthule, . .	f.	308	172
7883	Clondalkin, .	f.	387	131
9743	Roundtown, .	f.	144	106
	Total, . . .		10,361	4,209

COUNTY OF KILDARE—5 Schools.

771	Kildare, . .	f.	212	81
779	Maynooth, . .	f.	282	113
1151	Clane, . .	f.	190	80
3246	Naas, . .	f.	350	173
4997	Athy, . .	f.	734	268
	Total, . . .		1,769	715

COUNTY OF KILKENNY—3 Schools.

806	Kilkenny, . .	f.	691	289
5437	Mooncoin, . .	f.	199	106
9134	Goresbridge, .	f.	189	81
	Total, . . .		1,079	476

KING'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

823	Killina, . .	f.	210	90
2080	Tullamore, .	f.	451	189
3220	Birr, . . .	f.	617	236
7471	Portarlington, .	f.	303	124
8982	Clara, . .	f.	251	96
9227	Banagher, . .	f.	132	62
	Total, . . .		1,964	797

COUNTY OF LONGFORD—1 School.

857	Longford, . .	f.	626	167
	Total, . . .		626	167

COUNTY OF LOUTH—4 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ending 31st Dec., 1866.
851	Drogheda, . .	f.	1,017	418
5387	Dundalk (2), .	f.	858	237
8052	St. Mary's, .	f.	602	290
8445	Ardee (2), . . .	f.	271	106
	Total, . . .		2,748	1,051

COUNTY OF MEATH—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
883	Navan (1), .	f.	457	175
7472	Do. (2), .	f.	534	194
	Total, . . .		991	369

QUEEN'S COUNTY—6 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
902	Coote-street, .	f.	241	93
1956	Maryborough, .	f.	436	180
3526	Abbeyleix, .	f.	232	100
6497	Stradbally, .	f.	331	171
7183	Mountmellick, .	f.	416	142
7442	Borris-in-Ossory,	f.	115	57
	Total, . . .		1,771	743

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—3 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
934	Mullingar, .	f.	637	184
6674	Rochford Bridge,	f.	180	95
8682	Moate (2), .	f.	367	130
	Total, . . .		1,184	409

COUNTY OF WEXFORD—8 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
967	New Ross, . .	f.	431	153
969	Wexford, . .	f.	812	271
3634	Newtownbarry,	f.	165	53
3824	Gorey, . .	f.	220	127
4949	Wexford, . .	i.	481	195
6058	Enniscorthy, .	f.	352	155
8221	Templeshannon,	f.	173	77
9047	New Ross (2), .	f.	411	126
	Total, . . .		3,045	1,157

COUNTY OF WICKLOW—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
5237	Delgany, . .	f.	197	87
7180	Bray (2), . .	f.	412	199
	Total, . . .		609	286

CONNAUGHT—16 Schools.

COUNTY OF GALWAY—10 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
1011	Loughrea, . .	f.*	–	–
1013	Rahoon, . .	f.	650	344
1016	Galway, . .	m.	885	382
4515	Newtownsmith, .	f.	869	394
6613	St. Nicholas', .	f.	840	186
6632	St. Vincent's, .	f.	421	261
6839	Ballinasloe, .	f.	614	314
8195	Gort (2), . .	f.	565	222
8322	Oughterard, .	f.	287	140
8795	Oranmore, .	f.	292	165
	Total, . . .		4,923	2,408

COUNTY OF LEITRIM—1 School.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
9735	Drumshambo, .	f.*	–	–

COUNTY OF MAYO—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
5215	Ballina, . .	f.	738	246
7713	Swineford, .	f.	379	205
	Total, . . .		1,117	451

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON—2 Schools.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
7238	Roscommon, .	f.	603	249
7722	St. Peter's, .	f.	633	202
	Total, . . .		1,236	451

COUNTY OF SLIGO—1 School.

Roll No.	School.		Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
5851	Sligo, . .	f.	670	221
	Total, . . .		670	221

* No returns received from manager; school only recently taken into connexion.

SUMMARY OF ULSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
Antrim,	2	1,601	550
Armagh,	3	1,443	667
Cavan,	1	432	138
Donegal,	1	118	54
Down,	3	1,017	419
Fermanagh,	1	329	153
Londonderry,	1	473	216
Monaghan,	1	259	110
Tyrone,	1	198	84
Total,	14	5,870	2,391

SUMMARY OF MUNSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
Clare,	2	1,358	536
Cork,	20	12,818	5,930
Kerry,	12	6,580	3,036
Limerick,	8	5,316	2,173
Tipperary,	7	3,752	1,890
Waterford,	2	733	450
Total,	51	30,557	14,015

SUMMARY OF LEINSTER.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
Carlow,	4	1,733	701
Dublin,	15	10,361	4,209
Kildare,	5	1,768	715
Kilkenny,	3	1,079	476
King's,	6	1,964	797
Longford,	1	626	167
Louth,	4	2,748	1,051
Meath,	2	991	369
Queen's,	6	1,771	743
Westmeath,	3	1,184	409
Wexford,	8	3,045	1,157
Wicklow,	2	609	286
Total,	59	27,879	11,080

SUMMARY OF CONNAUGHT.

County.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils	Average Daily Attendance
Galway,	10	4,923	2,408
Leitrim,	1	—	—
Mayo,	2	1,117	451
Roscommon,	2	1,236	451
Sligo,	1	670	221
Total,	16	7,946	3,531

SUMMARY IN PROVINCES OF THE FOREGOING.

Province.	No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils for any time on Rolls during Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.	Average Daily Attendance of Pupils for Year ended 31st Dec., 1866.
Ulster,	14	5,870	2,391
Munster,	51	30,557	14,015
Leinster,	59	27,879	11,080
Connaught,	16	7,946	3,531
Total,	140	72,252	31,017

VI.—List of One hundred and nine Agricultural School Farms in connexion with the Board on 31st December, 1866.

Twenty School Farms under exclusive management of the Commissioners.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim	6737	Ballymoney.	Limerick	5643	Mount Trenchard.
Ditto	6967	Ulster (Belfast).	Ditto	6969	Limerick.
Cavan	5627	Bailieborough.	Tipperary	3694	Kyle Park.
Donegal	6968	Templedouglas.	Ditto	5424	Derrycastle,
Ditto	4705	Dunlewey.	Ditto	5615	Gormanstown.
Monaghan	4885	Bath.	Dublin	—	Albert Training Institution.
Cork	1272	Glandore.	Kildare	6209	Athy.
Ditto	5236	Farrahy.	Kilkenny	5251	Woodstock.
Ditto	5636	Dunmanway.	Ditto	6981	Kilkenny.
Ditto	6736	Munster (Cork).	Leitrim	1125	Leitrim.

Eighteen School Farms under Local management.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Antrim .	2454	Larne.	Carlow .	5803	Garryhill.
Ditto .	6081	Ballycarry.	Kilkenny .	6189	Piltown.
Londonderry .	7186	Eglinton.	King's .	824	Rahan.
Monaghan .	370	Cornagilta.	Louth .	837	Dromiskin.
Tyrone .	400	Loughash.	Meath . .	6592	Woodpole.
Clare . .	2439	Feakle.	Galway .	1320	Ballinakill.
Ditto .	3373	Sallybank.	Ditto .	3842	Clonkeen Keryl.
Ditto .	5186	Cahersherkin.	Mayo . .	7075	Cross.
Waterford .	1710	Gloungarra.	Roscommon .	5783	Glanduff.

Sixty-six Ordinary Agricultural School Farms.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Armagh .	4271	Taniokey.	Clare . .	448	Parteen.
Ditto .	4325	Drumbanagher.	Ditto .	6783	Tubber.
Donegal .	5363	Balleighan.	Ditto .	2383	Ballinruan.
Ditto .	5230	Convoy.	Ditto .	6573	Moveen.
Ditto .	5000	Carradoan.	Ditto .	6368	Cross.
Ditto .	1595	Tooban.	Ditto .	3400	Dromandoora.
Ditto .	8425	Myragh.	Cork . .	5700	Clonkeen.
Ditto .	9282	Donoughmore.	Ditto .	3431	Kildinan.
Ditto .	6571	Arranmore Island.	Ditto .	6295	Freemount.
Cavan . .	4942	Drung.	Ditto .	4455	Newmarket.
Ditto .	6857	Termon.	Kerry . .	7813	Dirreendarragh.
Ditto .	8713	Corracleigh.	Ditto .	6091	Lansdowne.
Ditto .	4024	Tullycasson.	Ditto .	8251	Sneem.
Fermanagh .	3794	Crieve.	Waterford .	632	Lismore.
Ditto .	3569	Lack.	Ditto .	5233	Grange.
Ditto .	1741	Gushedy.	Galway .	1645	Kinvarra.
Monaghan .	5114	Broomfield.	Ditto .	4216	Castlehacket.
Ditto .	5499	Ashburton.	Leitrim .	3942	Drumadorn.
Tyrone . .	1557	Ballynenor.	Mayo . .	4692	Carragorra.
Ditto .	2236	Drumnafern.	Ditto .	1412	Doocastle.
Ditto .	5723	Drumlish.	Ditto .	1058	Brusna.
Westmeath .	931	Ballinvally.	Ditto .	7327	Rooskey.
Meath . .	885	Ratoath.	Ditto .	2290	Cloughans.
Kilkenny .	4881	Ballygloss.	Roscommon .	1607	Cornafulla.
Ditto .	6183	Whitechurch.	Ditto .	7292	Ballymurray.
Ditto .	6919	Clonmore.	Ditto .	8405	Ballymintan.
Wicklow .	4588	Delgany.	Ditto .	1860	Ballyforan.
Kildare . .	2284	Twomilehouse.	Ditto .	7997	Slatta.
Ditto .	1713	Clane.	Ditto .	7863	Mountallen.
Ditto .	772	Tiermohan.	Sligo . .	1213	Geevagh.
Longford .	5559	Rathcline.	Ditto .	1347	Camphill.
Ditto .	1435	Cloontagh.	Ditto .	6484	Curry.
King's . .	6721	Ballyegan.	Ditto .		Doonfiln.

Five School Gardens.

County.	Roll No.	School.	County.	Roll No.	School.
Dublin .	4992	Glasnevin.	Mayo, . .	5937	Prizon.
Roscommon .	4100	Lough Glynn.	Armagh .	7200	Derrycughan.
Mayo . .	1074	Ballaghadereen.			

APPENDIX M.

LIST OF TEACHERS IN RECEIPT OF SUPPLEMENTAL OR GOOD SERVICE SALARIES.

With a view to encourage efficient and earnest teachers to labour zealously for the improvement of their schools, Supplemental or Good Service Salaries, in addition to the ordinary class salaries, are awarded upon the recommendation of the Head and District Inspectors, and in accordance with the following graduated scale, based upon classification and length of service combined :—

SCALE OF GOOD SERVICE SALARIES.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Of Class.	After good service of			Of Class.	After good service of		
	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.		8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
III[1]	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	III[1]	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
II[2]	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	II[2]	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
II[1]	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	II[1]	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0
I[3]	6 0 0	7 10 0	9 10 0	I[3]	4 10 0	5 10 0	7 10 0
I[2]	7 0 0	8 10 0	11 0 0	I[2]	6 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0
I[1]	8 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	I[1]	7 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0

The regulations under which these Salaries are awarded, and continued, are:—

1. No teachers less than eight years in the Commissioners' service from date of first obtaining classification, or who may rank below III[1] Class, or at whose schools the daily average attendance is under thirty-five, shall be entitled to Good Service Salary.

2. No teachers shall be eligible for this salary who have been fined or depressed for misconduct, or who have been reprimanded or admonished for serious neglect.

3. When a teacher in receipt of Supplemental Salary, shall have completed the period of service next above that on account of which such award was made, the higher rate of Good Service Salary attached to such higher period shall not be paid until so recommended by Inspector.

4. When a teacher shall become entitled to a higher rate of Supplemental Salary by promotion from one class to another, such higher rate shall not be paid until the expiration of one year in the new class, nor until such increase shall have been specially recommended by Inspector.

5. Teachers who, after having obtained Good Service Salaries, shall relax in their efforts or fail in those qualities that first obtained them this distinction, or at whose schools the average attendance shall fall below thirty-five, shall thereby forfeit such Supplemental Salary.

6. The number of teachers for the present admissible to benefit of Supplemental Salaries to be limited to 500—*i.e.*, 330 males and 170 females.

County	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Male			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Antrim .	2572	Cullybackey, . .	–	–	William Craig.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6953	Mount Cottage, . .	–	–	William Foster.	–	–	–
Ditto .	78	Ballycarrickmady, .	–	–	Thomas Begley.	–	–	–
Ditto .	27	Whitehouse, . .	–	–	Hugh F. Percy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5793	Seaman's Friend Society,	–	–	Daniel M'Kee.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2011	Gymnasium, . .	–	–	Hugh Kelly.	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Males. 8 Years.	Males. 12 Years.	Males. 17 Years.	Females. 8 Years.	Females. 12 Years.	Females. 17 Years.
Antrim	9403	Ashmore-street,	–	H. P. Ward,	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3592	Guy's Free,	–	John Alexander.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7630	Fisherwick-place,	–	Torrens Elliott.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3091	Victoria-place,	–	–	John Boal.	–	–	–
Ditto	3817	Knockahollet,	–	–	James M'Williams.	–	–	–
Ditto	47	Dunmurry, m.	–	–	Joseph Conkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	53	Ballyclare, No. 2,	–	–	David J. M'Cune.	–	–	–
Ditto	54	Taylorstown, South,	–	–	Charles O'Hara.	–	–	–
Ditto	6581	Earl-street, m.	–	–	Edward Rodgers.	–	–	–
Ditto	7423	Eglinton-street,	–	George Quinn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2672	Townsend-street,	–	William Erskine.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	24	Cairncastle,	–	–	John Robinson.	–	–	–
Ditto	1992	Ballyeaston, m.	–	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	2575	Broughshane, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Buick.
Ditto	5060	Guy's, i.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Buchanan.	–
Ditto	6898	Cullybackey, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Craig.
Ditto	32	Carrickfergus,	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Ferran.	–
Ditto	8388	Earl-street, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Rodgers.	–
Ditto	2592	Fountain-street, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Prudence Hayes.
Ditto	8582	Ballyboley, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Logan.
Ditto	1476	Frederick-street, i.	–	–	–	–	–	Isabella Ferguson.
Ditto	2454	Larne, m.	–	William Hay.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2224	Ballyrickardmore,	–	–	Jas. Snoddy.	–	–	–
Ditto	83	Tureagh,	–	Saml. M'Williams.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5503	Connor, f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Dowell.	–
Armagh	9737	Drumherney,	–	–	Eugene Lennon.	–	–	–
Ditto	121	Ballinahinch, m.	–	–	John Moore.	–	–	–
Ditto	115	Lislea, m.	–	Michael M'Parland.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	105	Blundelsgrange, m.	–	–	Thomas Graham.	–	–	–
Ditto	4380	Newtownhamilton,	–	Thomas Mackin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2968	Keady, f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Potts.	–
Ditto	4961	Poyntzpass, f.	–	–	–	–	Catherine Watson.	–
Cavan	4475	Cavan, m.	–	Jas. Corcoran.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	128	Drumlaney,	–	–	Thomas Cusack.	–	–	–
Ditto	4592	Cullies,	–	–	John M'Cabe.	–	–	–
Ditto	5175	Castlerahan, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary O'Reilly.	–
Ditto	4024	Tullycasson,	–	–	Peter M'Auley.	–	–	–

Ditto	4363	Crosskeys,		–	–	Patrick Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto	3696	Knockbride,		–	–	Samuel Quoyle.	–	–	–
Ditto	2763	Ballynagh,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Kiernan.
Ditto	2744	Leharry,		–	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Cabe.
Ditto	2853	Ballyconnell,	m.	–	Michael Corry.	–	–	–	–
Donegal	5760	Muff,		–	Michael Johnston.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4418	Carrickboy,		–	–	Farrell M'Gowan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3739	Dungloe,		–	James Sweeny.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	160	Bocan,		–	–	James M'Colgan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1621	Fintragh,		–	–	Francis Gelgar.	–	–	–
Ditto	161	Caramore,		–	William Canney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6162	Commeen,		–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5272	Meenmore,		–	John Sweeney.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1572	Dumfries,		–	–	Wm. M'Loughlin.	–	–	–
Ditto	7143	Monreagh,		–	–	Henry Allen.	–	–	–
Ditto	6109	Murray,		–	–	John M'Connell.	–	–	–
Ditto	2369	Glenties,		–	–	Andrew Furey.	–	–	–
Ditto	4420	Ballyshannon,		–	–	Daniel Gibbons.	–	–	–
Ditto	2253	Donegal,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Hunter.	–
Ditto	4421	Ballyshannon,	f.	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gowan.	–
Ditto	6877	Dungloe,	f.	–	–	–	Margaret Doherty.	–	–
Ditto	1240	Keonaghan,		–	Jas. Gallagher.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1360	Croagh,		–	Thos. M'Ginley.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8222	Behey,		–	Pat. Mahon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2252	Donegal,	m.	–	–	John W. Hunter.	–	–	–
Ditto	7598	Kilkenny,		Neil Martin.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7681	Tealin,		Patrick Boyle.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6062	Letterfad,		–	James Mulherrin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5874	Coolmore,		–	James M'Intyre.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7593	Ballyshannon,	i.	–	–	–	Mary Reddy.	–	–
Ditto	1734	Mullamore,		Pat Mulloy.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1964	Castlefin,		–	–	–	–	–	Rose Gallagher.
Ditto	8078	Kilcloony,		–	–	William M'Conle.	–	–	–
Down	6061	Ballymullan,		–	–	Samuel Bailie.	–	–	–
Ditto	198	Tullymacarrett,		–	–	James Morgan.	–	–	–
Ditto	2513	Ballyesboro',		–	Andrew Frame.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4657	N. T. Ards,		–	John M'Conkey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2898	Grange,		–	–	Henry Dymond.	–	–	–
Ditto	3033	Ballydrain,		–	–	James Harper.	–	–	–
Ditto	200	Dromore,		–	–	Robert Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	5876	Rathfriland,		–	–	Michael Grant.	–	–	–
Ditto	1534	Downpatrick,		–	–	John Bell.	–	–	–
Ditto	2546	Castlewellan,		–	–	Peter Gillmore.	–	–	–
Ditto	8885	Holywood,	m.	Adam Speers.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8477	Newry-street,	m.	–	George Wensley.	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification. Males 8 Years.	Males 12 Years.	Males 17 Years.	Females. 8 Years.	Females. 12 Years.	Females. 17 Years.
Down	3225	Gilford, No. 1,	–	James Parkes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3078	Donaghcloney,	–	Henry Oswald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7384	Leitrim,	–	James M'Gaw.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4872	Glaskerbeg,	Daniel M'Conville.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7096	Ballyphilip, m.	–	Patrick Doyle.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6642	Windsor Hill, m.	–	William Nesbitt.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5953	Ballysallagh,	–	Wm. Waterworth.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2548	Mt. Pottinger, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Martha Hood.
Ditto	6327	Largymore,	–	–	Robert Henry.	–	–	–
Ditto	5012	Bangor, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza M'Gillevray.
Ditto	4343	Ballyphilip, f.	–	–	–	–	–	MargaretBoyle.
Ditto	5011	Bangor, m.	–	John Neill.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4914	Donaghadee, f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Young.	–
Ditto	3067	Castlewellan, f	–	–	–	–	–	Cath. A. Gilmore.
Ditto	8813	Ardglass, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine Starkey.
Fermanagh	9720	Skea,	–	–	James O'Flanagan.	–	–	–
Ditto	283	Derrylin,	–	–	Francis Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	4423	Carrowkeel,	–	–	Francis Petty.	–	–	–
Ditto	2943	Nedsherry,	–	–	Owen Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	4717	Lisnaskea,	–	–	Giles M'Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	3267	Grove,	–	–	William Brown.	–	–	–
Londonderry	7633	Isle of Man street, m.	–	James Mullen.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2950	Market-street,	–	–	James Wilson.	–	–	–
Ditto	2380	Drumgarner,	–	–	John Henry.	–	–	–
Ditto	8525	Killeague,	–	–	Kennedy Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	303	Lower Cumber,	–	–	Hugh Meharg.	–	–	–
Ditto	311	Cranagh Hill,	–	–	Samuel M'Intyre.	–	–	–
Ditto	6461	Waterside, No. 2,	–	–	Wm. M'Cullagh.	–	–	–
Ditto	7418	Miltown,	–	–	Thos. Boyd.	–	–	–
Ditto	1371	Maghera,	–	–	John M'Closkey.	–	–	–
Ditto	294	Straw,	–	–	Thomas M'Gowan.	–	–	–
Ditto	5550	Derrynaflaw,	–	Henry M'Closkey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8494	Miltown,	–	Neil Blair.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8526	Droghead,	–	John Boyd.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8527	Mullinahinch,	–	Robert M'Alister.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7527	Faughanvale, f.	–	–	–	Hanna Howell.	–	–
Ditto	2668	Damhead,	–	–	Henry Cassidy.	–	–	–

Ditto	4674	Glenullin,		–	Philip Kerlin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4269	Coleraine,	m.	–	Edward Quinn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1810	Moneyhaughan,	m.	–	–	John Devine.	–	–	–
Monaghan	8496	Oram,		–	–	Michael M'Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	4243	Castleblayney,	m.	–	–	Francis M'Kenna.	–	–	–
Ditto	2242	Corracrin,		–	Pat. Keenan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8911	Derrygooney,		–	John Keelan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	359	Salturkin,		–	John Handy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4897	Edenmore,		–	Daniel Clarkin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5501	Ballymackney,		–	–	Francis Byrne.	–	–	–
Ditto	4244	Castleblayney,	f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget M'Kenna.	–
Ditto	370	Cornagilta,		–	–	–	–	Charlotte A. Begley.	–
Ditto	367	Carrickmacross,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne M'Nally.
Tyrone	8543	Strabane,		–	–	Charles Mathews.	–	–	–
Ditto	398	Strabane, No. 1,		–	–	John M'Caffrey.	–	–	–
Ditto	6807	Bridge End,		–	–	Pat. M'Gowan.	–	–	–
Ditto	8017	Moy,	m.	–	Pat. Kerans.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8762	Anne-street,		–	John Boyd.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2954	Ballygawley,		–	–	James Harvey.	–	–	–
Ditto	389	Tattuhannaught,		–	–	Charles Teague.	–	–	–
Ditto	2781	Maghernageeragh,		–	–	Joseph Robinson.	–	–	–
Ditto	2316	Dromore,		–	–	John M'Loughlin.	–	–	–
Ditto	3623	Lisnacrieve,		–	Joseph Boyd.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7649	Letteree,		–	Thomas Curran.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1257	Newtownstewart,		–	–	Charles Maguire.	–	–	–
Ditto	1939	Fintona,	m.	–	John Logue.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3511	Aughnamoe,		–	–	Hugh Kelly.	–	–	–
Ditto	7150	Stewartstown, No. 2,		William Campbell.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8016	Lower Langfield,		Adam Touchburne.	–	–	–	–	–
Clare	3323	Killaloe,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Cleary.
Ditto	2382	Kilkee,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Julia Lynch.
Ditto	4549	Ballybran,		–	–	Corns. Shanahan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3320	Killaloe,		Michl. Moloney.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4874	Scariff,	m.	–	Thos. O'Gorman.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6627	Ballyvaughan,		–	–	–	Mary Riordan.	–	–
Ditto	4296	Knockerra,		–	–	Thos. Finucane.	–	–	–
Ditto	2460	Newmarket-on-Fergus,		–	–	Jeremiah Mahoney.	–	–	–
Ditto	3321	Kilrush, No. 1,	m.	–	John Trousdell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8850	Miltownmalbay,	m.	–	–	John Sullivan.	–	–	–
Ditto	3991	Cooraclare,		–	–	Corns. M'Dermott.	–	–	–
Ditto	6435	Ballyvaughan,	m.	–	Pat. Riordan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1842	Tulla,		–	John O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2440	Feakle,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morrissy.
Cork	506	Macroom,		–	–	Michael Wall.	–	–	–
Ditto	3670	Clontead,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Tuomy.
Ditto	3838	Castleview,		–	Peter D. Good.	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Males. 8 Years.	Males. 12 Years.	Males. 17 Years.	Females. 8 Years.	Females. 12 Years.	Females. 17 Years.
Cork	2452	Cloyne,	–	Michael Collins.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1387	Cove, No. 1,	–	John Keating.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3722	Ballinora,	–	–	Jeremiah Mullane.	–	–	–
Ditto	5854	Kilbrittain,	–	–	Daniel Coghlan.	–	–	–
Ditto	456	Bantry, m.	–	–	Pat. M'Swiney.	–	–	–
Ditto	454	Ovens,	–	–	Patrick Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto	6307	Curroglass,	–	–	–	–	Mary Gorman.	–
Ditto	8098	Castlemartyr,	–	Pat. Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4701	Spike Island,	–	–	Patrick Desmond.	–	–	–
Ditto	490	Clonakilty, m.	–	–	Timothy Hurley,	–	–	–
Ditto	2329	Killavillen,	–	–	Thos. M'Carthy.	–	–	–
Ditto	2803	Banteer,	–	–	Denis Scully.	–	–	–
Ditto	1690	Mill-street,	–	–	John M'Carthy.	–	–	–
Ditto	5055	Enniskeane, f.	–	–	–	Kate O'Keeffe.	–	–
Ditto	5093	Newtown, m.	–	–	Cors. Cronin.	–	–	–
Ditto	6611	Lisavaird, f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Collins.	–
Ditto	2534	Timoleague,	Felix M'Swiney.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2373	Dunbeacon,	–	Daniel Driscoll.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1953	Kanturk, f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget M'Auliffe.	–
Ditto	1792	Inchaguela,	–	Pat Sehane.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	476	Dunmanway,	–	–	–	–	–	Julia Donovan.
Ditto	3997	Ballyhooley,	–	–	James Tuohill.	–	–	–
Ditto	4455	Newmarket,	–	–	Kerry Horan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1273	Charleville,	–	–	William Croke.	–	–	–
Ditto	7606	Walterstown,	–	–	Denis Mahony.	–	–	–
Ditto	4755	Glauntane,	–	Denis Downing.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	453	Ahadda,	–	Peter M'Evoy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5590	Shannon-street,	–	–	John Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto	491	Clonakilty, f.	–	–	–	–	Jane White.	–
Ditto	1543	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.	–	–	–	–	Julia O'Shea.	–
Ditto	7453	Laurence Cove,	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen Morton.
Ditto	1878	Rathcormac,	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cotter.
Ditto	2982	Lislevane,	–	–	–	–	–	Cath. O'Donoghue.
Ditto	2158	Dromagh, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Johanna Ryan.
Ditto	2707	Sundayswell,	–	–	–	–	–	Margaret Dwyer.
Ditto	4756	Glauntane, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Downing.	–
Ditto	2221	Glandore, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Ahearne.

Ditto .	5700	Clonkeen, . . .	–	–	Daniel Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	4843	Castletown, . . .	–	William Dwyer.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	5477	Laragh, . . .	–	Thomas Joyce.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4239	Buttevant, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Ryan.	–
Ditto .	2161	Grange, . . .	–	–	Pat. Sheedy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1817	Buttevant, . . .	–	Thomas Ryan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1271	Kilbolane, . . .	–	–	Mat. Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6718	Colethurst, . . .	–	–	–	–	Ellen Lynch.	–
Ditto .	6692	Timoleague, . f.	–	–	–	–	Johanna M'Carthy.	–
Ditto .	8230	St. Nicholas, . m.	John B. Crawford.	–	–	–	–	–
Kerry . .	8791	Lisivigeen, . . .	–	–	Peter Fleming.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2849	Kenmare, . . .	–	–	Maurice Murphy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5119	Cahir, ...	–	Daniel Scannell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1797	Listowel, . . m.	–	–	Cal. O'Callaghan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2349	Duagh, . . m.	–	James Dower.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	7536	Kilgarvan, . . m.	–	Felix Cronin.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4251	Coolard, . . .	–	–	John Neligan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1139	Blennerville, . .	–	–	Denis Reidy.	–	–	–
Ditto .	5481	Kilbonane, . . .	–	–	John Mahoney.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1277	Boulenshere, . .	–	–	Thomas Stritch.	–	–	–
Ditto .	4459	Currens, . . m.	–	Martin Daly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4064	Ballyconry, . . .	–	John Sheehy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	6535	Asdee, ...	–	–	Jeremiah O'Connor.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2995	Rathmore, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	Jane Hassett.
Ditto .	1276	Ballylongford, . .	–	–	John Enright.	–	–	–
Ditto .	8251	Sneem, . . m.	–	Michael Golden.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1280	Tarbert, . . m.	–	–	Tim. J. Sheahan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1399	Daurus, . . m.	Michael Hubbort.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	3590	Trumaragh, . . .	Thomas Molyneux.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	5517	Meharrus, . . .	–	Thady Flaherty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	7814	Dirreendarragh, . f.	–	–	–	Ellen Lavery.	–	–
Limerick .	1935	SS. Peter and Paul's, m.	–	Richard Hogan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	3699	Pallaskenry, . m.	–	William Moore.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	3786	Shanagolden, . m.	–	–	Thomas O'Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto .	566	Glenmore, . . .	–	–	Peter M'Allister.	–	–	–
Ditto .	2540	Mt. Trenchard, . m.	–	–	James Hanrahan.	–	–	–
Ditto .	3131	Do., . . . f.	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Hanrahan.
Ditto .	552	Kishikirk, . . m.	–	Patrick Fitzpatrick.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	3934	Kilcolman, . . .	–	–	George M'Namara.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6517	Kildimo, . . f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Persse.
Ditto .	1143	Lowtown, . . m.	–	–	–	James Hogan.	–	–
Ditto .	1281	Ardagh, . . m.	–	Timothy O'Regan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	7699	Knocklong, . . m.	–	James Fitzsimon.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	2539	Abbeyfeale, . . m.	Roger Finnerty.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	6544	Hospital, . . f.	–	–	–	–	Kate Fitzsimon	–
Ditto .	8157	SS. Peter and Paul's, f.	–	–	–	Eliza O'Leary.	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Males. 8 Years.	Males. 12 Years.	Males. 17 Years.	Females. 8 Years.	Females. 12 Years.	Females. 17 Years.
			Name of Teacher, and Terms of Service completed since first Classification.					
Tipperary	602	Moyne,	–	–	John Banon.	–	–	–
Ditto	3325	Killenaule,	–	Wm. Fitzgerald.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	590	Borrisoleigh,	–	–	William Lambe.	–	–	–
Ditto	3694	Kyle Park,	–	–	John D. Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	2203	Clerihan,	–	–	Edmond Slattery.	–	–	–
Ditto	2325	Carrig,	–	Laurence Phillips.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1285	Tipperary, m.	–	James Doherty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5309	Killenaule,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	574	Clonmiclane,	Rody Fogarty.	–	–	–	Mary FitzGerald.	–
Ditto	3348	Castlejordan,	John Smyth.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	585	Drom,	–	John Magee.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	606	Solahede,	Edmond Dwyer.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	592	Holyford, m.	Edmund Ryan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4003	Twomileborris, m.	–	Michael Cantwell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3328	Mardyke, m.	–	Patrick O'Gorman.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7498	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	Anastasia O'Gorman	–
Ditto	3131	Borrisokane, f.	–	–	–	–	Bridget Hogan.	–
Ditto	6662	St. Cronan's, f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Murphy.	–
Ditto	618	Sopwell,	–	–	George Elliott.	–	–	–
Ditto	7440	Ballinahinch,	–	Pat. O'Donnell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1594	Roscrea,	Ed. M'Grenahan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	584	Cloneen,	–	–	Thomas Fleming.	–	–	–
Ditto	580	Cashel, m.	–	–	William Mullen.	–	–	–
Waterford	3766	Knockanore,	–	Michael O'Donnell.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1286	Summerville, m.	–	–	Michael Power.	–	–	–
Ditto	1857	Clonea, m.	–	Thomas Flannery.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1238	Tallow, m.	–	–	John O'Leary.	–	–	–
Ditto	4690	Rathgormac,	–	–	John Fleming.	–	–	–
Ditto	5197	Ballygunner, f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Power.	–
Ditto	622	Summerville, f.	–	–	–	Catherine Mahony.	–	–
Ditto	6371	Rathcormack, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Crowe.
Ditto	7469	Dunmore East, f.	–	–	–	–	Ellen Wood.	–
Carlow	670	Leighlinbridge, m.	–	–	John Conwell.	–	–	–
Ditto	5803	Garryhill, m.	–	–	Loughlin Ryan.	–	–	–
Ditto	671	Leighlinbridge, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Foran.
Ditto	1499	Hacketstown, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Maria Murray.
Ditto	661	Clonmore,	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Ryan.

Ditto	652	Borris,		–	–	–	–	–	Mary D'Arey.
Dublin	3007	St. Michan's,		–	–	Peter J. Norris.	–	–	–
Ditto	3061	St. Peter's,		–	Timothy O'Brien.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4817	Crumlin,	m.	–	Edward F. Murphy.		–	–	–
Ditto	3917	Ringsend,	m.	–	–	John Harte.	–	–	–
Ditto	739	Harold's Cross,		–	–	Myles O'Reilly.	–	–	–
Ditto	738	St. Catherine's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Whelan.
Ditto	748	St. Andrew's,		–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Hogan.
Ditto	5260	St. Mary's,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Hanrahan.
Ditto	6269	St. Peter's,	i.	–	–	–	–	Frances Rochford.	–
Ditto	754	Do.,	f.	–	–	–	–	Eliza Taylor.	–
Ditto	3062	Do. (Phibsboro'),	f.	–	–	–	–	Maria Short.	–
Ditto	6234	St. Bridgid's,	infant.	–	–	–	Mary Byrne.	–	–
Ditto	1783	St. Paul's,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Morris.	–
Ditto	7339	Swords,	f.	–	–	–	Rose Muldoon.	–	–
Ditto	730	Saggard,	m.	Edwin Crichton.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7098	Clonsilla,	f.	–	–	–	–	RosannaMacDonald.	–
Ditto	744	SS. Michael and John's,		–	Daniel Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	745	Do.,	f	–	–	–	–	Mary A. M'Keown.	–
Kildare	1713	Clane,	m.	–	Peter Farrelly.		–	–	–
Ditto	4174	Naas,	m.	–	–	Daniel M'Donagh.	–	–	–
Ditto	4182	Maynooth,	m.	–	Mathew Geraghty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5350	Abbey,	m.	–	Martin Barrett.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6313	Timahoe,		–	–	Patrick Cassidy.	–	–	–
Ditto	3213	Ballyna,		–	John Traynor.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	768	Suncroft,		–	–	John Barron.	–	–	–
Ditto	787	Staplestown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Anne Cannon.
Ditto	5351	Abbey,	f.	–	–	–	–	Julia Barrett.	–
Ditto	7303	Ballymount,		–	Pat. Dunne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2292	Kildangan,	f.	–	–	–	–	Anne Gibney.	–
Kilkenny	799	Graig,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Myron.
Ditto	1605	Callan,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Phelan.
Ditto	1781	Gowran,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Hogan.	–
Ditto	2919	Johnstown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Cahill.
Ditto	6950	Rower,	f.	–	–	–	–	Margaret Furlong.	–
Ditto	6290	Templeorum,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Reid.	–
Ditto	5698	Windgap,	f.	–	–	–	–	Catherine Dooley.	–
Ditto	1915	Paulstown,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Catherine O'Neill.
Ditto	3808	Thomastown,	m.	Martin Griffith.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5520	Conaghy,	m.	–	Daniel Brennan.	–	–	–	–
King's	827	Congort Park,		–	–	Patrick Glissan.	–	–	–
Ditto	1966	Parsonstown,		–	–	Michael Mitchell.	–	–	–
Ditto	9191	Geashill,	m.	–	–	James Fitzgerald.	–	–	–
Ditto	5913	Frankford,	f.	–	–	–	–	Jane Carolan.	–
Longford	856	Longford,	m.	–	–	Thomas M'Goey.	–	–	–
Ditto	6829	Gurteen,		–	–	Luke Casey.	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.	Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
			Males.			Females.		
			8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Longford,	1517	Granard,	–	–	Michael Leonard.	–	–	–
Ditto	5115	Lenamore,	–	Thomas Furey.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5915	Collumbkill,	–	–	Patrick Collumb.	–	–	–
Ditto	3865	Ballymahon,	–	–	–	–	Margaret Morris.	–
Louth	837	Dromiskin,	–	–	Patrick Quinn.	–	–	–
Ditto	854	Tullyallen,	–	–	Thomas Carron.	–	–	–
Ditto	5494	Ravensdale,	–	William Locke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1553	Louth, m.	–	Owen Callan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3252	Do., f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Cabe.
Ditto	5558	Dowdstown,	–	Josh. Farrell.	–	–	–	–
Meath	884	Carlanstown, m.	–	–	Bernard Carolan.	–	–	–
Ditto	835	Ratoath, m.	–	–	Thomas Gillick.	–	–	–
Ditto	3181	Stamullen, m.	–	–	Patrick M'Namee.	–	–	–
Ditto	6592	Woodpole, m.	–	–	Thomas Madden.	–	–	–
Ditto	2088	Cormeen, m.	–	–	Patrick Rodgers.	–	–	–
Ditto	1917	Wilkinstown, m.	–	–	Michael Mulligan.	–	–	–
Ditto	4210	Kilmessan, m.	–	Mathew Englisby.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8110	Dunshaughlin, m.	–	–	John Hanway.	–	–	–
Ditto	5807	Nobber, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Ellen M'Donald.
Ditto	3426	Stamullen, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary M'Namee.
Queen's	895	Ballinakill,	–	–	John Feeney.	–	–	–
Ditto	1635	Leggacurren,	–	–	David Collins.	–	–	–
Ditto	924	Reary,	–	–	Denis Connors.	–	–	–
Ditto	908	Clonaslee, f.	–	–	–	–	–	Eliza Dunne.
Ditto	3361	Abbeyleix, m.	–	John O'Reilly.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3517	Durrow,	–	–	Eugene Hynes.	–	–	–
Ditto	2731	Castletown, f.	–	–	–	Ellen Cullen.	–	–
Ditto	4989	Cullinagh,	–	Jacob Dunne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7512	Knock, f.	–	–	–	Catherine Moran.	–	–
Ditto	5208	Briscoli,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Pillian.
Ditto	5442	Rosenallis,	–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Connors.
Westmeath	3555	Kinnegad,	–	–	Edward Kehoe.	–	–	–
Ditto	5513	Castlepollard, m.	Geo. Blake.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8037	Tang, m.	John Conlon.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5514	Castlepollard, f.	–	–	–	Anne Lee.	–	–
Wexford	9184	Shielbaggan, m.	–	–	Laurence Mullins.	–	–	–
Ditto	7304	Templeludigan,	Thomas Finnegan.	–	–	–	–	–

Ditto	7370	Danescastle,		William Murphy.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3602	Ballygarrett,	f.	–	–	–	Margaret Magrath.	–	–
Wicklow	3210	Coolroe,		–	–	Absolom Hewitt.	–	–	–
Ditto	5949	Rathdrum,		–	–	James O'Neill.	–	–	–
Ditto	979	Newbridge,		–	–	Myles Byrne.	–	–	–
Ditto	972	Baltinglass,		–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Tyrrell.
Ditto	2277	Arklow,		–	–	–	–	Mary Hargadan.	–
Ditto	976	Bray,	f.	–	–	–	–	Rosanna M'Donald.	–
Ditto	983	St. Kevin's,		–	Christr. O'Rourke.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2276	Arklow,	m.	–	Thomas Murphy.	–	–	–	–
Galway	2174	Portumna,		–	–	Thomas Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto	1005	Woodlawn,		–	–	Robt. L. Foreman.	–	–	–
Ditto	4789	Peterswell,		–	James Leonard.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	6489	Sylane,		–	–	J. Kilgarriff.	–	–	–
Ditto	6813	Kilronayne,		–	John O'Connor.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2104	Kinclare,	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Canavan.
Ditto	3848	Attymon,		–	John Barnes.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1645	Kinvara,	m.	–	Michl. D. Brennan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7107	Gurrane,	m.	–	Michael Carrick.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	7194	Deroober,		–	Wm. Pyne.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8429	Mahanagh,		–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4094	Abascragh,		–	–	–	–	–	Mary Fogarty.
Dtito	8513	Killimore,		–	–	–	–	Mary A. Bennett.	–
Ditto	2399	Lakyle,		–	–	–	–	Kate Robinson.	–
Ditto	6260	Ardrahan,		Joseph Molony.	–	John Quirk.	–	–	–
Ditto	3237	Spiddal,		–	Coleman M'Donogh.	–	–	–	–
Leitrim	1409	Derinkeeher,		–	–	Ross Mahon.	–	–	–
Ditto	1024	Jamestown,		–	–	Francis Naughton.	–	–	–
Ditto	1209	Beaghmore,		–	–	John Rorke.	–	–	–
Ditto	3736	Buckode,		–	–	D. Connolly.	–	–	–
Ditto	5161	Drumkeeran,		–	–	Patrick Gallagher.	–	–	–
Ditto	1341	Loughmarron,		–	William Clancy.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4516	Carrigallen,		–	–	James Clements.	–	–	–
Ditto	6454	Mooneenatieve,		–	Francis M'Partlan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	8672	Carrigeengeere,		–	Maurice M'Grath.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	3128	Manorhamilton,	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary Canning.	–
Ditto	7216	Mohill,	m.	–	–	Michael Reynolds.	–	–	–
Ditto	4691	Urbal,	m.	Peter Healy.	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo	2030	Swineford,		–	–	Terence M'Dermott.	–	–	–
Ditto	1412	Doocastle,		–	–	David Dowd.	–	–	–
Ditto	6852	Garracloon,	m.	–	–	John Traynor.	–	–	–
Ditto	5128	Louisburgh,	m.	–	John Sweeny.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	2307	Slievemore,		–	–	Patrick Fadian.	–	–	–
Ditto	7795	Shrule,	m.	–	Pat. M'Keigue.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	4795	Lankill,		–	–	John Joyce.	–	–	–
Ditto	5125	Ballyburke,		–	Patrick Lyons.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	1146	Balla,		–	Thomas Stinson.	–	–	–	–
Ditto	5121	Cloggernagh,		–	John Blake.	–	–	–	–

Teachers in receipt of Good Service Salary—*continued.*

County.	Roll No.	School.		Name of Teacher, and Term of Service completed since first Classification.					
				Males.			Females.		
				8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.	8 Years.	12 Years.	17 Years.
Mayo . .	7374	Ballintubber, . .		–	Martin Flanagan.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1676	Ballindine, . . .		Thomas Corcoran.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	6504	Knappa, . . .		Joseph Langan.	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4394	Balla, . . .	f.	–	–	–	–	–	Mary Kavanagh.
Ditto .	3945	Cloonfane, . . .		–	–	–	–	–	Honora Boyle.
Ditto .	7796	Shrule, . . .		–	–	–	Margt. M'Keigue.	–	–
Ditto .	27988	Cloonamore, . .		–	–	–	–	Ellen Prendergast.	–
Roscommon .	5811	Ballagh, . . .		–	–	Michael Quinn.	–	–	–
Ditto .	6100	Keadue, . . .		–	–	John Carroll.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1850	Cortober, . . .		–	–	Wm. Danagher.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1081	Boyle, ...		–	Edw. O'Flaherty.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4100	Loughglynn, .	m.	–	–	Thomas Fallon.	–	–	–
Ditto .	7041	Flaskagh, . . .		–	–	–	–	Anne M'Gauran.	–
Ditto .	4800	Rooskey, . .	m.	–	Denis Flynn.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	4801	Do., . . .	f.	–	–	–	–	Mary A. Rogan.	–
Ditto .	3506	Corrageenroe, . .		–	–	–	–	Cath. Breheney.	–
Sligo .	1093	Banada, . . .		–	–	Patk. Stenson.	–	–	–
Ditto .	7923	Carrowroe, . . .		–	–	Wm. Costello.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1102	Killaville, . . .		–	–	Michael Anderson.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1213	Geevagh, . . .		–	–	Thomas Clarke.	–	–	–
Ditto .	3337	Carrowcastlan, . .		–	–	Danl. Kilcullen.	–	–	–
Ditto .	4106	Kilrusheiter, . .		–	Owen Melville.	–	–	–	–
Ditto .	1433	Geevagh, . . .		–	–	–	–	–	Bridget Breheny.
Ditto .	4160	Mullaghroe, . .		–	–	John Tansey.	–	–	–
Ditto .	1347	Camphill, . . .		–	–	Hugh Donoghoe.	–	–	–

APPENDIX N.

NATIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF IRELAND, with their OFFICIAL CENTRES; also the Area of each, and portions of Country comprised therein.

No. 1.—LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 690

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Boylagh (part of)	Lettermacward, Templecrone.
	Kilmacrenan	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Convoy, Conwal (part of), Leck (including its detached portion), Raymoghy.

No. 2.—LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 432

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Inishowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Raphoe (part of)	Allsaints, Killea.
Londonderry	Londonderry, N.W. Liberties of,	All the parishes.
	Tirkeeran (part of)	Clondermot, Cumber Lower,* Faughanvale.

No. 3.—COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 339

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Cary Dunluce, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Armoy (part of), Ballymoney (part of), Kilraghts, Kildollagh (part of).
Londonderry	Coleraine (part of)	Aghadowey, Agivey, Dunboe, Killowen, Macosquin.
	Coleraine, N.E. Liberties of	All the parishes.
	Keenaght (part of)	Magilligan.

No. 4.—BALLYMENA DISTRICT.

Area in square miles 381

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of), Ballyclug, Connor (the portion of this parish situated north of the Kells River),† Racavan Skerry.
	Dunluce, Up. (pt. of)	Killagan (part of), Loughguile (part of).
	Glenarm, Lower Kilconway Toome, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Ahoghill (part of).

* Except the detached Townland of Teenaght in District 7.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Appletee, Ballee, Ballycowan, Carnaghts, Crevillyvalley, Cromkill, Kilgad, Lisnawhiggel, Slaght, Tawnybrack, Tullaghgarley. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

No. 5.—Antrim District.

Area in square miles 306

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim	Antrim, Lr. (part of)	Connor (the portion of this parish situated south of the Kells River),* Glenwhirry.
	Antrim, Upper	All the parishes in barony.
	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Ballynure, Ballylinny, Glynn, Inver, Island Magee, Raloo, Templecorran.
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Ballymartin, Templepatrick (part of).†
	Glenarm, Upper	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lower (part of)	Muckamore Grange.
	Toome, Up. (part of)	Antrim (part of), Ballyscullion (part of), Ballyscullion, Grange, Cranfield, Duneane, Drummaul, Shilvodan, Grange.

No. 6.—Strabane District.

Area in square miles 609

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal	Raphoe (part of)	Clonleigh, Donaghmore, Kilteevoge, Raphoe, Stranorlar, Taughboyne, Urney (part of).
Tyrone	Omagh (part of)	Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan.
	Strabane (part of)	Ardstraw, Bodoney Upper (part of),‡ Bodoney Lower, Camus, Donaghedy, Leckpatrick, Urney.

No. 7.—Maghera District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Londonderry	Coleraine (part of)	Desertoghill, Errigal, Kilrea (part of), Tamlaght O'Crilly (part of).
	Keenaght (part of)	Aghanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Banagher (part of), Drumachose, Dungiven, Tamlaght Finlagan.
	Loughinsholin	All the parishes in barony.
	Tirkeeran (part of)	Banagher (part of), Cumber Upper (part of), Cumber, Lower (detached part).§
Tyrone	Strabane (part of)	Bodoney Upper (part of),‖ Cumber Upper (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Connor belonging to this District:—Artnagullian, Ballymuckvea, Barnish, Carncome, Carnearny, Castlegore, Connor, Fernisky, Forthill, Kells, Kildrum, Lislunnan, Maxwellswalls, Ross, Scolboa, Tardree, Tullynamullan, Whappstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 4.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballycushan, Ballynalough, Cloghanduff, Kilmakee, Rickamore, Straidballymorris, Templepatrick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper belonging to this District:—Aghalane, Ballynasollus, Barnes Lower, Barnes Upper, Bradkeel, Carnargan, Castledamph, Corickmore, Craigatuke, Crackaclady, Derbrough, Drumnaspar Upper, Drumnaspar Lower, Eden Back, Eden Fore, Eden Mill, Glashygolgan, Glencoppogagh, Glenga, Glenroan, Landahussy Lower, Landahussy Upper, Learden Lower, Learden Upper, Letterbrat, Lislea North, Lislea South, Lisnacreaght, Meenacrane, Meenagarragh, Meenagorp, Tullagherin, Tullynadall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 7.

§ This detached part is all comprehended in the Townland of Teenaght. The remainder of the Parish is in District 2.

‖ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Bodoney Upper, belonging to this District:—Carrowoaghtragh, Clogherney Glebe, Corramore, Corratary, Garvagh, Glenchiel, Glenerin, Goles, Keadycam, Leaghs, Legeloghfin, Oughtboy, Oughtdoorish, Oughtmame. Oughtnamwella, Quiggy, Sawelabeg, Strahull. The remainder of the Parish is in District 6.

No. 8.—Belfast, North, District.

Area in square miles 193

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Belfast, Lr. (part of)	Carnmoney, Kilroot, Shankill (part of), Templepatrick (part of).
	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Shankill (part of),* Templepatrick (part of).†
	Carrickfergus . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Massereene, Lr. (pt. of)	Killead.
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Derryaghy (part of), Glenavy, Maghergall, Tullyrusk.

No. 9.—Belfast, South, District.

Area in square miles 155

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Antrim . .	Belfast, Up. (part of)	Derryaghy (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Lambeg (part of), Shankill (part of).‡
	Massereene, Up. (pt. of)	Blaris (part of), Lambeg (part of), Magheramesk.
Armagh . .	O'Neilland, East .	All the parishes in barony.
Down . .	Castlereagh, Lower (part of) . .	Knockbreda (part of).
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of) . .	Blaris (part of), Drumbeg (part of), Drumbo, Knockbreda (part of), Lambeg (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Blaris (part of), Hillsborough, Magheralin (part of), Moira, Shankill (part of).

No. 10.—Newtownards District.

Area in square miles 247

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down . .	Ards	All the parishes in barony.
	Castlereagh, Lower (part of) . .	Bangor (part of), Comber (part of), Dundonald, Holywood, Killinchy (part of), Kilmood, Newtownards (part of), Tullynakill.
	Castlereagh, Upper (part of) . .	Comber (part of), Killaney, Killinchy (part of), Killyleagh (part of), Saintfield.
	Dufferin . . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 11.—Donegal District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Donegal . .	Banagh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Boylagh . . .	Iniskeel (part of), Killybegs Lower (part of).
	Tirhugh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
Fermanagh .	Lurg (part of) . .	Belleek, Templecarn (part of).

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Altigarron, Ballyaghan, Ballygomartin, Ballymagarry, Ballysillan Lower, Ballysillan Upper, Divis, Edenderry, Greencastle, Lowwood, Oldpark, Skegoniel, Townparks. The remainder of the Parish is in District 9. Note.—All the schools in the town of Belfast, situated to the north of a line passing from the Long or Queen's Bridge through Anne-street, Corn-market, Castle-place, Castle-street, Mill-street, Fall's-road, belong to District 8. The schools situated to the south of this line belong to District 9.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templepatrick belonging to this District:—Ballyutoag, Grange of Umgall. The remainder of the Parish is in District 5.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Shankill belonging to this District:—Ballycullo, Ballydownfine, Ballygammon, Ballymoney, Ballymurphy, Blackmountain, Dunmurry, Englishtown, Hannahstown, Malone Lower, Malone Upper, Tom of the Tae-End. The remainder of the Parish is in District 8. For line of division between the town portions of the Belfast Districts, see note (*) above.

No. 12.—Sligo District.

Area in square miles 539

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Drumahaire (pt. of)	Clooneclare (part of), Cloonlogher, Drumlease, Inishmagrath, Killanummery, Killarga.
Sligo	Rossclogher; Carbury	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Leyny (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Killoran, Kilvarnet.
	Tireragh (part of)	Dromard, Skreen, Templeboy.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Ballysadare (part of), Ballysumaghan, Killery, Kilross.

No. 13.—Enniskillen District.

Area in square miles 482

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clanawley	All the parishes in barony.
	Clankelly (part of)	Galloon (part of).
	Lurg (part of)	Derryvullan (part of), Trory (part of).
	Magheraboy; Magherastephana; Tirkennedy	All the parishes in these baronies.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Aghalurcher (part of), Clogher (*the village and townland of Fivemiletown*).*
	Omagh (part of)	Kilskeery.

No. 14.—Omagh District.

Area in square miles 308

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Lurg (part of)	Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney.
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Donacavey (part of).
	Omagh (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Clogherny, Donacavey (part of), Dromore, Drumragh, Longfield East, Longfield West.
	Strabane (part of)	Cappagh (part of), Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 15.—Dungannon District.

Area in square miles 596

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Monaghan	Trough (part of)	Errigal Trough (part of).
Tyrone	Clogher (part of)	Clogher,† Errigal Keerogue, Errigal Trough (part of).
	Dungannon	All the parishes in barony.
	Omagh (part of)	Termonmaguirk (part of).

No. 16.—Armagh District.

Area in square miles 421

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Armagh; Fews, Lower, and detached portions	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fews, Upper (part of)	Ballymyre, Lisnadill (part of), Newtownhamilton.
	Oneilland, West	All the parishes in barony.

* The remainder of this Parish belongs to District 15.
† Except the village and townland of Fivemiletown in District 13.

No. 16.—Armagh District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh—*con.*	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Ballymore, Forkill (part of), Kilclooney (part of), Kilmore (part of), Loughgilly (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Loughgilly (part of).
	Tiranny	All the parishes in barony.
Down	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Donaghcloney, Magherally, Seapatrick (part of), Tullylish.
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Aghaderg (part of), Seapatrick (part of).

No. 17.—Downpatrick District.

Area in square miles 394

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Down	Castlereagh, Upper (part of)	Kilmore (part of).
	Iveagh, Lr. (part of)	Annahilt (part of), Dromara (part of), Dromore, Garvaghy (part of), Magheradrool (part of).
	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Annaclone, Clonduff, Dromara (part of), Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Garvaghy (part of), Kilcoo, Kilmegan (part of), Maghera.
	Kinelarty Lecale	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 18.—Monaghan District.

Area in square miles 335

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Fermanagh	Clankelly (part of)	Clones (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Ballybay (part of), Clontibret, Muckno, Tehallan (part of), Tullycorbet (part of).
	Dartree (part of)	Aghabog, Clones (part of), Ematris, Killeevan (part of).
	Monaghan	All the parishes in barony.
	Trough	Donagh.

No. 19.—Newry District.

Area in square miles 337

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Armagh	Fews, Upper (part of)	Creggan (part of).
	Orior, Upper (pt. of)	Forkill (part of), Jonesborough, Killevy (part of), Newry (part of).
	Orior, Lower (pt. of)	Killevy (part of).
Down	Iveagh, Up. (part of)	Clonallan, Donaghmore, Kilbroney, Warrenspoint.
	Mourne	All the parishes in barony.
	Newry, Lordship of	All the parishes.
Louth	Dundalk, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Creggan (part of), Faughart, Kane, Roche.

No. 20.—Ballina District.

Area in square miles 755

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Erris (part of)	All the barony except the portion of the parish of Kilcommon, south of the Owenmore River (in District 26).
	Tirawley	All the parishes in barony.
Sligo	Tireragh (part of)	Castleconor, Easky, Kilglass, Kilmacshalgan, Kilmoremoy (part of).

No. 21.—Swineford District.

Area in square miles 682

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Mayo	Carra (part of)	Drum, Kildacommoge (part of), Manulla, Roslee, Toughty, Turlough.
	Clanmorris (part of)	Balla.
	Costello (part of)	Aghamore, Castlemore, Kilbeagh, Kilcolman (part of), Kilmovee, Kilturra (part of), Knock (part of).
	Gallen	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Frenchpark (part of)	Tibohine.
Sligo	Corran (part of)	Cloonoghill, Emlaghfad.
	Leyny (part of)	Achonry, Kilmacteige.

No. 22.—Boyle District.

Area in square miles 445

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Leitrim	Leitrim (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Kiltoghert, Mohill (part of).
Roscommon	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilmore.
	Boyle	All the parishes in barony.
	Frenchpark (part of)	Creeve (part of), Kilcolagh, Kilmacumsy, Kilnamanagh.
	Roscommon (part of)	Aughrim, Clooncraff, Creeve (part of), Elphin (part of),* Shankill.
Sligo	Coolavin	All the parishes in barony.
	Corran (part of)	Drumrat, Kilmorgan, Kilshalvy, Kilturra (part of), Toomour.
	Tirerrill (part of)	Aghanagh, Ballynakill, Drumcolumb, Killadoon, Kilmacallan, Kilmactranny, Shancough, Tawnagh.

No. 23.—Cavan District.

Area in square miles 406

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Castlerahan, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Lurgan (part of).†
	Clanmahon (part of)	Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilbride (part of), Kilmore (part of).
	Loughtee, Lr. (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Drumlane, Urney (part of).
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Annagelliff, Castleterra, Crosserlough (part of), Denn (part of), Kilmore (part of), Laragh (part of), Lavey, Urney (part of).
	Tullygarvey	All the parishes in these baronies.
Fermanagh	Coole, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Killeagh.
Monaghan	Dartree (part of)	Currin (part of), Drummully (part of).
Westmeath	Fore (part of)	Foyran.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Abbeycartron, Ardnagowna, Carrownurlar, Chanterland or Windmill Park, Deanery, Elphin, Emlagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 27.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghacashel Aghaloughan, Cleggan, Coppanagh Glebe, Coragh, Correagh Glebe, Curraghkeel, Curraghmore, Deerpark, Derryevin, Drumderg, Drumderg Glebe, Drumgora, Drummoney, Fintawan, Gallonnambraher, Keelagh Glebe, Lattoon, Lismeen, Lisnafana, Lurgan, Lurgan Glebe, Pollamalady. The remainder of the Parish is in District 24.

No. 24.—Bailieboro' District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Castlerahan (part of)	Bailieboro' (part of), Killinkere (part of), Loughan or Castlekeeran (part of), Lurgan (part of),* Mullagh, Munterconnaught.
	Clankee	All the parishes in barony.
	Loughtee, Up. (pt. of)	Killinkere (part of).
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Charlestown, Clonkeen, Killanny (part of), Louth (part of), Philipstown, Tallanstown.
Meath	Fore (part of)	Kilbride (part of), Oldcastle.
	Kells, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Morgallion (part of)	Ardagh (part of), Enniskeen (part of), Nobber (part of).
	Slane, Lower (part of)	Ardagh (part of).
Monaghan	Cremorne (part of)	Aghnamullen.
	Farney	All the parishes in barony.

No. 25.—Drogheda District.

Area in square miles 449

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, East	All the parishes in barony.
	Balrothery, West (part of)	Garristown, Grallagh, Holywood, Naul.
Louth	Ardee (part of)	Ardee, Cappoge, Drumcar, Dromin, Gernonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Mosstown, Richardstown, Shantis, Smarmore, Stabannan, Stickillin.
	Drogheda	All the parishes in barony.
	Dundalk, Up. (pt. of)	Ballybarrack, Barronstown, Castletown (part of), Dunbin, Dundalk, Inishkeen (part of), Haggardstown, Haynestown, Louth (part of), Philipstown.
	Ferrard	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Louth, and detached portion	All the parishes in these baronies.
Meath	Duleek, Lower	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Duleek, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Slane, Lower (pt. of)	Drumcondra, Inishmot, Killary, Loughbrackan, Mitchelstown, Siddan.
	Slane, Upper (pt. of)	Collon (part of), Dowth, Grangegeeth, Monknewtown, Slane, Tullyallen (part of).

No. 26.—Westport District.

Area in square miles 937

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballynakill.
	Ross	All the parishes in barony.
Mayo	Burrishoole	Ditto.
	Carra (part of)	Aglish, Ballintober (part of), Ballyhean, Ballyovey, Breaghwy, Burriscara, Islandeady (part of).
	Erris (part of),	Kilcommon (part of). (The portion of this parish south of the Owenmore River).†
	Murrisk	All the parishes in barony.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Lurgan belonging to this District:—Aghnadrung, Ballaghanea, Burrencarragh, Burrenrea, Carrakeelty-beg, Carrakeelty-more, Cornashesk, Cornaslieve, Crannadillon, Curracloghan, Drumheel, Dunancory, Kilnagun, Lisduff, Lisgrea, Lislea, Mullaghmore, Murmod, Pollintemple, Rahardrum, Stramatt, and Virginia. The remainder of the Parish is in District 23.

† The remainder of the Parish of Kilcommon is in District 20.

No. 27.—Roscommon District.

Area in square miles 621

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Ballynakill (part of), Dunamon (part of), Kilbegnet.
	Killian (part of)	Athleague (part of).
Longford	Rathcline	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Athlone (part of)	Athleague (part of), Cam, Dysart, Fuerty, Killinvoy, Kilmeane, Kiltoom, Rahara, St. John's, St. Peter's, Taghboy (part of), Tisrara.
	Ballintober, North (part of)	Kilglass (part of), Termonbarry.
	Ballintober, South; Ballymoe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Castlereagh (part of)	Ballintober, Baslick, Kilcorkey.
	Roscommon (part of)	Bumlin, Cloonfinlough, Elphin (part of),* Kilbride (part of), Kilcooley, Kilglass (part of), Killukin, Kiltrustan, Lissonuffy, Ogulla.
Westmeath	Brawny; Kilkenny, West	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 28.—Longford District.

Area in square miles 488

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Clanmahon (part of)	Drumlumman.
	Tullyhunco	Scrabby.
Leitrim	Mohill (part of)	Annaduff (part of), Cloone (part of),† Mohill (part of).
Longford	Ardagh; Granard; Longford; Moydow; Shrule	All the parishes in these baronies.
Westmeath	Moygoish (part of)	Rathaspick, Russagh, Street (part of).

No. 29.—Trim District.

Area in square miles 516

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath	Deece, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Agher (part of), Culmullin (part of), Drumlargan, Gallow, Kilmore, Rathcore (part of).
	Kells, Upper; Lune	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Morgallion (part of)	Castletown, Clongill, Drakestown, Kilberry, Kilshine, Knock.
	Moyfenrath, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Castlerickard (part of), Clonard, Killyon.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Elphin belonging to this District:—Attiballa, Ballymurray, Boyanagh, Cammoge, Carrowgobbadagh, Cartron, Clogher-beg, Clogher-more, Clooncullaan, Clooncunny, Cloonmahaan, Cloonroughan, Cloonybrennan, Cloonyquin, Corrabaun, Corracreigh, Drinaun, Drumman, Dunmurraghoe, Flaskagh-beg, Flaskagh-more, Foxborough, Grallagh, Killynagh-beg, Killynagh-more, Kilnanooan, Knockavurrea, Laughtcausk, Lisnagard, Lugboy, Moneylea, Raheen, Ross-beg, Ross-more East, Ross-more West, Runnaruag, Tansyfield, Toberrory, Tullintuppeen, Tullycartron, Tullyboyd. The remainder of the Parish is in District 22.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Aghamore. Annaghmore, Annaghoney, Anskert, Beihy, Breanross North, Breanross South, Caltan. Clooncoe, Clooncose, Cloonee, Clooncumber, Cloonlaughill, Cloontubbrid, Corduff South, Cornageeha, Creenagh, Drumadorn, Drumbad, Drumconny, Drumgilra, Drumgownagh, Drumgrana, Drumharkin Glebe, Drumhass, Drumkirk, Drumlaggagh, Drummeen, Drumshanbo South, Edenbaun, Errew, Farnaght, Fearglass North, Fearglass South, Gortinure, Gortletteragh, Gubadorriss, Keeldra, Killyveihy, Lear, Lecknagh, Lurga, Muckanagh, Mullaghbrack, Mullynadrummon, Rinn, Ross-beg, Ross-more, Sunnaghmore, Tawnaghmore, Tooman, Trean, Tulcon, Tullyoran. The remainder of the Parish is in District 31.

No. 29.—Trim District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Meath—*con.*	Navan, Lower; Navan, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Crickstown, Culmullin (part of), Dunshaughlin, Kilbrew, Rathbeggan, Rathregan, Ratoath, Trevet (part of).
	Skreen	All the parishes in barony.
	Slane, Up. (part of)	Gernonstown, Rathkenny, Stackallen.
Westmeath	Delvin (part of)	Killua.

No. 30.—Dublin, North, District.

Area in square miles 144

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin	Balrothery, West, (part of)	Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Palmerstown, Westpalstown.
	Castleknock; Coolock	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Dublin City, North*	Glasnevin (part of), Grangegorman (part of), St. George's (part of), St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas's.
	Nethercross	All the parishes in barony.
Meath	Ratoath (part of)	Cookstown, Donaghmore, Greenoge, Killegland.

No. 31.—Ballinamore District.

Area in square miles 404

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cavan	Loughtee, Lower (part of)	Tomregan (part of).
	Tullyhaw	All the parishes in barony.
	Tullyhunco (part of)	Kildallan, Killashandra.
Fermanagh	Knockinny	All the parishes in these baronies.
Leitrim	Carrigallen	
	Drumahaire (part of)	Drumreilly (part of).
	Leitrim (part of)	Fenagh (part of), Kiltubbrid.
	Mohill (part of)	Cloone (part of),† Fenagh (part of).

No. 32.—Tuam District.

Area in square miles 858

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Ballymoe (part of)	Boyounagh (part of), Clonbern, Drumatemple (part of), Dunmore (part of), Kilcroan, Killererin (part of), Templetogher, Tuam (part of).
	Clare (part of)	Belclare, Cargin, Cummer, Donaghpatrick, Kilcoona, Kilkilvery, Killeany, Killererin (part of), Killower, Killursa, Tuam (part of).
	Dunmore	All the parishes in barony.
	Killian (part of)	Killeroran, Killian.

* The West Dublin Model Schools, situate in the Parish of St. Catherine, and the Inchicore Railway Model Schools, near the city, but in the Barony of Uppercross, are attached to this District.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Cloone belonging to this District:—Adoon, Annaghmaconway, Annaghmacullen, Bellakiltyfea, Cloone, Cornagher, Cornulla, Drumboher, Drumdarkan, Drumgowla, Drumhallagh, Drumkeilvy, Drumna, Drumshanbo North, Dunavinally, Edergole, Esker, Gortceenoran, Gortalougher,Gortnarah, Halls, Lisgillock Glebe, Lissagarvan, Racullen, Sunnaghbeg, Tooma. The remainder of the Parish is in District 28.

No. 32.—Tuam District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Tiaquin (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Boyounagh (part of), Kilkerrin, Killererin (part of), Monivea (part of), Moylough (part of).
Mayo	Clanmorris (part of)	Crossboyne, Kilcolman, Kilvine, Knock (part of), Mayo (part of), Tagheen.
	Costello (part of)	Annagh, Bekan.
	Kilmaine	All the parishes in barony.
Roscommon	Castlereagh (part of)	Kilkeevan, Kiltullagh.

No. 33.—Mullingar District.

Area in square miles 620

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Kilcoursey (part of)	Ardnurcher or Horseleap (part of), Kilcumreragh (part of), Kilmanaghan (part of).
Meath	Fore (part of)	Diamor, Killallon, Loughcrew, Moylagh.
Westmeath	Clonlonan, Corkaree,	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Delvin (part of)	Castletowndelvin, Clonarney, Kilcumny, Killagh, Killucan (part of), Killuagh.
	Farbill, Fartullagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Fore (part of)	Faughalstown, Kilpatrick, Lickbla, Mayne, Rathgarve, St. Feighin's, St. Mary's.
	Moyashel and Magheradernon, Moycashel	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moygoish (part of)	Kilbrixy, Kilmacnevan, Templeoran.
	Rathconrath	All the parishes in barony.

No. 34.—Galway District.

Area in square miles 861

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway	Aran, Athenry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballynahinch (pt. of)	Ballindoon, Moyrus, Omey.
	Clare (part of)	Abbeyknockmoy (part of), Annaghdown, Athenry (part of), Claregalway (part of), Kilmoylan, Lackagh, Monivea (part of).
	Dunkellin, Galway	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Killimordaly (part of), Kiltullagh (part of), Monivea (part of).
	Loughrea (part of)	Killogilleen (part of), Isertkelly, detached.
	Moycullen	All the parishes in barony.

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District.

Area in square miles 748

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Garrycastle	Clonmacnoise.
Galway	Clonmacnowen	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilconnell (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Aughrim (part of), Ballymacward (part of), Fohanagh (part of), Grange (part of), Kilconnell, Kilgerrill (part of), Killaan (part of), Killallaghtan (part of), Killosolan (part of).

No. 35.—Ballinasloe District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Galway—*con.*	Killian (part of)	Ahascragh (part of), Ballnakill, Moylough (part of), Taghboy (part of).
	Leitrim	All the parishes in barony.
	Longford	All the parishes in the barony, except Clonfert.
	Loughrea (part of)	Ardrahan (part of), Bullaun, Grange (part of), Isertkelly (part of), Kilchreest (part of), Kilconickny (part of), Kilconierin (part of), Killaan (part of), Killeenadeema, Killinan (part of), Kilmeen (part of), Kilteskill (part of), Kilthomas (part of), Lickerrig (part of), Loughrea.
	Tiaquin (part of)	Ballymacward (part of), Clonkeen, Killimordaly (part of), Killoscobe, Killosolan (part of).
Roscommon,	Athlone (part of)	Drum, Taghmaconnell.
	Moycarn	All the parishes in barony.

No. 36.—Parsonstown District.

Area in square miles 681

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Ballybay.
	Ballybritt Clonlisk Eglish	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Garrycastle	All the parishes in the barony (except Clonmacnoise, in district 35).
Tipperary	Ikerrin (part of)	Bourney, Corbally (part of), Cullenwaine (part of), Rathnaveoge, Roscrea (part of), Templemore (part of).*
	Ormond, Lower	All the parishes in barony.
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Ballygibbon, Ballymackey, Kilruane (part of), Lisbunny, Nenagh (part of).
Galway	Longford	Clonfert.

No. 37.—Naas District.

Area in square miles 716

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin Kildare	Newcastle Carbury Clane Connell Ikeathy and Oughterany Naas, North Naas, South	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Offaly, East	Ballymany, Ballyshannon (detached part), Cloncurry, Dunmurry, Feighcullen (part of), Grangeclare, Kildare (part of), Kilmeage (part of), Lullymore, Moone (part of), Pollardstown, Rathangan (part of), Thomastown, Tully (part of).
  King's Meath	Salt, North Salt, South Coolestown Warrenstown Dunboyne	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ratoath (part of)	Ballymaglassan.
	Deece, Up. (part of)	Balfeaghan, Kilclone, Moyglare, Rodanstown.
	Moyfenrath, Upper (part of)	Ballyboggan, Castlejordan (part of).
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Blessington, Boystown, Burgage, Kilbride.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Templemore belonging to this District:—Clontaaffe, Curraduff, Graiguebeg, Graiguedarg, Killough. The remainder of the Parish is in District 43.

No. 38.—Dublin, South, District.

Area in square miles 85

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Dublin City, South .	St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, St. Audoen's, St. Bridget's, St. Catherine's (part of),* St. James's (part of), St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's (part of), St. Michael's, St. Nicholas' Within, St. Nicholas' Without (part of), St. Peter's (part of), St. Werburgh's, Liberties of Christ Church, Liberties of St. Patrick's.
	Dublin . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Rathdown (part of) .	Booterstown (part of), Donnybrook (part of), Kilmacud, Rathfarnham (part of), Stillorgan, Taney (part of), Whitechurch.
	Uppercross† . .	All the parishes in barony.

No. 39.—Carlow District.

Area in square miles 498

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow . .	Carlow (part of) .	Grangeford, Kellistown (part of), Killerrig (part of),‡ Nurney (part of), Tullowmagimma (part of), Urglin.
	Forth . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Idrone, East (part of)	Ballyellin (part of), Clonygoose, Dunleckny, Fennagh (part of), Kiltennell, Lorum, Myshall (part of), Sliguff, Ullard (part of).
	St. Mullin's, Lower .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	St. Mullin's, Upper .	
	Rathvilly . .	
Kilkenny . .	Gowran (part of) .	Graiguenamanagh (part of).§
Wexford . .	Scarawalsh (part of)	Ballycarney, Carnew (part of), Ferns (part of), Kilcomb, Kilrush, Moyacomb (part of), St. Mary's, Newtownbarry.
Wicklow . .	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Hacketstown (part of), Kilcommon, Kiltegan (part of).
	Shillelagh . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Talbotstown, Lower (part of) . .	Donard, Hollywood.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of) . .	Donaghmore, Kilranelagh, Kiltegan (part of).

No. 40.—Wicklow District.

Area in square miles 650

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Dublin . .	Rathdown (part of) .	Dalkey, Kilgobbin, Kill, Killiney, Kiltiernan, Monkstown (part of), Oldconnaught, Rathmichael, Tully.
Wexford . .	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ardamine, Donaghmore (part of), Kilcavan (part of), Killenagh, Kilmakilloge (part of), Kiltennell, Kiltrisk (part of).
	Gorey . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Kilbride, Toome (part of).
Wicklow . .	Arklow . . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Ballinacor, North .	
	Ballinacor, South (part of) . . .	Ballinacor, Ballykine, Crosspatrick (part of), Kilpipe (part of), Knockrath (part of), Moyne, Preban.
	Newcastle . .	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Rathdown . .	

* The West Dublin Model Schools in this Parish are attached to District 30.

† The Inchicore Railway Model Schools in this Barony are attached to District 30.

‡ The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ballybannon and Cloghristick. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

§ The following Townlands in the Parish of Graiguenamanagh belong to this District:—Brandondale and Graiguenamanagh. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

No. 41.—Mountmellick District.

Area in square miles 705

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
King's	Ballyboy	Killoughy.
	Ballycowan, Geashill	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kilcoursey (part of)	Kilbride.
	Philipstown, Lower; Philipstown, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Aghaboe (part of), Kyle, Skirk.
	Clarmallagh	All the parishes in barony.
	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Ballyroan, Clonenagh and Clonagheen (part of), Kilcolmanbane (part of), Kilcolmanbrack.
	Maryborough, East; Maryborough, West; Portnahinch; Tinnahinch; Upperwoods	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 42—Gort District.

Area in square miles 567

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Burren, Corcomroe	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Inchiquin (part of)	Kilkeedy, Killinaboy.
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Killaloe, Killuran, Ogonnelloe.
	Tulla, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
Galway	Kiltartan	(All the parishes in these baronies.)

No. 43.—Thurles District.

Area in square miles 606

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Crannagh (part of)	Clomantagh, Fertagh (part of), Garranamanagh, Kilcooly (part of), Killahy, Tubbridbritain.
	Galmoy (part of)	Balleen, Borrismore, Coolcashin, Erke (part of), Fertagh (part of), Glashare (part of), Rathlogan, Sheffin (part of), Urlingford.
Queen's	Clandonagh (part of)	Bordwell (part of), Coolkerry (part of), Donaghmore, Erke (part of), Rathdowney (part of), Rathsaran.
Tipperary	Eliogarty	All the parishes in barony.
	Ikerrin (part of)	Barnaneely, Borrisnafarney (part of), Killavinoge, Killea, Killoskehan, Templemore (part of), Templeree, Templetuohy (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Ballycahill (part of), Glenkeen, Moyaliff, Templebeg, Upperchurch.
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Clogher, Rathkennan.
	Middlethird (part of)	Ardmayle, Ballysheehan, Erry, Gaile, Graystown (part of), Holycross (part of).
	Ormond, Up. (pt. of)	Aghnameadle, Ballynaclogh, Dolla, Kilkeary, Kilmore, Kilnaneave, Latteragh, Templederry, Templedowney.
	Slievardagh (part of)	Ballingarry, Buolick, Crohane, Fennor, Graystown (part of), Kilcooly (part of), Killenaule, Lickfinn, Lismalin, Modeshil, Mowney, St. John Baptist (part of).

No. 44.—Athy District.

Area in square miles 559

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Carlow	Carlow (part of)	Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Clonmelsh, Cloydagh (part of), Killerrig (part of),* Painestown (part of).
	Idrone, East (part of)	Agha, Killinane (part of), Nurney (part of).
	Idrone, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
Kildare	Kilcullen	
	Kilkea and Moone	
	Narragh and Reban, East	
	Ditto, West	
	Offaly, East	Ballysax, Ballyshannon (part of), Carn.
	Offaly, West	All the parishes in barony.
Kilkenny	Fassadinin (part of)	Abbeyleix (part of), Attanagh (part of), Castlecomer (part of),† Kilmenan, Rathaspick (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
Queen's	Cullenagh (part of)	Abbeyleix (detached portion), Dysartgallen, Fossy or Timahoe (part of), Rosconnell (part of).
	Ballyadams	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Slievemargy	
	Stradbally	
Wicklow	Talbotstown, Lower (part of)	Crehelp, Dunlavin (part of), Tober.
	Talbotstown, Upper (part of)	Ballynure, Baltinglass, Dunlavin (part of), Freynestown, Rathbran, Rathsallagh, Rathcoole.

No. 45.—Ennis District.

Area in square miles 611

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (part of)	Bunratty, Clonloghan, Drumline, Kilconry, Kilmaleery, Kilnasoolagh, Tomfinlough.
	Bunratty, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Clonderalaw	
	Ibrickan	
	Inchiquin (part of)	Dysert, Inagh, Kilnamona, Rath, Ruan.
	Islands	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Moyarta	

No. 46.—Tipperary District.

Area in square miles 651

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Orrery and Kilmore	Aglishdrinagh, Ballyhay (part of), Cooliney, Corcomohide (part of), Hackmys (part of), Imphrick (part of), Rathgoggan (part of), Shandrum.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),‡ Aglishcormick (part of), Ballybrood, Caherconlish, Caherelly, Dromkeen, Grean (part of), Inch St. Lawrence, Rathjordan.
	Coonagh	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshlea	
	Coshma (part of)	Effin (part of), Hackmys (part of), Kilbreedy, Minor.

* The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Killerrig belonging to this District:—Ardnehue, Burtonhall Demesne, Busherstown, Friarstown, Greenane, Grangewat, Killamaster, Killerrig, Kneestown Moorestown, Rainestown, Russellstown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 39.

† The following are the Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer belonging to this District:—Aghatubbrid or Chatsworth, Ballylinnen, Clogh, Cloneen, Coolbaun, Coolnaleen, Croghtenclogh, Crutt, Gorteen, Loan, Moneenroe, Moyhora, Skehana. The remainder of the Parish is in District 47.

‡ The detached part of Abington Parish in the Barony of Clanwilliam (being the Townland of Eyon), belongs to this District.

No. 46.—Tipperary District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick—*con.*	Kilmallock (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Doon (part of), Tuogh.
	Small County (pt. of)	Athneasy (part of), Ballinard, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Cahercorney, Hospital, Kilbreedy, Major (part of), Kilcullane, Kilfrush, Kilteely (part of), Knockanny, Uregare (part of).
Tipperary	Clanwilliam	All the parishes in barony.
	Kilnamanagh, Upper (part of)	Doon (part of), Toem (part of).
	Kilnamanagh, Lower (part of)	Aghacrew, Ballintemple, Clonoulty (part of), Donohill (part of), Kilmore, Kilpatrick, Oughterleague (part of).
	Middlethird (part of)	Boytonrath, Brickendown, Dangandargan (part of), Dogstown, Horeabbey, Killeenasteena, Relickmurry and Athassel (part of), St. John Baptist (part of), St. Patrick's Rock.

No. 47.—Kilkenny District.

Area in square miles 443

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Callan (Liberties of)	All the parishes.
	Crannagh (part of)	Ballinamara, Ballycallan, Ballylarkin, Clashacrow, Coolcraheen (part of), Freshford, Killaloe (part of), Kilmanagh, Odagh (part of), Sheffin (part of), St. Canice (part of), Tullaghanbrogue (part of), Tullaroan.
	Fassadinin (part of)	Castlecomer (part of),* Coolcraheen (part of), Donaghmore, Dunmore, Dysart, Grangemaccomb, Kilmacar, Kilmademoge, Kilmadum (part of), Mayne, Mothell (part of), Muckalee, Oddagh (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Galmoy (part of)	Aharney (part of), Durrow (part of), Rathbeagh (part of).
	Gowran (part of)	All the barony, except the Townlands of Graiguenamanagh and Brandondale, in the parish of Graiguenamanagh, allocated to District 39.
	Kells (part of)	Ballytobin, Coolaghmore, Dunnamaggan (part of), Kells (part of), Kilmaganny, Kilree, Mallardstown, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Knocktopher (part of)	Dunnamaggan (part of), Ennisnag (part of), Jerpointchurch (part of),† Knocktopher, Stonecarthy (part of).
	Kilkenny, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shillelogher	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 48.—Youghal District.

Area in square miles 582

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barrymore (part of)	Ballyspillane, Clonmult (part of), Dungourney (part of), Inchinabacky.
	Imokilly (part of)	Ardagh, Ballintemple, Ballyoughtera, Bohillane, Clonmult (part of), Clonpriest, Cloyne, Dangandonovan, Dungourney (part of), Garryvoe, Ightermurragh, Inch (part of),‡ Kilcredan, Killeagh, Kilmacdonogh, Kilmahon, Mogeely, Youghal.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Castlecomer, belong to this District:—Aghamucky, Ardra, Castlecomer, Donaguile, Drumgoole, Firoda Upper, Glebe, Glenmagoo or Firoda Lower, Kiltown. The remainder of the Parish is in District 44.

† The detached part of this Parish, comprising the Townlands of Cappagh, Coolroebeg, and Kilvinoge, belongs to District 49.

‡ The detached parts of the Parish of Inch, consisting of the Townlands of Ballyfin, Ballymacandrick, Carrigacrump, Carriglusky, Castlemary, Lissanly, Tullagh, belong to this District. The remainder of the Parish is in District 60.

No. 48.—Youghal District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Kinnatalloon	All the parishes in these baronies.
Waterford	Coshmore and Coshbride	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Decies within Drum	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Decies without Drum (part of)	Affane, Ballylaneen, Clonea, Colligan, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilmolash (part of), Kilrossanty, Kilrush, Lickoran, Modelligo, Seskinan, Stradbally, Whitechurch.

No. 49.—Waterford District.

Area in square miles 435

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Ida	All the parishes in barony.
	Iverk (part of)	Aglish, Arderra, Ballytarsney, Clonmore, Kilmacow, Muckalee (part of), Portnascully, Pollrone, Rathkieran, Tubbrid, Ullid.
	Knocktopher (part of)	Aghaviller, Derrynahinch, Fiddown (part of), Jerpoint church (part of), Jerpointwest (part of), Kilbeacon, Kilkeasy, Killahy, Lismateige, Listerlin (part of) Muckalee (part of), Rossinan (part of).
Waterford	Decies without Drum (part of)	Fews, Kilbarrymeaden, Monksland, Newcastle (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Gaultiere	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Upperthird (part of)	Clonagam, Fenoagh, Guilcagh, Kilmeadan (part of), Rossmire (part of).
	Waterford, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
Wexford	Shelburne	All the parishes in barony.

No. 50.—Enniscorthy District.

Area in square miles 556

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Wexford	Ballaghkeen (part of)	Ballyhuskard, Ballynaslaney (part of), Ballyvaldon, Ballyvalloo, Castle-ellis, Edermine, Kilcormick (part of), Killila, Killincooly and detached portions, Killisk, Kilmallock, Kilmuckridge, Kilnamanagh, Meelnagh, Monamolin (part of), St. Margaret's (part of), St. Nicholas, Skreen (part of), Templeshannon (part of).
	Bantry	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Bargy	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Forth	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Scarawalsh (part of)	Clone, Monart, St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, Templeshanbo, Templeshannon (part of).
	Shelmaliere, East	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Shelmaliere, West	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 51.—Limerick District.

Area in square miles 462

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Clare	Bunratty, Lr. (pt. of)	Feenagh, Kilfinaghta, Kiltinfinan and Islands, Killeely (part of), Kilmurry, St. Munchin's (part of), St. Patrick's (part of).
	Tulla, Lower (part of)	Clonlea, Killokennedy, Kilseily, Kiltenanlea, O'Brien's-bridge.

No. 51.—Limerick District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Limerick	Clanwilliam (part of)	Abington (part of),* Caheravally, Cahernarry, Carrigparson, Clonkeen, Derrygalvin, Donaghmore, Fedamore (part of), Killeenagarriff, Kilmurry, Ludden, Rochestown, St. John's (part of), St. Lawrence's (part of), St. Nicholas' (part of), St. Patrick's (part of), Stradbally.
	Coshma (part of)	Adare (part of), Anhid, Croom (part of), Drehidtarsna (part of), Dysert, Killeenoghty (part of), Killonahan (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
	Limerick, Municipal Borough of	All the parishes.
	Owneybeg (part of)	Abington (part of).
	Pubblebrien	All the parishes in barony.
	Small County (pt. of)	Ballycahane (part of), Fedamore (part of), Glenogra, Kilpeacon (part of), Monasteranenagh (part of), Tullabracky (part of).
Tipperary	Owney and Arra	All the parishes in barony.

No. 52.—Newcastle, West, District.

Area in square miles 707

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),† Knocktemple, Tullylease (part of).
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of)	Kilbolane (part of), Tullylease (part of).
Kerry	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Aghavallen, Kilnaughtin, Knockanure, Murher.
Limerick	Connello, Lower Connello, Upper	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Coshma (part of)	Athlacca, Bruff, Bruree (part of), Dromin, Tankardstown, Uregare (part of).
	Glenquin Kenry Shanid	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 53.—Clonmel District.

Area in square miles 590

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kilkenny	Iverk (part of)	Fiddown (part of), Owning, Tibberaghny, Whitechurch.
	Kells (part of)	Killamery, Tullahought.
Tipperary	Iffa and Offa, East Iffa and Offa, West	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Middlethird (part of)	Baptistgrange, Barretsgrange, Cloneen (part of), Colman Cooleagh, Coolmundry, Donaghmore (part of), Drangan, Fethard, Kilbragh, Kilconnell, Kiltinan, Knockgraffon, Magorban, Magowry, Mora, Outeragh, Peppardstown, Railstown, Rathcool, Redcity, St. Johnstown, Tullamain.

* All the Parish except the detached Townland of Eyon, in District 46.

† The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Carrigcastle, Clashroe, Commons North, Commons South, Cummerduff, Cummeryconnell North, Cummeryconnell South, Foiladaun, Glasheenanargid, Glenacarney, Glennakeel North, Glennakeel South, Glennakeel West, Glennaknockkane, Glennamucklagh East, Glennamucklagh West, Glentanemacelligot, Gooseberry Hill, Gortnascregga, Inchantotane, Kilknockane, Knockacluggin, Knockacummer, Knockahorrea East, Knockahorrea West, Knockatooan, Knockduff Lower, Knockduff Upper, Knockilly, Knockskehy, Knockskavane, Lyraneag, Meennaraheeny, Meeneeshal, Meengorman, Meenkearagh, Meenroe, Meens, Meentinny East, Meentinny West, Milleenboy, Milleenduff, Park, Reanahoun, Rockhill East, Rockhill West, Rowls Aldworth, Rowls Allen, Rowls Daunt, Rowls Langford North, Rowls Langford South, Rowls Noonan, Rowls Shaddock, Taur-beg, Taur-more, Toorard, Tooreennagrena, Tooreennaguppoge, Tooreennamire, Tooreendermot, Tooreendonnell, Tooreenmacauliffe. The remainder of the Parish is in District 55.

No. 53.—Clonmel District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Tipperary—*con.*	Slievardagh (part of)	Cloneen (part of), Garrangibbon (part of), Grangemockler, Isertkieran, Kilvenmon, Newtownlennan (part of), Templemichael.
Waterford	Glenahiry	All the parishes in barony.
	Upperthird (part of)	Dysert, Killaloan (part of), Kilmoleran, Kilsheelan (part of), Mothel, Rathgormuck, St. Mary's, Clonmel (part of).

No. 54.—Tralee District.

Area in square miles 735

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry	Clanmaurice Corkaguiny	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Iraghticonnor (pt. of)	Ballyconry, Duagh (part of), Dysert (part of), Galey, Kilconly, Killehenny, Lisselton, Listowel (part of), Rattoo (part of).
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Annagh (part of), Ardfert (part of), Ballincuslane, Ballymacelligott, Ballynahaglish, Ballyseedy, Brosna, Castleisland, Clogherbrien, Currans (part of), Dysert, Fenit, Killeentierna, Nohaval, O'Brennan, Ratass, Tralee.

No. 55.—Macroom District.

Area in square miles 643

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Duhallow (part of)	Clonfert (part of),* Clonmeen, Cullen, Drishane (part of), Dromtarriffe, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Nohavaldaly (part of).
	Muskerry, East (part of)	Aglish, Athnowen, Canaway, Desertmore, Donaghmore (part of), Inishcarra, Kilbonane, Kilmurry (part of), Knockavilly (part of), Magourney, Matehy, Moviddy, St. Finbar's (part of), Aghabulloge, Aghinagh.
	Muskerry, West	All the parishes in barony.

No. 56.—Mallow District.

Area in square miles 630

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork	Barretts	All the parishes in barony.
	Barrymore (part of)	Ardnageehy, Britway (part of), Castlelyons (part of), Coole, Dunbulloge (part of), Gortroe, Kilshanahan, Knockmourne (part of), Rathcormack, Templebodan, Whitechurch (part of).
	Condons and Clangibbon	All the parishes in barony.
	Duhallow (part of)	Ballyclogh (part of), Castlemagner, Churchtown (part of), Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshannig, Mallow (part of), Roskeen, Subulter.

* The following Townlands in the Parish of Clonfert belong to this District:—Ballyduane East, Ballyduane West, Ballyduane South, Barleyhill, Barnacurra, Blueford, Castlemacauliffe, Clonfert, Cloontycommade, Coolacoosane, Coolagh, Coolykereen, Curraduff, Curragh, Demesne, Duarrigle, Gardeen, Garraunawarrig Lower, Garraunawarrig Upper, Glenlara, Gortnockaneroe, Gortnaglogh, Greenfield, Grillough, Island, Kanturk, Killowen, Knockawillin, Knockfadda, Knoppoge, Lisdangan, Lismeelcunnin, Lismire, Liscongill, Longacre, Meelaherragh, Meenatarriff, Mountkeeffe, Newmarket, Rathranna, Rossacon, Rossline, Scarteen Lower, Scarteen Upper. The remainder of the Parish is in District 52.

No. 56.—Mallow District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Fermoy . . .	All the parishes in barony.
	Orrery and Kilmore (part of), . .	Ballyclogh (part of), Bregoge, Buttevant, Churchtown (part of), Dromdowney, Kilbroney, Kilgrogan, Kilmaclenine, Lackeen, Liscarroll.

No. 57.—Killarney District.

Area in square miles 926

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Kerry . .	Dunkerron, North . } Dunkerron, South . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Glanarought (part of)	Kenmare, Kilgarvan.
	Iveragh . . . } Magunihy . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Trughanacmy (pt. of)	Kilcolman (part of), Kilgarrylander, Killorglin (part of), Kiltallagh.

No. 58.—Bantry District.

Area in square miles, ... 523

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Bantry . . . } Bear . . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division) . .	Aghadown, Clear Island, Creagh (part of, including Ringarogy Island), Tullagh.
	Carbery, West (West Division) . .	All the parishes in barony.
Kerry . .	Glanarought (part of)	Kilcaskan (part of), Tuosist.

No. 59.—Dunmanway District.

Area in square miles 472

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Carbery, East (East Division) . . } Carbery, East (West Division) . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Carbery, West (East Division, part of) .	Abbeystrowry, Caheragh (part of), Castlehaven, Creagh (detached part*), Drinagh (part of), Dromdaleague, Kilmacabea (part of), Myross.
	Ibane and Barrymore } Kinalmeaky . . }	All the parishes in these baronies.

No. 60.—Cork District.

Area in square miles 367

Baronies, or parts of Baronies, with the Parishes, in District.

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork . .	Barrymore (part of)	Ballycurrany, Ballydeloher, Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Clonmel, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Lisgoold, Little Island, Mogeesha (part of), St. Michael's (part of), Templenacarriga, Templerobin, Templeusque.

* This portion contains the Townlands of Gortnacloby and Smorane.

No. 60.—Cork District—*continued.*

County.	Barony.	Parish.
Cork—*con.*	Cork	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Cork (Mun. Bor. of)	
	Courceys	
	Imokilly (part of)	Aghada, Corkbeg, Garranekinnefeake, Inch (except detached portions in District 48), Middleton, Mogeesha (part of), Rostellan, Titeskin, Trabolgan.
	Kerrycurrihy	All the parishes in these baronies.
	Kinalea	
	Kinsale	
	Muskerry East (pt. of),	Ballinaboy (part of), Carrigrohane (part of), Carrigrohanebeg, Corbally, Dunderrow (part of), Garrycloyne (part of), Grenagh (part of), Inishkenny (part of), Kilnaglory (part of), St. Nicholas (part of).

County Index to Districts.

Province.	County.	Districts in County.
Ulster,	Antrim,	3, 4, 5, 8, 9
	Armagh,	9, 16, 19
	Cavan,	23, 24, 28, 31
	Donegal,	1, 2, 6, 11
	Down,	9, 10, 16, 17, 19
	Fermanagh,	11, 13, 14, 18, 23, 31
	Londonderry,	2, 3, 7
	Monaghan,	15, 18, 23, 24
	Tyrone,	6, 7, 13, 14, 15
Munster	Clare,	42, 45, 51
	Cork,	46, 48, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60
	Kerry,	52, 54, 57, 58
	Limerick,	46, 51, 52
	Tipperary,	36, 43, 46, 51, 53
	Waterford,	48, 49, 53
Leinster,	Carlow,	39, 44
	Dublin,	25, 30, 37, 38, 40
	Kildare,	37, 44
	Kilkenny,	39, 43, 44, 47, 49, 53
	King's,	33, 35, 36, 37, 41
	Longford,	27, 28
	Louth,	19, 24, 25
	Meath,	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, 37
	Queen's,	41, 43, 44
	Westmeath,	23, 27, 28, 29, 33
	Wexford,	39, 40, 49, 50
	Wicklow,	37, 39, 40, 44
Connaught,	Galway,	26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 36, 42
	Leitrim,	12, 22, 28, 31
	Mayo,	20, 21, 26, 32
	Roscommon,	21, 22, 27, 32, 35
	Sligo,	12, 20, 21, 22

APPENDIX O.

Lists of Inspectors of National Schools.

Head Inspectors, on 31st December, 1866.

Name and Address.	Districts in Charge.
A. O'Callaghan, Esq.,*	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
Timothy Sheahan, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Merrion, . .	21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, 40, 41, 44.
William A. Hunter, Esq., Kilkenny, . . .	23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45.
John E. Sheridan, Esq., Cork, ...	48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
J. G. Fleming, Esq., Buncranagh, ...	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20.
James Patterson, Esq., Waterford, ...	35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, 49, 50, 53.

* Lately appointed as successor to Dr. Patten.

District Inspectors, on 31st December, 1866.

No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.	No. of District.	Name of District.	Inspector in Charge.
1	Letterkenny, .	Connellan, P.	31	Ballinamore, .	Currie, R. S.
2	Londonderry, .	Porter, D. C.	32	Tuam, . .	Gordon, J.
3	Coleraine, .	Irvine, R.	33	Mullingar, .	D'Arcy, H. L.
4	Ballymena, .	Brown, James.	34	Galway, . .	Simpson, A. J.
5	Antrim, . .	Wilson, D. M.	35	Loughrea, .	O'Neill, G. F.
6	Strabane, .	Mahony, C.	36	Parsonstown, .	FitzGerald, M.
7	Maghera, .	MacDonnell, J.	37	Naas, . .	O'Galligan, G. R.
8	Belfast, North,	Nesbitt, Robert.	38	Dublin, South,	O'Carroll, F. F.
9	Belfast, South,	Molloy, J.	39	Carlow, . .	Coyle, M.
10	Newtownards, .	Osborne, A. T.	40	Wicklow, .	MacSheehy, B.
11	Donegal, .	Wood, J. E.	41	Portarlington, .	Graham, C.
12	Sligo, . .	Molony, M.	42	Gort, . .	Cowley, A. S.
13	Enniskillen, .	Healy, W.	43	Thurles, . .	Lawler, M.
14	Omagh, . .	Adair, S.	44	Athy, . .	Molloy, W. R.
15	Dungannon, .	Morell, J.	45	Ennis, . .	Barrett, J.
16	Armagh, . .	Brown, Samuel.	46	Tipperary, .	Browne, J.
17	Downpatrick, .	Kennedy, W.	47	Kilkenny, .	Harkin, L.
18	Monaghan, .	Eardley, F.	48	Youghal, .	FitzGerald, J. G.
19	Newry, . .	M'Ilroy, T.	49	Waterford, .	Vacant.
20	Ballina, . .	O'Hara, T.	50	Enniscorthy, .	Dugan, C. W.
21	Swineford, .	Vacant.	51	Limerick, .	Potterton, R.
22	Boyle, . .	Rodgers, John W.	52	Newcastle, West,	Hanlon, J.
23	Cavan, . .	Rodgers, H. W. M.	53	Clonmel, .	Lane, J. C.
24	Bailieboro', .	Bole, William.	54	Tralee, . .	O'Driscoll, D. F.
25	Drogheda, .	MacCreanor, E.	55	Macroom, .	Strong, T. K.
26	Westport, .	Seymour, M. S.	56	Mallow, . .	Bateman, C. W.
27	Roscommon, .	M'Sweeny, J.	57	Killarney, .	Macnamara, Thad.
28	Longford, .	Bradford, J.	58	Bantry, . .	Kealy, J.
29	Trim, . .	Conwell, Eugene A.	59	Dunmanway, .	O'Connell, P.
30	Dublin, North,	Vacant.	60	Cork, . .	Sheehy, Edward.

Inspectors of Agricultural Schools.

Thomas Baldwin, Esq.
Michael Brogan, Esq.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.